The Sydney Morning Herald.

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Births.

GIBSON.—March 8, at Leitrim, Double Bay, the wife of Leonard Gibson, of a daughter.

WHATMORE.—February 16, 1893, at Military-road, North Sydney, the wife of W. W. Whatmore, of a daughter.

Marriages.

DEBENHAM—PALMER.—February 28, 1893, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, by the Rev. J. Reade, M.A., Robert, younger son of S. Debenham, Esq., of Kensington, London, to Grace Hutton, second daughter of the late W. H. Palmer, Esq., of Brisbane. Home papers please copy.

Deaths.

MANTEGAZZA.—March 8, at her parents' residence, 3 Moore-street, Balmain West, Letecia Angeoletta, beloved daughter of J. and Rose Mantegazza, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In Memoriam.

NAUGHTON.—In loving memory of Charles Campbell Naughton (son of the late James Naughton, resident magistrate of Auckland, New Zealand), who died at Bourke, N.S.W., 9th March, 1892. Inserted by his affectionate mother, brother, and sisters.

POWER.—In loving memory of my dear husband, Captain Patrick Power, who was drowned in the wreck of the schooner Agnes, near Brunswick Heads, 9th March, 1890. Requiescat in pace. Inserted by his loving wife, Catherine Power.

BOUTON.—In fond loving remembrance of our dearly-beloved daughter, Amy Bouton, who departed this life, March 8, 1892. Inserted by her fond parents, F. and A. Baupenoker.

BOUTON.—In fond loving remembrance of our dearly-beloved sister, Amy Bouton, who departed this life, March 8, 1892. Inserted by her loving sisters and brothers.

Florists.

BULBS, BULBS, BULBS. Write for Catalogue of our unrivalled collection. PEARCE BROS., Vice-Regal Florists, Telephone, 1250. 107 King-street and 31 Sydney Arcade.

GO TO No. 6 THE STRAND. J. GRAHAM and CO., for WREATHS, Bouquets, Sprays, Buttonholes, Crosses, and Cut Flowers, Seeds, Plants, &c. Telephone, 898.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.—BULB SEASON.—We have an enormous stock to offer at reduced prices. New Lilies, Daffodils, Hyacinths, &c. Send for list. SEARL'S, Premier Florists, Sydney. Telephone, 1117.

W. E. NEAL, Landscape Gardener, Henry-st., Randwick. Plans, estimates given, Gardens kept.

WIRE FLOWER STANDS, WIRE GARDEN ARCHES, HANGING WIRE BASKETS. EASTWAY BROTHERS, 411 George-street.

Shipping.

ENGLAND, via AMERICA, IN 37 DAYS.

ROYAL MAIL EXPRESS SERVICE.

Avoiding alike the heat of the Red Sea and the cold of Cape Horn.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, Limited, in conjunction with OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Under contract with the Postmaster-General of New Zealand the steamers of this line are appointed to leave Sydney and Auckland for Apia (Samoa), Honolulu, and San Francisco every four weeks as under:—

Steamer.	Tons	Leave Sydney.	Leave Auckland.	Arrive at 'Frisco.
Mariposa	3000	March 20	March 25	April 13
Monowai	3500	April 17	April 21	May 11
Alameda	3000	May 15	May 20	June 8

Passengers are booked to San Francisco or through to European destinations, and have at San Francisco choice of overland railways and the unrivalled Atlantic Steamship Lines of the Cunard, Inman, White Star, and other companies.

Tickets are available for 12 months, and Saloon Passengers can break their journey to Auckland, Honolulu, San Francisco, and any points on route to New York, viz., Vancouver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, Denver, Kansas, Chicago, Niagara Falls, Montreal, &c.

Through Fares, Sydney or Auckland, to England:— SALOON, £63 and £68. Combination Ticket, £52 10s and £57 13s 4d. STEERAGE, £30 18s 9d.

Time cards, railway maps, and guide books, showing all routes to any points of the United States, may be had on application.

Cargo and passengers booked to Apia (Samoa) at current rates.

For rates of passage and freight, and all other information, apply at the Company's Offices, 15 Bridge-street. FREDK. W. JACKSON, Manager.

NEW ZEALAND by UNION LINE of STEAMERS.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

THE POWERFUL AND POPULAR WAIRARAPA, fitted throughout with ELECTRIC LIGHT and all modern improvements, will be despatched on SATURDAY, MARCH 11, at 1 P.M., for AUCKLAND, GISBORNE, NAPIER, WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, DUNEDIN, and BLUFF, transhipping to outports. To be followed by THE FAVOURITE STEAMSHIP WAKATIPU, on TUESDAY, MARCH 14, at 5 p.m., FOR WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and DUNEDIN, transhipping to outports.

FARES and FREIGHTS at lowest rates.

CARGO RECEIVED DAILY.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RETURN TICKETS.

PASSENGERS BY THIS COMPANY CAN LAY OVER AT ALL PORTS EN ROUTE, proceeding at convenience by local coasting or main line steamers.

SPECIAL TICKETS issued for ROUND VOYAGE at LOW RATES from Sydney via New Zealand ports and Melbourne, with privilege of breaking journey at any and all ports. On arrival at Melbourne passenger has the option of completing the journey by steamer or rail.

TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED.

N.B.—Passengers are particularly requested to inspect the accommodation and arrangements by the above line of steamers before booking elsewhere.

For all information apply to UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF N.Z., LTD., 15 Bridge-street.

TASMANIA. EXCURSIONS by UNION LINE OF STEAMERS.

The Powerful and Popular S.S. OONAH, so well and favourably known in the trade, fitted with ELECTRIC LIGHT throughout and all the latest modern improvements, with promenade space whole length of ship, will be despatched on TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 14, FOR HOBART DIRECT.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY FARES.

Saloon	£2 0 0
Saloon Return	3 0 0
Steerage	1 0 0
Steerage Return	1 10 0

This Vessel has just been THOROUGHLY CLEANSED and OVERHAULED by Mort's Dock. Several important alterations have been made for the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE of TRAVELLERS, and she is now, without exception, THE BEST and FASTEST STEAMER running between SYDNEY and HOBART.

FOR LAUNCESTON via EDEN, the favourite Steamship CORINNA, just thoroughly overhauled and cleansed by Mort's Dock, will be despatched on MONDAY, MARCH 13, AT NOON. Apply UNION S. S. CO., 15 Bridge-street.

COOK'S TOURS TO NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANIA.—Through Combination TICKETS issued at lowest rates by any line of steamers. THOS. COOK and SON, 4 Hunter-street.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Passengers are carried according to the requirements of the English Passengers Acts of 1855 and 1863.

MONTHLY LINE OF DIRECT STEAMERS from SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, and ADELAIDE, to SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and BREMEN, via COLOMBO, Aden, Suez, and Genoa, taking passengers for London, connecting from PORT SAID by DIRECT MAIL and PASSENGER LINE to BRINDISI, will be despatched as follows (if practicable):—

Steamer.	Tns	Commander.	Leave Sydney noon.	Leave Melbourne.	Leave Ad'laide Semaph.
			1893.	1893.	1893.
Habsburg	3794	R. Heintze	Mar. 27	April 1	April 5
Karlsruhe	5347	F. Kessler	April 26	April 29	May 3
Salier	3084	...	May 24	May 29	June 1
Hohenstaufen	3190	J. Roeben	June 21	June 23	June 29

And thereafter every four weeks.

PASSAGE-MONEY FROM SYDNEY, £14 to £67 10s.

RETURN TICKETS, available for NINE and TWELVE MONTHS, at REDUCED RATES.

SPECIE TAKEN DIRECT TO LONDON.

Passengers and cargo are booked through to New York, via Southampton.

Special facilities are afforded for bringing out relatives and friends from the United Kingdom and Europe by prepayment of the passage-money in Australia.

DIRECT THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN GENOA AND NEW YORK BY VERY FAST STEAMERS.

FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE PER S.S. LUBECK TO TONGA AND SAMOA.

TOURISTS' TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

J. MERGELL, General Agent for Australasia, Exchange Corner, 63 Pitt-street.

GRAHAM'S Lillydale Nursery Sub., Marrickville, Sat. next. Torrens t. Easy t. Plans, W. P. and Son.

ORIENT LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

The following Royal Mail Steamships belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANIES will leave SYDNEY at noon on the undermentioned dates for PLYMOUTH and LONDON (Tilbury), via Melbourne, Adelaide, Albany, Colombo, and the Suez Canal, calling at Naples and Gibraltar:—

Steamer	Tons	Commander	1893.
*ORIZABA	6077 tons	A. W. Clarke, R.N.R.	Mar. 11
*OROYA	6057	E. E. Lavington	Mar. 25
*ORIENT	5365	H. E. Inskip	April 8
*ORMUZ	6031	W. E. Waite, R.N.R.	April 22
OROTAVA	5552	R. Studdert	May 6
ORUBA	5552	Lindsay Hay, R.N.R.	May 20
AUSTRAL	5524	F. M. Tuke, R.N.R.	June 3

And fortnightly thereafter. *Calling at Hobart.

PASSAGE MONEY—saloon, £65, £70. Second, £35, £37, £40. Third, £17 17s to £22. Return Tickets, £65, £105, £115.

SALOON PASSENGERS allowed to break their journey.

Facilities are afforded for bringing out friends and relatives from London by the prepayment of passage money.

MANAGERS: F. GREEN and CO. and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and CO., Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. Full particulars on application to DAVID ANDERSON, General Manager in Australia. 43 Pitt-street.

COOK'S Tours (all routes) to Europe.—Great facilities, troubles saved, travelling made easy. 4 Hunter-st.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S.N. COMPANY.

The Royal Mail Steamships of the above Company will be despatched from Circular Quay (Macquarie Point), and from Melbourne and Adelaide, on the following dates, at noon:—

FOR LONDON: touching at the usual intermediate ports en route.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Leave Sydney at noon.	Leave Melbourne at noon.	Leave Adelaide at noon.
*Massilia	4918	C. Fraser	Mar. 18	Mar. 25	Mar. 29
*Oceana	6362	E. Stewart	April 1	April 8	April 12
*Arcadia	6362	W. B. Andrews	April 15	April 22	April 26
*Valetta	4919	R. F. Briscoe	April 29	May 6	May 10
Ballaarat	4748	T. S. Angus	May 13	May 20	May 24
Australia	7000	I. Reeves	May 29	June 3	June 7
Parramatta	4771	P. Harris	June 12	June 17	June 21

* Via Hobart.

And thenceforward every alternate week.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO LONDON:—

First Saloon	£60 to £70
Second Saloon	£35, £37, £40
Return Tickets	£95 to £115

TO INDIA:—

First Saloon, Single	£40	Return	£60
Second Saloon, Single	£25	Return	£40

Passengers, Cargo, and Parcels booked through to India, China, and Japan.

Passage money can be paid here for passages from England. Liberal concessions made to families.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, corner Pitt and Bridge streets. G. DOUGLAS MICHIE, Agent.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

SYDNEY to LONDON, OVERLAND from MARSEILLES, via PARIS.

Steamers under postal contract with the Government of France, calling at MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, ALBANY, MAHE, SUEZ, and PORT SAID.

Passengers booked to BOMBAY, REUNION, MAURITIUS, and EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

The service is carried on by powerful steamers of 6300 tons, built expressly for the Australian and New Caledonian line, which will be despatched as follows:—

Steamer.	Commander.	Leave Syd'y.	Leave Melbourne.
		1893.	1893.
ARMAND BEHIC	Vimont	March 27	March 31
AUSTRALIEN	G. Didier	April 27	May 1
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	Fiaschi	May 27	May 31
POLYNESIEN	Boulard	June 27	July 1

And thenceforward on the 27th of each month.

Rates of passage money to Marseilles, from £30 to £65, including table wines and Suez Canal dues on passengers.

RETURN TICKETS issued at the following rates:—

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class
Available 9 months	£105	£64	£34
Available 12 months	£115	£68	£36

English interpreters meet through passengers for London on arrival of steamers at Marseilles, and accompany them to Paris and Calais.

N.B.—Passengers' luggage conveyed free of cost from Marseilles to London by steamer.

For freight, passage, and further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 15 Macquarie-place. E. BLANC, Principal Agent.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. S.S. ARMAND BEHIC, from MARSEILLES.

CONSIGNEES of GOODS by the above steamer are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay.

The steamer will not be responsible for loss of or damage to cargo after it is landed.

All goods for which no entries have been passed will, immediately after they are landed, in terms of the Customs Regulation Act, be sent to bond, under Customs supervision, and stored there at the risk and expense of consignees until perfect entries are passed.

BILLS of LADING must be produced, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained from the undersigned before any goods can be delivered. E. BLANC, Principal Agent, 15 Macquarie-place.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. STEAM TO NOUMEA (NEW CALEDONIA).

S.S. TANAIS, 2000 TONS, M. CAMOIN, COMMANDER, Is now receiving Cargo, and will be despatched to Noumea from the M.M. Company's Wharf, Circular Quay, on MONDAY, the 13th INSTANT, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON. For freight or passage apply to E. BLANC, Principal Agent, 15 Macquarie-place.

STEAM TO CAPETOWN AND LONDON.

The Aberdeen White Star Steamship DAMASCUS, A. M. H. G. DOUGLAS, R.N.R., Commander, will leave Sydney about 7th APRIL, taking saloon and third-class passengers for Capetown and London.

This steamer has unrivalled accommodation for passengers. Electric light installed throughout the ship. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For terms of freight or passage money apply to DALGETY and CO., Limited, 3 and 5 Bent-street, Agents.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Steam to HONGKONG and JAPAN, via Queensland Ports and Port Darwin.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Commander.	Sailing Date.
TSINAN	2300	G. Ramsey	March 15
CHANGSHA	2300	J. C. Williams	April 8
CHINGTU	2300	R. Innes	April 29
TAIYUAN	2300	R. Nelson, R.N.R.	May 19

The SALOONS are AMIDSHIPS, and the Staterooms, containing two berths only, are unusually large and lofty.

These steamers are fitted with HASLEM'S PATENT REFRIGERATING CHAMBERS, thus ensuring a supply of all fresh food, besides manufacturing ice throughout the voyage, an advantage offered by no other line of steamers trading to China.

Duly qualified DOCTORS are carried.

THROUGH SALOON TICKETS are issued for all ports in China and Japan, and also to San Francisco, Vancouver, London, Liverpool, and the Continental ports.

For rates of freight and passage apply to LORIMER, ROME, and CO., Agents, 34 O'Connell-street.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS for LONDON, ANTWERP, and HAMBURG.

The well-known fast Steamer, PORT DENISON, 3506 tons reg., M. CAMPBELL-HEPWORTH, R.N.R., Commander, will be despatched on the 15th March.

Splendid passenger accommodation. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Electric Light throughout. Smoke-room and Ladies' Boudoir.

For rates of passage money, &c., apply GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO., 37 Pitt-street.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited.

EXCURSION TRIP to CHINA and JAPAN, calling en route at QUEENSLAND PORTS and PORT DARWIN.

The popular Steamship MENMUIR, HUGH CRAIG Commander, will be despatched from the Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.

To be followed by the favourite Steamship AIRLIE, on 11th April.

SPLENDID PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

SPECIAL RATES are now being quoted for ROUND THE WORLD TICKETS, enabling Passengers to visit the CHICAGO EXHIBITION en route.

For freight, passage, and full particulars apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO., Managing Agents, 37 Pitt-street, Sydney.

COOK'S fourth Annual Conducted Party to Japan will start about March 22. Programmes, Hunter-st.

THE NEWCASTLE AND HUNTER RIVER STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited.—First-class passenger Steamers to and from SYDNEY and NEWCASTLE EVERY NIGHT (Sunday excepted), at 11.30. CARGO STEAMERS NIGHTLY for Newcastle, Raymond Terrace, Clarence Town, and Morpeth. Paterson cargo received daily. No cargo received after 5 p.m.; Saturday, 1 p.m. Bonded goods received up to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 12 o'clock. Booking Office, 147 Sussex-street. Wharf, foot of Market-street. F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

TWEED RIVER STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Newcastle Wharf, Lime-street. S.S. AUGUSTA, for BYRON BAY and TWEED RIVER, detained through stress of weather, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 9 p.m. Deck cabins. B. M. CORRIGAN and CO., Agents.

BURNS, PHILP, and CO., Limited, book passengers and cargo to all ports in the Australian Continent—to Fiji, New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, New Guinea, and the Louisiades; also, throughout the East, to India, China, Japan, Batavia, and to England via Torres Straits, and by Japan, British Columbia, and the Northern Pacific Railway.

AGENTS FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED STEAM LINES:—

- Queensland Royal Mail Line to London.
- British-India S. N. Co., Limited, to all Indian ports.
- Australasian United Coastal Service. (See special advertisement).
- Gibb Line of China Steamers.
- Northern Pacific Steamship Company, Limited.
- Nippon Yusen Kaisha—Japan Mail Line.
- Mogul Steamship Company, Limited.
- M'Ilwraith, M'Eacharn, and Co.'s Line to West Australia, &c.
- New Guinea Mail Line—Cooktown to New Guinea.

For further particulars see special advertisements, and apply to BURNS, PHILP, and CO., Limited, 10 Bridge-street.

A.U.S.N. COMPANY, LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL COASTAL SERVICE.

SECOND CABIN TO MELBOURNE, TEN SHILLINGS.

WHARFS, MARGARET and SUSSEX STREETS.

MELBOURNE (wharf direct)	Barcoo Cintra	To-morr., 5 p.m., Mar. 10 Tuesday, 5 p.m., Mar. 14
BRISBANE	Warrego Wodonga	To-morr., 5 p.m., Mar. 10 Wed'day, 4 p.m., Mar. 15
MARYBOROUGH, BUNDABERG	Warrego Glanworth	To-morr., 5 p.m., Mar. 10 Friday, 5 p.m., March 17
GLADSTONE, ROCKHAMPTON (Wednesday's steamers change at Keppel Bay)	Warrego Wodonga Glanworth	To-morr., 5 p.m., Mar. 10 Wed'day, 4 p.m., Mar. 15 Friday, 5 p.m., March 17
MACKAY, BOWEN, TOWNSVILLE	Wodonga Cintra	Wed'day, 4 p.m., Mar. 15 Wed'day, 4 p.m., Mar. 22
Dungeness, Cardwell, Mourilyan, J'tone River	Wodonga (change at T'nsville)	Wed'day, 4 p.m., Mar. 15
CAIRNS, PT. DOUGLAS, COOKTOWN, THURSDAY IL., NORMANTON, BURKETOWN	Wodonga Cintra	Wed'day, 4 p.m., Mar. 15 Wed'day, 4 p.m., Mar. 22
NOUMEA, FIJI (Suva and Levuka)	Bulimba Birksgate	Wed'day, 5 p.m., Mar. 15 Wed'day, 5 p.m., Mar. 29
ANEITYUM only (New Hebrides)	Bulimba	Wed'day, 5 p.m., Mar. 15

Maryborough Passengers and Cargo change at Brisbane. Inspection invited of the unequalled accommodation of this Company's High-class Steamers. Second Cabin to Melbourne, Ten Shillings.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF BRISBANE CARGO. In consequence of the state of the Brisbane River, all cargo lightered between Moreton Bay and Brisbane will be subject to a charge of five shillings (5s) per ton. BURNS, PHILP, and CO., Limited, Agents, 10 Bridge-street.

HUDDART, PARKER, AND CO.'S LINES (weather and other circumstances permitting).

TO MELBOURNE: S.S. BURRUMBEET, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, March 10, at 6 p.m. SUMMER EXCURSIONS to MELBOURNE. Saloon: Return, Two Pounds. AVAILABLE UNTIL MARCH 31. Fore Cabin: Single, TEN SHILLINGS.

TO HOBART DIRECT: S.S. TASMANIA, MONDAY, March 13, at 1 p.m.

TO LAUNCESTON direct and NORTH-WEST PORTS: S.S. TAMBO, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, at 2 p.m.

TO WEST AUSTRALIA: Steamer, from Melbourne, early. Great Reduction in Freight. Cargo forwarded by Burrumbeet and Elingamite.

TO NEWCASTLE: Steamer, early.

ROUND TICKETS, Sydney to Melbourne, Melbourne to Launceston, Launceston to Hobart (by rail), and Hobart to Sydney, or vice versa.

TO BERRY AND SHOALHAVEN: BRINAWARR, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 9 p.m. (for Berry only). COOMONDERRY, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 9 p.m. (for Nowra Bridge and Shoalhaven River). All Freights payable in Sydney. REDUCED FARES.—RETURN, SALOON, 15s.

TO HOBART. SUMMER RESORT OF THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

S.S. TASMANIA, 3000 tons, leaves Huddart, Parker's Wharf, MONDAY, MARCH 13, at 1 p.m.

This magnificent steamship, unequalled in this trade, is fitted with cooling chambers, duplicate electric lighting, and all modern sanitary arrangements.

Her cabins are all on the upper deck, with a promenade deck above, which gives passengers ample accommodation, and makes the passage most enjoyable.

EXCURSION FARES.

Saloon, Single	£2 0 0
do. Return	3 0 0
Steerage, Single	1 0 0
do. Return	1 10 0

ROUND TICKETS are being issued from Sydney to Hobart, Hobart to Launceston, Launceston to Melbourne, and Melbourne to Sydney, or vice versa.

For further particulars apply HUDDART, PARKER, and CO., Ltd., Offices and Wharf, foot of Margaret-street.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS OF THE NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALASIAN S.S. COMPANY, 5000 TONS, 4500 I.H.P. EACH, will be despatched from Sydney as under, weather, &c., permitting.

MIOWERA, FOR AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, PORT CHALMERS, BLUFF, HENCE VIA MILFORD SOUND TO MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT, SATURDAY, 18th INSTANT.

WARRIMOO TO FOLLOW.

Passengers have the opportunity of viewing the unsurpassed scenery of Milford Sound.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS enjoy the distinction of being the SWIFTEST and FINEST in the New Zealand service, and, coming recently from the builder's hands, embody all the latest improvements for the comfort and safety of passengers; their immense size and great steaming powers placing them in the foremost position. The Saloons and State Rooms, all situated on the upper deck, are of exceptionally large size, with perfect light and ventilation, whilst special attention is paid to the cuisine.

TICKETS for the ROUND VOYAGE at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, enabling passengers to remain on board for the whole trip.

Further particulars from HUDDART, PARKER, and CO., Ltd., Managing Agents.

COOK'S TOURS TO NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANIA.—Through Combination TICKETS issued at lowest rates by any line of steamers. THOS. COOK and SON, 4 Hunter-street.

THE HOWARD SMITH LINE.

LEAVE WHARVES (FOOT OF KING-STREET)

FOR MELBOURNE	SATURDAY, March 11, 1 p.m., PEREGRINE. TUESDAY, March 14, 5 p.m., BUNINYONG.

EXCURSION FARES to MELBOURNE.—SALOON: TWO POUNDS RETURN. SECOND-CLASS, TEN SHILLINGS SINGLE.

ADELAIDE, PORT PIRIE*, PORT AUGUSTA	TUESDAY, March 14, 5 p.m., BUNINYONG. TUESDAY, March 21, 5 p.m., KONOOWARRA.

* The cheapest, quickest, and most convenient direct route to BROKEN HILL.

BRISBANE	SATURDAY, March 11, 1 p.m., LEURA. TUESDAY, March 14, 5 p.m., KONOOWARRA.
MARYBOROUGH, BUNDABERG, ROCKHAMPTON	TUESDAY, March 14, 5 p.m., KONOOWARRA. TUESDAY, March 21, 5 p.m., BARRABOOL.
ROCKHAMPTON (Keppel Bay), MACKAY, TOWNSVILLE, Dungeness, Johnstone River (Geraldton), Cardwell, Mourilyan, Cairns, Port Douglas, Cooktown, Thursday Island, Normanton, Burketown.	SATURDAY, Mar. 11, 1 p.m., LEURA. SATURDAY, March 18, 1 p.m., PEREGRINE.

CARGO for all ports received daily.

CARGO FOR BRISBANE. Shippers are notified that any CARGO by the Steamers of the undermentioned Company for Brisbane will have to pay Five Shillings (5s) per ton lighterage, when same shall be necessary, in consequence of the state of the Brisbane River.

WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS, Limited. Wharves, foot King-street; Offices, 67 York-street.

ADELAIDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited.

MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE and OUTPORTS, PORT PIRIE and BROKEN HILL, WEST AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

THE EXPRESS STEAMERS of this Company leave SYDNEY every SATURDAY, as under, from the COMPANY'S WHARF, LIME-STREET, off ERSKINE-STREET:—

For MELBOURNE and ADELAIDE.

S.S. Innamincka	Saturday, March 11	1 p.m.
S.S. Adelaide	Saturday, March 18	1 p.m.

No Cargo received after Noon on day of sailing.

WEST AUSTRALIA.—S.S. BULLARRA, from MELBOURNE ABOUT MARCH 17.

BROKEN HILL.—Weekly Service, FORMING the QUICKEST and CHEAPEST ROUTE FOR GOODS, through to PORT PIRIE, and thence by rail, forwarded either by the COMPANY'S AGENTS, IF SO INSTRUCTED, or OTHERWISE at SHIPPER'S OPTION. GOODS SHIPPED BY SATURDAY'S STEAMER reach PORT PIRIE the following TUESDAY WEEK, and are then within one day's rail journey of SILVERTON and BROKEN HILL. THIS ROUTE SAVES 80 MILES of RAIL JOURNEY and avoids BREAK of GAUGE. G. S. YUILL and CO., 17 Bridge-street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. EXCHANGE, 86 PITT-STREET. THE LEADING FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD. NET FIRE PREMIUMS, 1891: £1,607,030. LOWEST RATES. PROMPTITUDE. LIBERALITY. APPLICATIONS for AGENCIES INVITED. HENRY F. FRANCIS, Local Manager.

Shipping.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY. WEATHER PERMITTING.

Wollongong, Kiama, Shoalhaven, Tuesday, Friday, 11 p.m.
Wollongong, Kiama, Monday, midnight
Moruya, Clyde, Bateman's Bay, Friday, 9 a.m.
Ulladulla, Thursday noon, Friday, 9 a.m.
Merimbula, Eden, Bermagui, Thursday, Saturday, noon.
Tathra, Thursday, Saturday, noon; cargo, 11 a.m.
Pambula Goldfields, Thursday, Saturday, noon.
No cargo received after 11 a.m. or 5 p.m. on days of sailing.

PAMBULA GOLDFIELDS. MERIMBULA, NEAREST PORT, per ILLAWARRA COMPANY'S STEAMERS, THURSDAY, SAT., Noon.

THE NORTH COAST S. N. COMPANY, Limited (with which are amalgamated C. R. and M. R. S. N. Company, Limited, and John See and Co.).

From CLARENCE WHARF, 3 Sussex-st. Telephone, 154. Weather permitting
CLARENCE RIVER—Kallatina, Saturday, 11 p.m.
RICHMOND RIVER—Macleay, To-morrow, 6 p.m.
MACLEAY RIVER—Burrawong, Tuesday, 8 a.m.
BRUNSWICK RIVER (transhipping into Captain Fenwick's steamer at Ballina)—Macleay, To-morrow, 6 p.m.

From MARKET WHARF. Telephone, 921.
MANNING RIVER—Electra, To-morrow, 7 p.m.
PORT MACQUARIE—Rosedale, NAMBUCCA RIVER—Rosedale, BELLINGER RIVER—Rosedale: To-morrow, 9 p.m.
BYRON BAY, COFF'S HARBOUR, WOOLGOOLGA—Helen Nicoll, To-morrow, 2 p.m.
No cargo received after 5 p.m. RICHARD COOKE, Secretary.

MANNING RIVER. The Fast Saloon Steamship ELECTRA, 400 tons, will make bi-weekly trips, leaving the Market Wharf, foot of Market-street (weather permitting), TO-MORROW, 7 p.m. FARES and FREIGHTS will be charged at 50 per cent. reduction upon the ordinary rates. RICHARD COOKE, Secretary.

RICHMOND and BRUNSWICK RIVERS.—S.S. OAKLAND, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, from Yeager's Wharf, Pyrmont. Brunswick cargo transhipped at Ballina and delivered by Captain Fenwick's steamer.

STEAM to MORUYA, WAGONGA, TILBA TILBA, BODALLA, and BERMAGUI.—S.S. TRIDENT leaves Caledonian W'rf THIS DAY, at 3 p.m. Passengers, cargo. Moruya S.N. Co. G. Fishburn, mngr.

GOSFORD and Brisbane Water.—S.S. Midget leaves Patent Slip Wharf Tuesday and Friday, 8 a.m.

MANLY BEACH, the most beautiful Watering Place near Sydney.

SALOON STEAMERS—BRIGHTON, FAIRLIGHT, NARRABEEN, weather permitting, and as far as practicable,
LEAVE SYDNEY: 7.15, 8, 10.15, 11.30, 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15.
LEAVE MANLY: 7.15, 8.10, 9, 9.45, 10.55, 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.15, 6.30, 7, 8.30, 10.15.
FARE—Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 6d. Single ticket, 1s; children, 6d.
Freight received from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. Holidays excepted. Loose hay and straw cannot be shipped.
Special time-table for Sundays and holidays. Fare—Return ticket, 1s; children, 6d.
Port Jackson S.S. Company, Limited, New Jetty, Circular Quay.

HUNTER'S HILL and LANE COVE RIVER STEAM FERRY. HOURLY FROM LIME-STREET WHARF TO NOON. QUARTER-PAST HOUR AFTERNOON. Cargo Boat daily from Lime-street Wharf at 1 p.m.

TWEED RIVER (direct).—CONDONG, on Friday, at 4 p.m., from Patent Slip Wharf. R. Langley.

CAPE HAWKE, Forster, Failford, Coolongolook, Clarkson's Crossing, and Wallamba River.—Ketch Alfred Fenning receives cargo TO-DAY, till 12 o'clock, at Saunder's Whf. Pyr. H. M'Kinnon, 195 Sus'x-st.

FOR BRISBANE.—Schooner MONARCH has room for few tons light Cargo and Explosives. B. M. CORRIGAN and CO., Market-street.

DEVITT AND MOORE'S LINE. FOR LONDON, via Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena. The magnificent Passenger Ship MACQUARIE, W. GODDARD, Commander. Replete with every modern improvement for the comfort of passengers, will be despatched ON THE 15th INSTANT. Has Accommodation for a few more Passengers. Full particulars on application to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents, 8 Young-street.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS. Ship MACQUARIE, for LONDON. The above ship will leave the Central Wharf for the stream on TUESDAY MORNING, the 14th, and be towed to sea at daylight on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board on TUESDAY EVENING. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents, 8 Young-street.

FOR LONDON. The 100 A1 Iron Clipper Ship COMMONWEALTH, 1315 Tons Register. J. E. COOPER, Commander. This vessel has large lines of cargo on board and in store, and will receive quick despatch. For rates of freight apply to FLOOD and CO., or PEELE and CO., Joint Agents.

DEUTSCH-AUSTRALISCHE DAMPFSCHIFFS-GESELLSCHAFT (German-Australian S. S. Company). S.S. CHEMNITZ, from HAMBURG and PORTS. CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Company's Wharf, Circular Quay. The steamer will not be responsible for loss of or damage to cargo after the same has been landed, and all goods impeding discharge, or for which entries have not been passed, are liable to be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense without further notice. BILLS of LADING must be produced, duly endorsed, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf. H. W. HENDERSON, General Agent for Australasia. 81 Pitt-street.

SHIP TAMAR, for LONDON. All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the office of the undersigned by noon TO-MORROW, Friday, otherwise they will not be recognised. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents, 8 Young-street.

CHARTS and Nautical Publications. Turner and Henderson, Hunter-st., Sydney.

COPPERSMITH, Brassfounder, Plumber, Manufacturer of Diving Gear. W. Robison, 65, 67 Sussex-st.

FOR SALE, 14ft. Canvas DINGY, sails and spars complete. Apply Gasworks Boatshed.

NAUTICAL INST. Rep., Adjusted, Rated, Hired. New parts and new stock. Wiesener's, 334 George-st.

TO PICNIC PARTIES and Others.—S.S. Pacific for Hire. Anderson and Foster, Sussex-st., Sydney.

WANTED to Purchase, SHIP'S BOAT, about 14ft. Apply "Clara Jackson," Bald Rock, Johnston's Bay, or CASHMAN and GRIFFITHS, 50 Elizabeth-street.

Meetings.

ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Monthly General MEETING of the above will be held at the Society's Rooms, Union-chambers, 70 Pitt-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Business: 1. Ballot for new members. 2. "Opening Address," by Mr. Robt. Pollock, President. JAMES S. FITZMAURICE, Secretary. SPECIAL NOTICE.—To meet the convenience of those members who are desirous of consulting the Library, the Council have decided to open the Association's Rooms on the evenings of Monday and Wednesday in each week, to take effect on and from Monday, March 6, until further notice, on which nights an attendant will be present.

R. A.O.B. Lodge Unity No. 2, To-night, Railway View Hotel, Wells-st., Eveleigh stn. Raising 2nd d.

Municipal Council Notices.

BOROUGH OF BOTANY. NOTICE is hereby given that an Assessment of all rateable property has been made, and a general rate of one shilling in the £, with twopence in the £ for lighting purposes, imposed in accordance with the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867. Also that a Court of Appeal will be held at the Redfern Police Court on THURSDAY, 23rd March, at 10 a.m. Notice of appeal must be given in writing and lodged with the Council Clerk 7 clear days at least before the holding of the above court. Rate Books are open to inspection during office hours by persons interested. D. RADFORD, C. Clerk. Council-chambers, March 3, 1893.

"YOU cannot have better than the best." GRAHAM'S NURSERY occupies the best position in Marrickville. Sale on the Ground SATURDAY NEXT. W. PRITCHARD and SON. Torrens Title. Easy terms.

Legal Notices.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. PROBATE JURISDICTION. In the Will of HENRY BURNS, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Retired Master Mariner, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Accounts in the above Estate have this day been filed in my office 151 Phillip-street, Sydney, and all persons having any claim on the said Estate, or being otherwise interested therein, are hereby required to come in before me at my said office on or before TUESDAY, the 25th day of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and inspect the same, and if they shall think fit object thereto; otherwise, if the said accounts be not objected to, the same will be examined by me and passed according to law. Dated this 4th day of March, 1893. (L.S.) T. W. GARRETT, Registrar. DRANE and GIBSON, Proctors for the Executors and Trustees, 92 Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. PROBATE JURISDICTION. In the Will of JOHN DALGLEISH, late of Beck, near Forbes, in the colony of New South Wales, Grazier, deceased. PURSUANT to the Trust Property Act of 1862, Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any claim upon or being otherwise interested in the estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Beck, near Forbes, on the tenth day of March, 1890, are hereby required to send in full particulars of their claims to the undersigned, the Proctor for the Executors of the said deceased, before the 15th day of April next, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and the said Executors shall not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose claim they shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 8th day of March, 1893. F. S. HEGARTY, Proctor for the Executors. By his Agents, DRANE and DRANE, 27 Rowe-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. PROBATE JURISDICTION. In the Estate of ROBERT WALTER SIMCOE (commonly known as James Dixon), late of Thelangerin, New South Wales, Grazier, deceased, intestate. APPLICATION will be made after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication thereof that Letters of Administration of the Estate of the above deceased may be granted to THE PERPETUAL TRUSTEE COMPANY, Limited, Sydney, on behalf of ROBERT WALKER SIMCOE, of Melbourne, Victoria, one of the next of kin of the said deceased. SHOLTO PERCIVAL KEMP, Proctor for the Applicants, Hay. Agent—JOHN HOWARTH, Farrell's-chambers, 72 King-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. PROBATE JURISDICTION. In the Will and Codicil of JOHN PAUL FITZPATRICK, late of Ryde, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Clerk in Holy Orders, deceased. APPLICATION will be made after fourteen days from the publication hereof that Probate of the last Will and Codicil of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to the Very Reverend SAMUEL JOHN AUSTIN SHEEHY, one of the Executors named therein. Dated at Sydney this 9th day of March, 1893. ELLIS, MAKINSON, and PLUNKETT, Proctors for the said Executors, 49 Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—PROBATE JURISDICTION. In the Estate of EDWARD SMITH, late of Armidale Creek, in the colony of New South Wales, Farmer, deceased, intestate. APPLICATION will be made after fourteen days from the publication hereof that Administration of the Estate of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to MARGARET BRENNAN, formerly Margaret Smith, the wife of Matthew Brennan, and formerly widow of the said deceased. R. W. THOMPSON, Proctor for the applicant, West Maitland. By his Agent, W. MULLENS VINDIN, 70 Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. Between DUNCAN SALMOND and PEMBROOK DENNE, Plaintiffs, and H. FALVEY, Defendant. WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the abovenamed plaintiffs against the abovenamed defendant to recover the sum of eighty-seven pounds [illegible] shillings for material sold and delivered, and it being alleged that the said defendant does not reside within this colony or its dependencies, a writ of foreign attachment has been issued, returnable on the twenty-fourth day of March instant, whereon FRASER JOHNSTON and MARCUS M'CAUSLAND are garnishees: NOTICE is hereby given thereof, and that if at any time before final judgment in this action the said defendant, or any person on his behalf, will give security and notice, and file the appearance and plea required by the Act 4 Victoria, number 6, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to actions against persons absent from the colony and against persons sued as joint contractors," the said attachment may be dissolved. Dated this eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three. H. H. BRADLEY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 69 Margaret-street, Sydney.

IN THE WILL OF WILLIAM ROWE, late of Gladstone, Macleay River, in the colony of New South Wales, Grazier, deceased. CREDITORS and CLAIMANTS in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased must send in full particulars of their claims to the Executors of the Will (Messrs. GERMAN VERGE and WILLIAM THOMAS DANGAR, of the Macleay River) or to the undersigned, on or before the fourteenth day of MARCH instant, otherwise they will not be recognised. Dated this ninth day of March, A.D. 1893. WILLIAM FRANCIS BRENNAN, Proctor for the Executors, 118 Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. TAKE NOTICE that I, CHARLES JOHN FRASER, of 2 Regent-street, Moore Park, Sydney, lately serving under Articles of Clerkship to Nathaniel Emanuel, Esq., of Tumut, solicitor, then by assignment to Alfred James Roberson, Esq., late of Tumut, solicitor, afterwards by reassignment to Nathaniel Emanuel, Esq., then of Sydney, do intend to apply to this Honourable Court on the last day of the present term to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of this Honourable Court. Dated this 7th day of March, 1893. C. J. FRASER.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. TAKE NOTICE that I, GEORGE PILE, the younger of Sunnyside, Wardell-street, Petersham, near Sydney, lately serving under Articles of Clerkship to Patrick William Clegg, of No. 17 Bridge-street, Sydney aforesaid, intend to apply on the last day of the present term to be admitted a Solicitor to this Honourable Court. Dated this 7th day of March, 1893. GEORGE PILE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. NOTICE is hereby given that I, HERBERT BROWN, at present residing at No. 66 Hargrave-street, Paddington, near Sydney, lately serving under Articles of Clerkship to Alfred Woodward Nathan, of Jamieson-street, Sydney, Solicitor, intend to apply to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales on the last day of the present Term. Dated this 7th day of March, A.D. 1893. H. BROWN.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. TAKE NOTICE that I, GUY ALEXANDER FERNANDEZ BELISARIO, residing at No. 4 Lyons-terrace, Hyde Park, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, lately serving under Articles of Clerkship to Septimus Alfred Stephen, of Nos. 12 and 14 O'Connell-street, Sydney aforesaid, an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of this Honourable Court, intend to apply, on the last day of the present Term, to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of this Honourable Court. Dated this seventh day of March, A.D. 1893. G. A. F. BELISARIO.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. TAKE NOTICE that I, HARRY OSBORNE MARSHALL, of Inglewood, Joseph-street, Ashfield, lately serving under Articles of Clerkship to William Mandeville Barker, of O'Connell-street, Sydney, Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor, intend to apply on the last day of the present Term to be admitted an ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, and PROCTOR of this Honourable Court. Dated this seventh day of March, A.D. 1893. HARRY OSBORNE MARSHALL.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. I, PERCY OLLEY JONES, residing at Gayton, Minnamurra-road, Burwood, lately serving under Articles of Clerkship to GEORGE JAMES SLY, of 279a George-street, Sydney, Solicitor, hereby give Notice that I intend to apply on the last day of the present term to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of this Honourable Court. Dated this seventh day of March, A.D. 1893. PERCY OLLEY JONES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. NOTICE is hereby given that I, JOHN WILLIAM WARBURTON, residing at Wynthorpe, Manly Beach, and lately serving under articles of clerkship to Charles Davis, Esquire, an Attorney, Proctor, and Solicitor of this Honourable Court, intend to apply on the last day of the present term to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of this honourable Court. Dated this seventh day of March, A.D. 1893. JOHN WILLIAM WARBURTON.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that I, CHARLES M'KENZIE, at present residing at Roslyn, Number Fifteen Kellett-street, Darlinghurst, Sydney, lately serving under Articles of Clerkship to Mr. Edward Walter Allingham, then of Lismore, Solicitor, and subsequently under assignment thereof to Mr. George Bennett Somerville, of Lismore, solicitor, intend to apply to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales on the last day of the present Term. Dated this 7th day of March, A.D. 1893. CHAS. M'KENZIE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE is hereby given that I, PERCY EDWARD TIGHE, residing at Mabel Villa, Frederick-st., Petersham, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, having served under Articles of Clerkship with William Thomas Ashton Shorter, of 118 Pitt-street, Sydney, aforesaid, an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of this Honourable Court, and subsequently by assignment with Charles Thomas Poole, of the same place, an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the said Court, intend to apply on the last day of the present Term to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of this Honourable Court. Dated this seventh day of March, 1893. PERCY E. TIGHE.

AN URGENT COMMUNICATION. Dear Kate,—You asked me yesterday if I could recommend you a Biscuit to rely upon. The names of two I send you—

the "ROSE" and the "CAFE" (Hackshall's best).

Get them and take no other.

They are delicious, and so cheap. In haste, Your Loving Mother.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended to apply to Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to enable his Eminence the Most Reverend Patrick Francis Cardinal Moran, the Reverend Patrick Ryan, Patrick Ryan Larkin, John Flanagan, and John Sesge, or other the trustees for the time being of the Deed of Grant hereinafter mentioned, to sell certain lands situate in Castlereagh, Campbell, Elizabeth, and Hay streets, in the city of Sydney, being the land comprised in a Deed of Grant from the Crown dated the 25th day of November, 1859, and thereby granted to the persons above-mentioned upon trust for the erection thereon of a Roman Catholic Church, and to receive the purchase money thereof, and to apply the same in the purchase of other land in the City of Sydney, to be held upon trust for the erection of a Roman Catholic Church thereon and in the erection of such Church. Dated this fifteenth day of February, A.D. 1893. ELLIS, MAKINSON, and PLUNKETT, Solicitors for the said Bill, 49 Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

Public Notices.

QUEENSLAND FLOOD RELIEF FUND. SUBSCRIPTIONS in aid of the sufferers will be received at the Office of the Committee, 10 Bridge-street, or at the Town Hall, by the Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney (W. P. Manning, M.P.). Acknowledgments will appear in the press on Wednesdays and Saturdays. E. H. C. BRISTOWE, Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES ASSURANCE CORPORATION. IN LIQUIDATION. POLICY HOLDERS are hereby informed that from this date the liability under the Fire Policies will be taken over by the MERCANTILE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, to which Office all communications in connection with the Policies should be directed. For the Mercantile Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited. KELSO KING, Secretary, 120 Pitt-street, opposite G.P.O. Sydney, March 1, 1893.

MESSRS. LARK, SONS, and CO.'S Warehouses, in York-street and Angel-place, will CLOSE on FRIDAY, 10th INST., on account of the day being granted to the employees for their annual picnic.

THE CENTRAL Broken Hill Silver-mining Co., No Liability.—Such of the Sydney Scrip as has been sent to this office will be Delivered daily on application, between the hours of noon and 1 p.m. only. H. C. BAKER. 14 Jersey-chambers, 334 George-street.

THE AUSTRALIA. This Great Hotel is admitted to be without a rival in Australia. The maximum of comfort is secured at a very moderate cost. Terms, from Twelve Shillings and Sixpence (12s 6d) daily, including baths and all meals. Special arrangements made for permanent boarders. H. EDWIN MOORE, Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have this day DISSOLVED, by mutual consent, the PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing. All ACCOUNTS due to, and all DEBTS owing by the late firm of Paton and Groth will be RECEIVED and PAID by Mr. ALBERT GROTH, who continues to carry on business at 221 Clarence-street, under the style of Albert Groth. Sydney, 8th March, 1893. ALBERT GROTH. GEORGE PATON.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES FIREWOOD SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, Ltd.—Wanted, for the above Company, suitable Office Premises, convenient to Darling Harbour Railway Station. State terms and accommodation to FREDK. TURNER, Sec. N.S.W. F. S. Ass., Ltd., St. Marys.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES FIREWOOD SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, Ltd.—Applications will be received up till 8 p.m. on TUESDAY, 14th March, 1893, for the following Positions in the above Company:—SALESMAN and MANAGER, salary £250 per annum; ACCOUNTANT, salary £200 per annum; CLERK, salary £150 per annum. A Guarantee Bond will be required in each case. Applications to be addressed to FREDK. TURNER, Sec. N.S.W. F. S. Ass., Ltd., St. Marys.

CAUTION.—I will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by my Wife, ROSE MILLER, after this date, March 7th. JOSEPH MILLER, Jun., Auburn.

TO PARTIES Visiting Chicago, the Continent, or Elsewhere.—We are prepared to Store your Furniture or effects, stores guaranteed dry and well ventilated. See our testimonials. Apply SANDERS and CO., 62 King-st.

TEAS.—Pure, wholesome, fragrant, strong, best article, least cost. James Linton, 96 Bathurst-st.

WILL kind person Help poor women in distress, Left-off Clothing, work ret. M. M., Erskineville P.O.

SYDNEY WOOL SALES. GOLDSBROUGH, MORT, and CO., Limited, Wool, Grain, and Produce Brokers, Sheep and Cattle Salesmen, Stock and Station Agents. CAPITAL, £5,000,000. Subscribed, £4,500,000. Paid up, £450,000. Reserve Fund, £235,000. SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS: The Hon. HENRY MORT, M.L.C., Chairman. JOSEPH ABBOTT, Esq., M.L.A. GEORGE MAIDEN, Esq. LESLEY HERRING, Esq. LIBERAL ADVANCES made on WOOL and other STATION PRODUCE, GRAIN, TIN ORE, &c., for sale or Shipment. WOOL STORES: Circular Quay, Pyrmont, and Darling Harbour. OFFICES: Circular Quay.

Personal.

A. R. M. RILEY (late of the Detective Force), 51 and 53 Sydney Arcade. Inquiries of every description conducted with secrecy and despatch. Evidence procured in divorce and other cases. NEXT OF KIN AGENCY. Copies of Wills obtained. Estates collected in the United Kingdom and elsewhere by London agents, a responsible firm of solicitors. Advances made pending collec., to legatees and others beneficially entitled.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF N.S.W. Would the Lady who sent £5 to Mr. Maxted "for the use of the Inmates at the Benevolent Asylum," kindly send address to the Asylum? Important. L. J. JOSEPHSON, Hon. Sec. Benevolent Asylum, Pitt-street South.

COOK'S Private Detective Office, 133 King-st., Syd.—20 Male and Female Detectives, highly recomm.

HURST JOHNIANS.—Misinformed in error; please leave add. (interview), 8 N'wch-chrs., H'tr-st.

LEFT her home, 6th instant, EDITH WALKER, 14 years of age, tall for age, white frock, sailor hat, trimmed blue. Reward. Mrs. GEORGE WALKER, 3 Hutcheson-street, Balmain West.

MARY REYNOLDS, of Goulburn,—Call imme., Casey's Hotel, Liverpool and George sts. Advantage.

MISS BEATTY,—Call at Town Hall Hotel, Druitt-st. L. Price.

MR. J. I. MARSHALL, Dentist, King-st. Arcade (Geo.-st. entrance). Art. Teeth, £5 sets. Gas daily.

MRS. M'DOWL, Accoucheuse, receives ladies from town and country. 128 Glenmore-rd., Pad'ton.

MRS. LEWIS, late of 154 Paddington-st., Paddington.—Address wanted. H., Herald, King-st.

WILL MARY KELLY please call at 20 Roslyn Gardens immediately.

WILL Mr. W. H. HART call on ELLIOTT BROS., Limited, O'Connell-street, immediately. Business of the utmost importance.

WOULD Mrs. F. HOWATSON, late Day-street, Sydney, or any person knowing her present address, kindly communicate with J. A. F., Redfern Post-office.

WOULD Mr. and Mrs. WALKER, lately in employ of Thomas Finlay, of Bonnella, call on R. H. LEVIEN, Solicitor, 165 Phillip-street, Sydney. Important.

Lost and Found.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—Left in saloon of steamer leaving for Manly 5.45 Sunday evening, Gold CHAIN with Cross attached. £5 reward on delivery to Mrs. HAYES, Wentworth Hotel.

LOST, a white Poodle PUP, 3 months, finder handsomely rewarded. Moreton, Edgecliffe-rd.

LOST, between Bridge-st. and Railway, Gold LINK. Reward. A. R. Druce, 83 Pitt-st.

LOST, Screw WINDER for gold watch. Reward. M. Deloitte, Norwich-chmbs., basement, Hunter-st.

LOST, Saturday night, gent.'s Pearl Horseshoe PIN, old relic. Reward at 83 Bourke-st., Redfern.

LEFT in Leichhardt tram on Monday evening, PARCEL, containing books and papers. Reward. KENT and BRIERLEY, 104 The Strand Arcade.

LOST, BROOCH, gold bar, representing birds, pearls and diamonds, between Livingstone-road, Petersham, or Redfern Station; Saturday. Reward. Callaghan and Son, 395 George-street.

LOST, on Monday evening, between Mark Foy's and Botany-street, Waverley, lady's Gold WATCH and CHAIN attached. Finder rewarded on leaving at JOHN MARTIN, Radford, Botany-street, Waverley.

LOST, on Sunday afternoon, Morocco PURSE, containing gold and silver, at Waverley Priory. Reward. J. PURCELL, Grocer, Ocean-street, Woollahra.

MAGPIE Lost, one eye. Reward. Norwood, Grosvenor-st., Woollahra. Detainer prosecuted.

STRAYED, black-and-tan Collie Dog, collar and chain. Rewarded 142 Palmer-st., near William-st.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against negotiating the following CHEQUES, they having been lost, and payment stopped:—Wm. Joyner, Balmain, £25 5s 6d; D. Wilkie, Balmain, £52 3s 9d; E. Anderson, Balmain, £37 14s 4d. Drawn in favour of JNO. BARLOW and CO.

FOUND, PURSE, last Friday, Darling Point omnibus. Apply Nyrambla, Darlinghurst-rd.

GRAHAM'S Lillydale Nursery Sub., Marrickville, Sat. next. Torrens t. Easy t. Plans, W. P. and Son.

PEEP INTO OUR SHOP, and see if you don't think it's A USEFUL INSTITUTION.

Walk in at one door, and walk out at another. There are about twenty different entrances, so that you can vary the experiment ten times without crossing the same threshold twice. Every door you go in at will introduce you to something worth seeing, and at every door you go out at you will have cause to regret that you couldn't stop longer. On one of these excursions you will be regaled with the odour of spices and family groceries, and as you pass out that indescribable perfume which arises from the close proximity of the freshest butter will greet your sense of smell. Try again. You've only just commenced your survey of this

WONDERFUL SHOP.

What are these? Pickaxes, Spades, Shovels, Nails, Screws, Pumps, and Wallpapers. That's just a few, but everything else of a kindred nature is handy, and all those things which enable men of every trade to earn their daily bread. Once more. This door is a big door, and when you've passed inside the sight may somewhat bewilder you. You will be mixed up with some thousands of people, and what with the whirl of the cash railway, the subdued tones of the polite assistants, and the perpetual moving to and fro of so great a throng, your nerves—supposing you to be a new chum—will possibly be shaken. Around you are some of the great DRAPERY SECTIONS, and as you walk on you'll come across JEWELLERY, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, and a score of others. Out you go and turn to the left, and in again a few steps off. Then your first impression that it is a MARVELLOUS STORE will be intensified. This is the place where the Furniture is—the section that is mainly fed by our great factory at REDFERN, where over two hundred busy workers are at it as hard as they can making up Furniture for Australian homes. Will you go upstairs or won't you? Up you go. The lift will take you up in a jiffy, and as you walk down—which is not such hard work as getting up—you will see a show of Carpets, Bedsteads, Pianos, and Pictures that will do your eyes good to look upon. Down you are and out again. Another door. Yes, Neckties and Shirts this time; and further on Work-a-day Clothes and Sunday Toggery. All nice, new, and reasonable in price, in such assortment that there's a fit for everyone, and an excellent show of colours and patterns to suit all tastes. That is one of the peculiarities of this USEFUL INSTITUTION.

There is that about it which enables us to please everybody. Now for the other doors. There are a dozen or so left in different parts of the premises, leading to magnificent exhibitions of various commodities, all of which are calculated to open the eyes of wonder. There is Crockery and Millinery, Stoves and French Bonnets, Mangles and Medicines. That's all you can possibly want during your passage through the world from the cradle to the grave, a good deal that you can't do without whichever road you travel, and much that will make the journey easy and pleasant. If you haven't time to-day, come and see the rest to-morrow, or the next day, or when it is most convenient, and, take our word for it, you'll say

Our Marvellous Store is not only A WONDERFUL SHOP, but also A USEFUL INSTITUTION.

OUR ONLY ADDRESS: ANTHONY HORDERN AND SONS, PALACE EMPORIUM, HAYMARKET (ONLY), UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS, CLOSE TO RAILWAY STATION.

Tenders.

ASPHALT Roofs a specialty. Tarpaving at lowest rates. Price, 7 Matthew-st., Dg. Hr. F. M'Intosh, mgr.

A WIRE-WORK JOB well done by Eastway Brothers, wire workers, 411 George-street.

BLUE METAL, all gauges, SCREENINGS, GRAVEL, and RIVER SAND, at lowest prices. EMU GRAVEL and ROAD METAL COMPANY, Limited. Norwich-chambers, Hunter-street.

BLUE Metal (all gauges), Dry Screenings, Shivers (Shellharbour). Ward and Co., Exchange, Bridge-st.

HOUSEHOLDERS.—Paint your houses with PULFORD'S DAMP-WALL PAINT, the only reliable medium in existence; no damp can penetrate it. A. GRAINGER and CO., Paling's-buildings, and all dealers.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of JOHN HAROLD WATSON, General Storekeeper, Bowral.

TENDERS are invited, up to 11 o'clock, SATURDAY MORNING, 11th instant, for the undermentioned Lots in the above Assigned Estate, either separately or together:—

LOT 1: Stock consisting of—

Manchester	£180 19 6	
Dresses and Silks, &c.	209 14 4	
Mantles, Millinery, and Underclothing	721 13 1	
Hosiery, Haberdashery, and Fancy	276 13 8	
Clothing, Mercery, and Hats	6[illegible] 9 4	
Boots and Shoes	310 0 3	
Ironmongery, Furnishing, Stationery, Crockery, and Jewellery	858 11 7	
Grocery and Patent Medicines	278 15 0	
Working Plant	2[illegible]9 5 3	
		£3808 14 0

LOT 2:

Book Debts, Good	£325 3 6	
Ditto ditto, Doubtful	110 8 8	
Ditto ditto, Bad	157 0 0	
		592 12 2
		£4401 6 2

Stock Sheets may be seen, forms of tenders, and all particulars obtained from the undersigned, or the Agent in charge. The usual 10 per cent. deposit required. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. L. A. WOOLF, Public Accountant, GLADSTONE-CHAMBERS, 95 PITT-STREET. March 4, 1893.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of D. R. WILLIAMS, Grocer, Union-street, Newtown.

TENDERS are invited for the undernoted Assets in the above Estate, and will be received at our offices until noon TO-MORROW, Friday, the 10th instant:—

LOT 1.		
Groceries	£95 13 2	
Fixtures	18 18 0	
		£114 11 2
LOT 2.		
Book Debts—Good	38 12 9	
Doubtful and Bad	47 11 6	
		86 4 3
		£200 15 5

The usual 10 per cent. conditions; the highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Stock sheets may be seen and all information obtained on the premises, or at our offices. JAMES ROBERTSON and CO., Public Accountants, Central-chambers, 173 Pitt-street. Sydney, 8th March, 1893.

PARISH HALL and PARSONAGE, ST. LUKE'S, BURWOOD. BUILDERS desirous of TENDERING for above Buildings are requested to send in their NAMES at once to HERBERT S. THOMPSON, Architect. Melbourne-chambers, 89 Pitt-street.

RACKAROCK.—The safest, most powerful, and cheapest explosive for Rock Work in quarrying, mining, or for blowing out stumps in clearing land, &c. R. A. HERVEY, 144 Clarence-street, Agent.

TO CHEMISTS and OTHERS. In the Estate of H. C. ARMSTRONG, of Broken Hill and Wilcannia, N.S.W., Chemist and Druggist, in Liquidation.

TENDERS for the STOCK-IN-TRADE, Shop Fittings, and Book Debts will be received at our office, 269 Collins-street, Melbourne, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1893, in the following lots:—

Lot 1.	
Stock-in-trade, &c., Wilcannia	£410 11 6
Lot 2.	
Book Debts, Wilcannia—Good	106 10 4
Doubtful and bad	93 8 10
Lot 3.	
Stock-in-trade, &c., Broken Hill	426 6 3
Lot 4.	
Book debts, Broken Hill—Good	49 6 7
Doubtful and bad	70 4 5
Lot 5.	
Stock-in-trade, &c., Silverton	98 18 7
Book debts, Silverton	9 8 0

Stock-sheets may be seen at our office, on the premises, and at the offices of Messrs. Ball and Dunckley, accountants, George-street, Sydney.

Tenders must be made on our form of tender, and must be accompanied by a bank draft or marked cheque equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender.

BUTLER and FISCHER, Accountants and Trade Assignees.

TO BUILDERS. TENDERS are invited for the Erection and Completion of EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to ST. MAGDALEN'S RETREAT, TEMPE. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22nd, at 12 noon. SHEERIN and HENNESSY, Architects, City-chambers, 243 Pitt-street.

TO CONTRACTORS. TENDERS for the Erection of ST. MICHAEL'S PARSONAGE, WOLLONGONG, to be delivered at my office not later than TO-DAY, Thursday, at noon. WILLIAM G. COWARD, Architect, Imperial-chambers, O'Connell-street.

TENDERS will be received until noon on the 15th instant for the Purchase of 34 Bulk Packages of STATIONERY, comprising Envelopes, Notepaper, Ruled Foolscap, Exercise Books, &c. Samples can be inspected at 484 Kent-street. Tenders, accompanied by the usual 10 per cent. deposit, to be addressed to the Trustees in the assigned estate of W. A. Steel, 484 Kent-street.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—The SYDNEY BRICK COMPANY, Limited, are now prepared to receive and execute orders for Bricks in Sydney or suburbs. P. P. FLETCHER, Secretary. Office—Post Office-chambers, 114a Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS. TENDERS for two Houses, King-street, Balmain, to be delivered at our offices before noon THIS DAY. SLATYER and COSH, Architects. Holt's-chambers, 121 Pitt-street.

TENDERS will be given for Glazing Plate-sheet, Mill-rolled, Cathedral, and every description of Window Glass on application to The Australian Glass Company, 74 Pitt-street.

TENDERERS.—Genuine Champion's Lead, 30s; Raw and Boiled Oil, 2s 6d gal. Varnishes, 7s 6d gal. 8 o Brushes, 5s each; Mixed Paints, 4½d lb; Wall Papers, 2½d roll; glass cut, 3d ft. [illegible]

TENDERS wanted, not later than the 14th instant, for Clearing a Block of Land at the R. C. Cemetery, Necropolis. J. J. MONAHAN, Sec., 61 Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

THE NORTH SYDNEY BRICK and T. CO. can now supply common and fancy double-pressed Plastic BRICKS, red and white. Offices: Works, and 4 Equitable-chambers, Pitt and Park streets.

TO PAINTERS and PROPERTY-OWNERS.—Champion White Lead, [illegible] cwt., Linseed Oil, Sienna, Varnish, &c., lowest rates; Wall Papers from 1d per roll. V. J. BENNETT and CO., 2 Shepherd-st., George-st. W.

TO PLUMBERS.—TENDERS invited to Roof Church (Iron). Specification No. 75 Bathurst-street. No tender necessarily accepted.

TENDER for Re-flooring 6 Closets. Apply on job, at the back of [illegible], London-st., Balmain.

TENDERS wanted, to Set Copper in bricks. Apply A. Jones, Pacific-st., Watson's Bay.

TENDERS Rubble Foundations and Brickwork. Apply corner Small and Australia sts., Woollahra.

TENDERS wanted Asphalt Floor, 30 x 16 ft., at once. [illegible], Sydney, jun., 11 Castlereagh-st.

TO Painters.—Tenders wanted for small job Painting, &c. Apply Mr. J. Young, 236 Pitt-st., Sydney.

TO Plumbers.—Tenders wanted Plumber's work 3 Houses, materials and labour. J. Young, 236 Pitt-st.

CEMENT, Plaster, Galvd. Iron, Oven Tiles, Firebricks, Fireclay, &c., ch. W. Cary and Sons, 820 George-st.

SLATES, Slates, 20 x 10, Blue American and Bangor, great reductions. W. Cary and Sons, 820 Geo.-st.

Building Materials.

BUILDERS BEWARE OF HIGH PRICES!

Buy your stores, your material, your stock-in-trade, and everything you use in carrying on your business, at ANTHONY HORDERN'S.

OUR WARES ARE RARE!

AND WILL COMPARE!

WITH ALL WHO DARE!

ACCEPT OUR CHALLENGE!

ENGLISH and AMERICAN STOVES, of all the well-known standard makers, at prices which leave other houses far in the rear. All BUILDING MATERIALS on the same terms.

OUR ONLY ADDRESS— ANTHONY HORDERN AND SONS, PALACE EMPORIUM, HAYMARKET (ONLY). UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS, CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

GOODLET and SMITH, Ltd., Saw and Joinery Mills, [illegible]. Head Office, [illegible]. Branch Yard, [illegible] Harris-street, near [illegible] Railway Station. Foreign and Colonial Timber, Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, &c., Galvanised Iron, Ridging, Guttering, and Sewer Piping.

THE Cheapest Place in Sydney to Buy [illegible] DEALS, Baltic Lining, Flooring, and Weatherboards is at A. BURNS'S Baltic Wharf, Market-street.

ENTERPRISE SAW and JOINERY MILLS, Foreign and [illegible] Timber of all kinds. Doors, Box Frames and Sashes, Arch. and Mouldings, Turnery and Joinery to detail. Quotes given. [illegible] PATON, Pyrmont.

BUILDER'S SUNDRIES for SALE. Apply to the Carpenter, Herald Office.

JOINERY.—Lowest prices.—Sashes 7s 6d, Casements 24s, sizes to order. [illegible]

MARYBOROUGH, [illegible], and Moreton Bay Pine, Cedar, Flooring, [illegible], Mouldings, all first-quality timber. [illegible]

WALL PAPERS AND PAINTS. Artists' Materials, Plaques, Transfers, Studies. H. H. GROTH, Jun., and CO., SPRINGFIELD-HILL, Oil, Colour, and [illegible].

ROAD METAL.—For SALE, 300 Tons of BLUE METAL. Apply at once to Captain [illegible], ship [illegible]; or J. S. [illegible] and CO., Agents, 11 Macquarie-place.

MARBLE MANTELPIECES, Grates, Tiles, &c., in great variety. G. E. Crane and Sons, 33 Pitt-st.

ENGLISH Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles, and Clay at lowest prices. G. E. Crane and Sons, Circular Quay.

Stock Shares and Money.

METROPOLITAN MUTUAL PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, Limited, 65 Market-street, Sydney.

ADVANCES made on city and suburban properties.

CHOICE ALLOTMENTS for SALE at Kingsgrove, Kogarah, New Brighton (Lady Robinson Beach), North Sydney, and other suburbs.

ORCHARD and DAIRY FARMS of all sizes, on the York Estate, Penrith, within the Mulgoa irrigation area. ROBERT W. CONWAY, Manager.

THE ADVERTISER, having a considerable capital at his disposal, is prepared to make immediate CASH ADVANCES at an extremely LOW RATE of INTEREST on all descriptions of security without the necessity of Bill of Sale or any publicity whatever. Loans may be repaid as under:— Loan of £100, repayable by monthly instalments of £2 1s; Loan of £50, repayable by monthly instalments of £1 1s; Loan of £20, repayable by monthly instalments of [illegible]; Loan of £10, repayable by monthly instalments of 10s. All communications strictly private. Confidence, Box 233, General Post Office.

MONEY TO LEND. The Trustees of the SAVINGS BANK of New South Wales are prepared to LEND MONEY at current rates on MORTGAGE of approved Freehold Property. H. WISE, Managing Trustee.

MONEY ADVANCED on FURNITURE, DEEDS, &c., at LOW INTEREST, and without registration. ALL REPAYMENTS to suit BORROWERS. NO OBJECTIONABLE Loan Office PRACTICES. ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY PRIVATE. REXON, 82 ELIZABETH-ST., near Hunter-st.

MONEY ADVANCED IMMEDIATELY. Anyone requiring a strictly private LOAN, without the usual publicity and bother of loan banks or agents. Apply, in confidence, to the actual LENDER, Bona Fide, Box 214, G.P.O.

ADVANCES made by a Private Gentleman, £3 to £1000, at a few hours' notice, upon Deeds, Furniture (without possession), Horses, Carts, Cattle, &c., without the publicity and practices of loan offices. Easy repayments, equitable treatment. Other mortgages and loans paid off. Mr. P. S. HUNT, 238 George-street, opp. Lassetter's.

TRUST FUNDS to LEND on city and suburban securities, at current rates. LAURENCE, M'LACHLAN, and WILLIAMS, Solicitors, Mutual Life-buildings, corner George and Wynyard streets.

I ADVANCE MONEY privately from £5 to £5000 on Deeds (without mortgage), Furniture, Boats, Yachts, Vessels, Horses, Vehicles, Stock, and all classes of security (without possession); P.Ns. discounted daily. Lowest interest, no delay, and strictly private. JOHN DAWSON, 25 Elizabeth-street (4 doors from Hunter-street), Sydney.

TRUST FUNDS TO LEND. The PERPETUAL TRUSTEE COMPANY, Limited, 12 and 14 O'Connell-street, has FUNDS to LEND on Mortgage. Very moderate rates.

MONEY to LEND in large or small sums on freehold or leasehold securities. Advances made on buildings in course of erection. RAINE and HORNE, 2 Hunter-street.

MONEY TO LEND, at LOWEST RATES, on approved Freeholds. H. E. RUSSELL, No. 15 Norwich-chambers.

TRUST MONEYS to LEND at current rates on approved freehold securities. LYELL, ALLARD, and BUTLER, [illegible] Pitt-street.

MONEY ADVANCED, privately, on Furniture, Deeds, and other securities, at low interest, repayments to suit borrowers. F. FELS, 255 Pitt-street, corner Park-street, 6 and 8 first floor.

I NEVER REFUSE an ADVANCE of MONEY to any respect. person. Henry Tait, 111 Eliz.-st., nr. King-st.

AUSTRALIAN WIDOWS' FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Limited, 281 George-street. MONEY to LEND upon city and suburban property.

ADVERTISER is willing to pay 15 per cent. for an ADVANCE of £40, repayable 4 or 6 months; ample security, private source preferred, reliable references. Tempus, Herald Office.

IF you require Money Direct on P.Ns., with security, Bond Certificates, Deeds, Furniture, Rever. Interest, Insurance Policies, or other good security, see JOHN O'BRIEN, Financier, 50 Elizabeth-street.

TRUST MONEY to LEND on mortgage. Alfred Shaw and Lucas, solicitors, corner Pitt and Moore sts.

MONEY advanced by private gentleman on furniture (without pos.), or any secu'y. Box 1047, G.P.O.

MONEY to LEND, in various sums, on first-class securities. Russell and Russell, solrs., 359 Geo.-st.

VARIOUS Sums to LEND on City and Suburban properties. Westgarth and Co., solicitors, Bond-st.

MONEY to LEND on approved Freehold Security. Williams and Saunders, 39 Castlereagh-st.

Machinery.

FOR SALE, 12-h.p. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, in good condition, 22in. stroke; A. and E. Creeg, makers. Apply to Mr. C. BAILEY, Herald Office.

PRINTING MACHINE wanted, double demy, new or second-hand. J. Gray, 63 Redfern-st., Redfern.

WANTED, second-hand 4 or 6 h.p. Portable Engine. Full partic., Medcalf and Mitchell, Exchange.

WANTED to Purchase, Semi-portable Compound ENGINE, 10-n.h.p., fuel wood. R. G. EDGELL, Rose-street, Snails Bay.

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Amusements.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sole Lessees and Managers: Mr. BROUGH and Mr. BOUCICAULT.
General Manager ... ... Mr. Mayne.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, MARCH 9th.

2nd WEEK
2nd WEEK
of

NIOBE
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NIOBE,

ONE of the GREATEST and MOST POPULAR SUCCESSES of the BROUGH-BOUCICAULT COMEDY COMPANY.

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RECEIVED NIGHTLY with INCREASING ENTHUSIASM.

Doors open, 7.15. Orchestra, 8. Carriages, 10.35. Early doors open at 6.30 (1s extra).

BOX PLAN AT NICHOLSON'S, where Dress Circle and Reserved Seats may be secured for SIX NIGHTS IN ADVANCE.

DRAMATIC TUITION.—WALTER HOWE and HARRY LESTON, 5 Hunter-st.—Elocution, Deportment, Vocal Cultivation (approved method), Dancing. Divinity students, clergymen, barristers. 25 years' exp.

TIVOLI THEATRE (late GARRICK), Castlereagh-street. Sole Lessee and Manager ... Mr. Harry Rickards. CONTINUED BRILLIANT SUCCESS of

| Mr. HARRY RICKARDS |

and his New Tivoli Minstrel and Specialty Co. CROWDED HOUSES. ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES. Shrieks of Laughter and Tumultuous Applause Nightly greet this Great Combination of | 49 | STERLING ARTISTS. | 49 |
Despite all attempts to prevent them WALTER J. BEATTIE and MAURICE P. BENTLEY appear nightly in their great specialties. THE TA-RA-RA-LAMENT, by our 20 Lady Dancers and High-Kickers. Received nightly with Thunders of Applause. Mr. HARRY RICKARDS, in his great Military Scena, ON GUARD! ON GUARD! Creates a perfect furore nightly. Re-demanded six times. MILLION PRICES— Dress Circle and Orchestra Stalls, 2s; Stalls, 1s; Family Circle, SIXPENCE. Reserve your Seats at Paling's. No extra charge.

DANCING This Evening. Mrs. C. Read, Assembly Rooms, 71 William-st.

DANCING. TO-NIGHT. DANCING. Messrs. LANE'S Thursday Evening ASSEMBLY. I.O.O.F. TEMPLE, Elizabeth and Liverpool streets. ASSEMBLY, LEIGH HOUSE, Easter Monday Night.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1893.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

THE HURDLE RACE.
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 1 forfeit, with 200 sovs. added. Second horse 50 sovs. from the prize. About Two miles.

THE AUTUMN STAKES.
A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 1 forfeit, with 500 sovs. added. For three years old and upwards. Second horse 100 sovs. from the prize. One mile and a half.

A.J.C. SIRES' PRODUCE STAKES.
Entries closed.

THE MUTUAL SELLING PLATE.
Of 200 sovs. Weights: 3 years, 8st 7lb; 4 years and upwards, 8st 12lb. The winner to be sold for 150 sovs.; 5lb allowed for every reduction of 25 sovs. on selling price down to 50 sovs. The surplus on selling price to be divided between the owner of the second horse and the club. One mile. Entrance, 1 sov.

A.J.C. ST. LEGER.
Entries closed.

THE DONCASTER HANDICAP.
Entries closed.

SECOND DAY, EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 3.

THE FLYING HANDICAP.
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 1 forfeit, with 200 sovs. added. Second horse 50 sovs. from the prize. Six furlongs.

THE MAIDEN STAKES.
A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 1 forfeit, with 200 sovs. added. For maiden horses. Weights: 2 years, 7st; 3 years, 8st 2lb; 4 years and upwards, 8st 7lb. Second horse 50 sovs. from the prize. One mile and a quarter.

CHAMPAGNE STAKES.
Entries closed.

THE SYDNEY CUP.
Entries closed.

THE SELLING PLATE.
Of 200 sovs. Weights, 3 years, 8st; 4 years and upwards, 8st 5lb. The winner to be sold for 200 sovs.; 5lb allowed for every reduction of 25 sovs. on the selling price down to 50 sovs. The surplus on selling price to be divided between the owner of the second horse and the club. Six furlongs. Entrance 1 sov.

THE FIRST NURSERY HANDICAP.
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 1 forfeit, with 200 sovs. added. Second horse 50 sovs. from the prize. For two-years-old. Five furlongs.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

THE SECOND HURDLE RACE.
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 1 forfeit, with 200 sovs. added. Second horse 50 sovs. from the prize. About Three miles.

THE ALL AGED STAKES.
A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 1 forfeit, with 500 sovs. added. Second horse 100 sovs. from the prize. One mile.

THE WELTER HANDICAP.
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 1 forfeit, with 200 sovs. added. For three years old and upwards. Second horse 50 sovs. from the prize. Lowest weight, 8st. One mile.

THE THIRD BIENNIAL STAKES,
Entries closed.

THE CUMBERLAND STAKES.
A Sweepstake of 10 sovs. each, 1 forfeit, with 500 sovs. added. For three years old and upwards. Second horse 100 sovs. from the prize. Two miles.

THE CITY HANDICAP.
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 1 forfeit, with 500 sovs. added. For three years old and upwards. Second horse 100 sovs. from the prize. One mile and a half.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 8.

THE ROUS HANDICAP.
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 1 forfeit, with 200 sovs. added. For three-years-old. Second horse 50 sovs. from the prize. One mile and three furlongs.

THE PLACE HANDICAP.
A Free Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each for starters, with 500 sovs. added. For horses that have run first, second, or third in any race of the value of 100 sovs. or upwards, in which not less than six horses have started, after the Autumn Meeting of 1892. The second horse to receive 100, and the third 50 sovs. from the prize. One mile and a half.
Entries for this race will remain open until 4 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, 29th March, 1893, and horses placed under the above conditions during the first three days of the Autumn Meeting of 1893 will be eligible to start without being entered, and will be handicapped unless withdrawn.

THE STEEPLECHASE.
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 1 forfeit, with 400 sovs. added. Second horse 100 sovs. from the prize. About three miles.

THE SECOND NURSERY HANDICAP.
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 1 forfeit, with 200 sovs. added. Second horse 50 sovs. from the prize. For two-years-old. Six furlongs.

A.J.C. PLATE.
A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 1 forfeit, with 650 sovs. added. For three years old and upwards. Second horse 150, and third 100 sovs. from the prize. Three miles.

THE FINAL HANDICAP.
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 1 forfeit, with 200 sovs. added. Second horse 50 sovs. from the prize. One mile and a quarter.

NOTE.—The first forfeit for the DONCASTER HANDICAP and SYDNEY CUP may be declared with the Secretary of the A.J.C. or V.R.C. before 4 o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, 20th MARCH.
The GENERAL ENTRIES for the above Meeting are to be made with the Secretary of the A.J.C., Sydney, or V.R.C., Melbourne, on MONDAY, 20th MARCH, 1893, before 4 o'clock p.m.

ENTRANCE FOR EACH RACE, ONE SOVEREIGN.

T. S. CLIBBORN, Secretary.
14 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

LILLIE BRIDGE POSTPONED PONY RACES WILL BE HELD TO-MORROW NIGHT (Weather Permitting).
H. TAYLOR, Sec.

MOOREFIELD PONY RACES.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

WELTER HANDICAP, 60 sovs., second horse 10 sovs. from prize, 14.2, lowest weight 7st 7lb; acceptance at scale, 1 sov.—5 furlongs.
BLAKEHURST HANDICAP, 35 sovs., 14—5 furlongs.
TINY HANDICAP, 30 sovs., 13.2—4 furlongs.
GALLOWAY HANDICAP, 70 sovs., second horse 10 sovs. from prize, 14.2; acceptance at scale, 1 sov.—1½ mile.
PONY HANDICAP, 35 sovs., 13.3—4½ furlongs.
TEMPE HANDICAP, 60 sovs., second horse 10 sovs. from prize, 14.1, lowest weight 7st 7lb; acceptance at scale, 1 sov.—4 furlongs.

ENTRIES close at 5 p.m. TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 9th March.
Winner of any handicap flat race after the declaration of weights to carry 7lb extra; two or more such handicaps, 10lb extra.
JOHN JOLLY, Secretary.
Office—198 Pitt-street, Sydney.

COOK'S EXCURSIONS to the Jenolan Caves, Bulli Pass, Blue Mountains, Newport, Hawkesbury River, and Illawarra district, at reduced rates, ticket covering all travel and hotels. 4 Hunter-street.

COOK'S Tours to and through New Zealand and Tasmania. Tickets, 4 Hunter-st.

COOK'S Two-day Trips to the Blue Mountains, visiting all the principal sights. 4 Hunter-st.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager ... ... Mr. Geo. Rignold
Stage Manager ... ... Mr. J. W. Hazlitt
Treasurer ... ... Mr. C. R. Bailey.

Positively
THE LAST TWO PERFORMANCES
THE LAST TWO PERFORMANCES
of
the Powerful and Immensely Successful Play
HOODMAN BLIND HOODMAN BLIND.

HOODMAN BLIND (repeated)

Mr. GEO. RIGNOLD, Miss Lilla Wilde, and Her Majesty's Dramatic Company.

Acknowledged by Press and Public to be one of the most powerful plays ever seen on the Sydney Stage.

The Herald says:—"Mr. George Rignold in the whole course of his career has never done anything finer than his picture of the passionate and hot-natured young farmer. Such acting in London would draw all the town."

HOODMAN BLIND,
by arrangement with Mr. J. C. Williamson.
Box Plan at Theatre. Prices as usual. Early doors open 6.45. Commences 8 o'clock; terminates 10.30.
J. P. MACDONALD, Acting Manager.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 11,
will be produced for
THE FIRST TIME IN AUSTRALIA,
the Original and Enormously Successful Drama,
by William Bourne, entitled
MAN TO MAN
MAN TO MAN
MAN TO MAN
MAN TO MAN
MAN TO MAN
MAN TO MAN
MAN TO MAN
MAN TO MAN
MAN TO MAN.
One of the Greatest English Successes.
Box Plan at Theatre now open.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE WORLD STAR GAIETY MINSTREL and SPECIALTY COMPANY.
Tremendous success of the Champion Double Clog and Double Song and Dance Artistes, SISTERS ABBOTT.
Popular Tenor Robusto, EDWARD LAWLER. Australia's greatest favourite Comic Singer, BILLIE WARNER. BILLIE WARNER. Also our GRAND FIN DE SIECLE BALLET, TUDOR and FRIEDMAN, PRISCILLA VERNE, WILL STEVENS, GEO. A. JONES, W. HORACE BENT, BERTHA FANING, ETTIE WILLIAMS, PEARL INMAN, LORRIE ST. GEORGE, and 46 other Star Artistes in the grandest Programme ever witnessed.
Prices, 2s, 1s, and 6d.
Matinée Every Saturday.
Concert Every Sunday Evening. Admission, free.
Business Manager, ALF. M. HAZLEWOOD.

ALHAMBRA MUSIC HALL, GEORGE-STREET, HAYMARKET.
Sole Lessee and Manager ... ... Mr. H. BARRINGTON.
OUR EIGHTH YEAR. OUR EIGHTH YEAR.
THE GREATEST ORGANISATION of MINSTRELSY and VARIETY in AUSTRALIA, headed by Sydney's favourite Negro Comedian, CHARLES FANNING.
Popular Prices—Orchestra chairs, 2s; stalls, 1s; balc., 6d.

JUDE. JUDE. JUDE.
Y.M.C.A. HALL, PITT-STREET.
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 13.
DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL EVENINGS with the eminent English Organist and Song Writer, Mr. W. H. JUDE
Mr. W. H. JUDE
composer of "Deep in the Mire," "The Mighty Deep," "The Skipper," "Plymouth Sound," "The Better Land," "Love Never Sleeps," "On Deck," and a hundred other well-known and famous songs.

A FEW PRESS CRITICISMS.
"Mr. JUDE received a perfect ovation for his delightful performance."—SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
"Mr. JUDE out-distances all competitors."—TELEGRAPH.
"Mr. JUDE exceeded the most sanguine expectations of his hearers."—SYDNEY MAIL.
"Mr. JUDE kept a crowded house charmed with his clever entertainment."—SUNDAY TIMES.
J. J. WYATT-PATTON, Private Secretary to Mr. W. H. Jude.

THE GETTYSBURG CYCLORAMA.
George-street, opposite Railway. Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Never to be forgotten, the recollection of a lifetime. NEW PROGRAMME, NEW EFFECTS. The "ON GUARD" SHOOTING SPECTACLE, real soldiers, nuns, nurses, and ambulance in full attendance on the BATTLEFIELD.
LECTURES and BAND at all times.
Admission, 1s; Children, 6d.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF N.S.W.
GRAND EXHIBITION,
29th MARCH to 4th APRIL.
ENTRIES CLOSE
11th MARCH
11th MARCH
11th MARCH.
N.B.—BOOTHS and other PRIVILEGES will be SOLD, on the Ground, by Mr. G. Kiss on WEDNESDAY Next, 15th instant, at 3 o'clock.
F. WEBSTER, Secretary.

HEAVY SEA AT THE HEADS.
Go to Watson's Bay, and see a sight never to be forgotten.
Steamers from Circular Quay hourly.
Fare, 3d return.

PARRAMATTA UNION, with ground, Disengaged March 11 and 18. J. Crisp, Young-st., Sherwood.

REDFERN ALBERT C.C. Disengaged Saturday next, with ground. J. Endicott, 28 Wynyard-square.

CORIO Cricket Club Diseng. Sat. next with Wentworth Park. J. Austin, railway works, Eveleigh.

CAPULET C.C., with ground, disengaged Saturday, 11th. G. Brown, 142 Goodlet-st., Surry Hills.

MUSIC UP TO DATE.—MUSIC.—BRUCE and MASSEY, 197 Pitt-st., Sydney.

"YOU cannot have better than the best." GRAHAM'S NURSERY occupies the best position in Marrickville. Sale on the Ground SATURDAY NEXT. W. PRITCHARD and SON. Torrens Title. Easy terms.

Government Notices.

Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 7th March, 1893.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up till 11 o'clock on FRIDAY Morning, the 17th instant, from persons willing to Supply Shelves, Bins, and Drawers for Torpedo Store, Garden Island.
A deposit of five pounds must accompany each tender.
Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Phillip-street, Sydney.
C. W. DARLEY, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE, SYDNEY.
FURNITURE, BLINDS, CARPETS, and LINOLEUM.
TENDERS will be received, either separately or conjointly, at this Office until 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, March 13, for Furniture, Blinds, Carpets, and Linoleum required for the Board's new offices.
Particulars to be obtained from the architect's office, 289 Pitt-street.
By order.
REGINALD BLOXSOME, Secretary.
March 3, 1893.

Musical Instruments.

W. H. PALING and CO., Limited. Established 1853. PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC, and ALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents
Steinway, Feurich, Ecke, Uebel, Gors and Kallmann, and for the Victor and Belling Pianos, Estey Organs, Boosey's Band Instruments, &c., &c.
GREAT VARIETY. LOW PRICES. EASY TERMS.
338 GEORGE-STREET.

BRUCE and MASSEY.
PIANOFORTES, MUSIC, SMITH ORGANS.
197 PITT-STREET.

GORDON'S, 296 Bourke-st., nr. Oxford, cheapest, best, and most reliable house for Pianos in Sydney.

NEW German PIANO, just landed, £20, £25, and £30, great value. Gordon's, 296 Bourke-st., nr. Oxford.

LIPP Piano, £30; also Ronisch, Kaps, Brinsmead, and Ste nway, bargs. Gordon's, 296 Bourke-st., nr. Oxf.

PIANOS, £5, £10, £12, £15, and £18, greatest bargains in Sydney. Gordon's, 296 Bourke-st., near Oxf.

PIANO Buyers wanting the best value for their money, come direct to Gordon's, 296 Bourke-st., nr. Oxf.

RUSSELL'S for Cheap PIANOS, direct from the manufacturers; no middlemen's profits to pay. High-class Pianos, £20, £24, £28, cash; no landlords to pay. Only at Russell's, Botany-st., Darlinghurst (own property).

PIANOS, £9, £12, £14, £16, £18, £20 cash, only well-known makers, at Russell's, Botany-st., D'hurst.

HANDSOME Walnut Piano, £12 cash, Aucher Prize Medal £14, iron frame £16, £20, at Russell's.

RUSSELL'S offer Lipp, Ronisch, Steinway, Hoffman, Weber, Collard, such bargs., only at Botany-st.

GRAHAM'S Lillydale Nursery Sub., Marrickville, Sat. next. Torrens t. Easy t. Plans, W. P. and Son.

LYCEUM THEATRE,
Pitt-street, between Park and Market streets.
Sole Lessees and Managers:
Messrs. J. C. WILLIAMSON and GEO. MUSGROVE.
Acting Manager and Treasurer ... Geo. L. Goodman.
Overture at 7.45. Carriages 10.45.

THE FAREWELL SEASON of the LONDON GAIETY BURLESQUE COMPANY.

LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
But One of the
BEST and BRIGHTEST BURLESQUE from the Gaiety Theatre repertoire, MISS ESMERALDA.

THIS (THURSDAY) NIGHT, MARCH 9,
for the Last Time but One,
MISS ESMERALDA
MISS ESMERALDA
MISS ESMERALDA.
Characters by
Mesdames MERIVALE, CONYERS, LETHBRIDGE, BARRY, TINNIE, WIXON, HOLBROOK, CAPPER, and LEAMAR.
Messrs. COURTNEIDGE, HASLEM, GRIBBEN, REID, Master ZETTER, and E. J. LONNEN as CLAUDE FROLLO (his original character).

SCENERY BY GEORGE GORDON.

GREAT SUCCESS of the NEW SONGS by LOVELL PHILLIPS and BERT ROYLE.

Musical Director ... Mr. LOVELL PHILLIPS.
Stage Director ... Mr. WALTER RAYNHAM.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Reserve Stalls, 5s; Stalls, 3s; Family Circle, Front Seats and Early Doors, 2s; Ordinary Admission, 1s.
Tickets can be purchased during the day at Moss's, Tobacconist's, 226 Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
BOX PLAN open daily, from 10 till 5, at the Theatre.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
The LONDON GAIETY BURLESQUE COMPANY.
The Management have to announce the FAREWELL PERFORMANCES of this Famous Organisation, arrangements having been made for their early departure from Australia, in consequence of which only a FEW REPRESENTATIONS of the revivals of each of their Popular Burlesques can be given.

SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 11,
will be presented (for the first time at this Theatre) the most successful of the Gaiety Burlesques,
JOAN OF ARC
JOAN OF ARC
JOAN OF ARC,
or the
MERRY MAID OF ORLEANS,

SPECIAL MATINEE PERFORMANCE of JOAN OF ARC will be given on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, MARCH 15.

BOX PLANS NOW OPEN.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager ... Mr. Richard F. Keating.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
CONTINUED PRONOUNCED SUCCESS of Mr. SLADE MURRAY'S NEW LYRIC COMBINATION in a Gigantic Programme of the very Latest Novelties.

| Miss JENNIE LEE, "JO." | Mr. SLADE MURRAY, England's Vocalist. |

MDLLE. SCHERAZADE, the Intrepid Lion Queen and Snake Charmer.
PROF. BENJAMIN, The Champion Club Swinger of Australia.
Herr VON DER MEHDEN, the celebrated Musical Specialist.

Mr. Martyn Hagan
Johnny Cowan — J. Evans
Fred. Dark — Fred. Harcourt
Percy Shannon — Fred. England
Harry Craig — Harry Beaucord
Miss Florrie Ford — Miss Rae Cowan.

OUR BEAUTIFUL BALLET AND CHORUS. A MOST POWERFUL COMBINATION. An Entire Change of Programme on SATURDAY. Million prices: 2s, 1s, and 6d.

OUR THIRD GRAND SACRED AND CLASSICAL CONCERT NEXT SUNDAY by the full strength of our First-class Company. Admission Free.

Books, Publications, &c.

BOOKS purchased, library or parcel, for cash or in exchange. Angus and Robertson, 89 Castlereagh-st.

Auction Sales.

INGLIS and SON'S HORSE BAZAAR.
THIS DAY, at half-past 10 sharp.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, at their BAZAAR, THIS DAY, the following:—
At half-past 10 o'clock,
Vans, springcarts, horses, and harness
Draught horses, tipdrays, and harness.
At 12 o'clock,
Superior draught mares and geldings
Well-bred saddle and harness horses
Van, 'bus, and saddle horses.

IMPORTANT SALE of ONE OF THE BEST CONTRACTOR'S PLANTS IN SYDNEY TO BE HELD AT 42 FRANCIS-STREET, GLEBE, on SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 11th, at 2.30 p.m.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Mr. CHARLES GORMAN to sell by auction on the PREMISES, 42 FRANCIS-STREET, GLEBE, on SATURDAY NEXT, March 11th, at 2.30 p.m.,
THE WHOLE of HIS WELL-KNOWN CONTRACTOR'S PLANT,
Consisting of
9 FIRST-CLASS DRAY HORSES, in splendid hard feed condition; staunch and reliable.
9 very superior Town Drays.
9 ditto ditto Sets Harness.
Tarpaulins, ropes, &c., &c., all complete.

The ABOVE ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST LOT OF HORSES AND DRAYS IN THE CITY, AND Mr. GORMAN IS SELLING ON ACCOUNT OF HAVING LOST HIS CONTRACT.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.
CAMPERDOWN YARDS.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, MARCH 10.
30 SUPERIOR HORSES 30.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Messrs. MARSHALL and MOONEY, of TARALGA, to sell by auction, at the CAMPERDOWN YARDS, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 10th MARCH, at 2.30 p.m.,
30 really first-class Horses, comprising heavy and active draught colts and fillies and high-class light harness and saddle horses, principally by the trotting stallion YOUNG AJAX; also useful saddle and harness horses, broken and unbroken.

_ Messrs. MARSHALL and MOONEY DESCRIBE THE ABOVE AS BEING A SPLENDID LOT, BOTH THE HEAVY DRAUGHT AND LIGHT HORSES BEING EQUAL TO ANYTHING OFFERED AT CAMPERDOWN FOR SOME TIME.

On account of the EXECUTORS OF THE LATE H. M. TERRY, KENILWORTH, YASS.
25 superior draught, 'bus, van, and light harness and saddle horses.

On account of the SYDNEY OMNIBUS CO.
15 useful harness horses, in hard-feed condition.

The ABOVE NUMBER as DESCRIBED WILL POSITIVELY COME FORWARD.

NEW SOUTH WALES ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, TO BE HELD FROM 29th MARCH to 4th APRIL NEXT.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON hereby notify to their constituents and the public that they will hold Auction Sales on the SHOW GROUNDS and at their BAZAAR during the above, of HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, &c., &c.
Parties who intend favouring us with the sale of their stock, &c., will oblige by sending particulars as early as possible.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON, Horse Bazaar, 244 Pitt-street.

TO DAIRY PROPRIETORS and PRIVATE BUYERS.
WEEKLY MILCH COW SALE.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, at their Railway Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, March 9, at half-past 10 o'clock, on account of Messrs. S. M'Minn, D. Buffiere, Macintosh Bros., Thomas Briggs, and other owners,
70 first-class milch cows, in full milk, with young calves at foot, selected for the Sydney market from the best dairies in the Southern and Hunter districts.
At half-past 3 o'clock,
40 first-class fat and dry cattle.

BUTCHERS. BUTCHERS. BUTCHERS.
INGLIS'S WEEKLY STOCK SALE.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, at their Railway Yards, 827 George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, March 9, at 2 o'clock,
50 prime fat calves, Picton and Camden
40 ditto, from Liverpool
20 ditto, from South Coast
60 prime fat pigs, from Wagga Wagga
70 ditto, Goulburn
80 ditto, Hern and Eden
50 ditto, Hunter River
10 ditto, Picton and Camden
45 ditto, suburban lots
100 first-class store pigs.

PORK BUTCHERS. PORK BUTCHERS.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, 9th March, at their Railway Yards, 827 George-street, at 2 o'clock,
20 extra prime large fat pigs, weighing about 6cwt. each, per rail, from Goulburn.

200 STORE PIGS. 200 STORE PIGS 200.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, at their Railway Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, 9th March, at 2 o'clock,
200 first-class store pigs, per rail.

THOROUGHBRED FILLY.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
Brown filly, 3 years, by Roodee, dam by Goldsbrough from Goldstem, by Kingston. This filly is in full training.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, TO-MORROW (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
1 boar, about 10 months old
1 sow, in pig, both from imported stock.

"YOU cannot have better than the best." GRAHAM'S NURSERY occupies the best position in Marrickville. Sale on the Ground SATURDAY NEXT. W. PRITCHARD and SON. Torrens Title. Easy terms.

FARMS. FARMS.
THE MEROO and CAMBEWARRA FARMS, BERRY'S ESTATE, SHOALHAVEN. SALE at BERRY, MARCH 15. See Auction advt.

HORSES, VEHICLES, and HARNESS.
GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
All lots not specially advertised.
And at 12 o'clock,
All lots specially advertised.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown or elsewhere any afternoon.
LIVERY.—In this department charges moderate and best of forage.

6 SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSES.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock,
5 quiet saddle and harness horses
1 cream pony, broken to saddle and harness, quiet to carry children.

FRESH COUNTRY HORSE.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock,
Roan gelding, broken to saddle and harness.

FRESH COUNTRY MARE.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Jacob Allen, Kiama, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock,
Handsome bay mare, 6 years, 16 hands, broken to saddle, single and double harness, is perfectly quiet and reliable.

2 HEAVY DRAUGHT MARES.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. A. Perrett, Croki, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock,
2 heavy draught mares, both winners of 1st prizes at Taree Show.

IMPORTANT SALE.
HORSES, VEHICLES, HARNESS, SADDLERY, COWS and BULLS, &c.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Richard Terry, Esq., Denistone, Ryde, to sell by auction, at his residence, THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, the 9th MARCH, at 3.30 o'clock,
A pair of brown carriage horses, 16 hands, bred by Mr. Rouse, Biragambil, one by Childe Harold (imp.), perfectly quiet, stylish, and good steppers, broken to saddle, single and double harness
A chestnut gelding, 15.3, a perfect lady's hackney, good jumper, and has been in harness
A chestnut gelding, nuggety sort, 14.2, good in either saddle or harness
A handsome black carriage horse, by Grandmaster, thoroughly broken to saddle, single and double harness
A hooded outunder waggonette, with canopy top, brake and lamps complete, is light and elegant, and as good as new.
Hooded double-seated buggy, with shafts and lamps, in first-class order
An Angus patent buggy (can be used to carry two or four people), is in perfect order; also first-class set of buggy harness
A light single-seated buggy, without top
A set of double harness, almost new
2 sets of single harness, almost new
2 English-made gent.'s saddles and bridles
1 lady's saddle
Rugs, stable utensils, sundries, &c.
Purebred Alderney bull, 4 years, sire Stamford, dam Norah, by Viscount; his dam Fancy bought in Victoria; full pedigree at sale
Shorthorn bull
10 splendid milch cows, all well bred, some milking and others in calf.
Also,
Handsome chest. pony, quiet in saddle and harness, a stylish goer
Sulky and harness, in splendid order.
The above are to be sold, as Mr. Terry is leaving for England.

HOUSE and PROPERTY to LET for a term.

_ The Train leaves Sydney at 2.30 for Eastwood, a few minutes' walk from Mr. Terry's house.

BOOTHS. AGRICULTURAL SHOW. BOOTHS.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from The Secretary of Agricultural Society of N.S.W. to sell by auction, on the Show Ground, Moore Park, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock,
The right to the publican and refreshment booths during above show, to be held at Moore Park from 29th March to April 4th.

WEEKLY STOCK SALE.
ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sydney Stock Saleyards, AT THE REAR OF 751 GEORGE-STREET SOUTH, ENTRANCE VALENTINE-LANE, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Milch cows, springers, and dry cattle.
At half-past 2 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, and store pigs
50 prime fat calves, ex rail
60 prime cornfed porkers, from Camden
50 prime cornfed bacon pigs, from Tumut
80 prime cornfed porkers, ex rail
100 store pigs, from Tarana.
At 3 o'clock,
Fat cattle.

COUNTRY-KILLED MEAT.
F. W. HUDSON will sell by auction, at the Government Meat Market, Pyrmont, THIS DAY, at 12.30 sharp,
150 quarters of Tenterfield beef
200 carcases of Tenterfield mutton.

TRADE NOTICE.
GEO. MAIDEN (for Goldsbrough, Mort and Co., Limited) will sell by auction at Homebush, THIS DAY, the 9th inst., at the usual hour,
1000 prime fat sheep for Francis Jenkins, Esq., Buckingbong
300 prime fat sheep for Messrs. Jas. Gibb and Son, Berthong
100 prime fat sheep for Wm. Barrett, Esq., Tarana.

J. H. GEDDES and CO. (the Pastoral Finance Association, Limited) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Public Sale Yards, Flemington, THIS DAY, Thursday, 9th instant, at the usual hour,
1000 prime fat ewes, for G. H. Green, Esq., Tandra, Young
1000 prime fat ewes, for P. Walsh, Esq., Thudungra, Young.

METROPOLITAN Meat Market, Hay-st.—Auction Sale This Day at 12 o'clock, Beef, Mutton, Pigs.

T. SULLIVAN and SON have received instructions from James Tyson, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Corporation Saleyards, Homebush, THIS DAY, the 9th instant,
236 head of fat cattle, in lots, per rail, from Bourke.

THIS DAY, March 9, at 11 a.m.
HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE and UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE, on the Premises, No. 37 UNION-STREET (near Edward-street), PYRMONT,
Walnut PIANO (by Geissler), Cedar BOOKCASES, OVERMANTELS, Fancy CABINETS, Oil Paintings, D. R. SUITE, SIDEBOARD, AUSTRIAN CHAIRS, Dining and other TABLES, Wardrobes, Chests Drawers, Washstands and Ware, D. and S. Half-tester Bedsteads, TOILETS, CARPETS, OILCLOTH, Sewing Machine, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, Mangle, &c., also COUNTERS, SHOP-FITTINGS, &c.

WM. CRANE, Jun. (No. Temple-court, King-street), will sell as above,
PIANOS, FURNITURE, COUNTERS, &c.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
ON THE PREMISES, LACKEY-STREET, SUMMER HILL.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, Overmantels, Centre Table, Bookcase, Gaselier, Carpets, Singer's Sewing-machine, Marble Clocks, Occ. Tables, Austrian and C.S. Chairs, Dining Table, Bedsteads and Bedding, Wardrobes, Washstands and Ware, Toilet Tables and Glasses, Chest Drawers, Dinner Service, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Kitchen Requisites, and Sundries.
2 IRON SAFES—36 x 24 x 24, 30 x 22 x 20.

DUNN and WEBB have been instructed by Mr. Lucas to sell by auction, the above.
Terms, Cash.

THIS DAY, at 10 sharp.
MIDDLETON and CO. sell by auction, at the Old Cornish Lane, 107 Regent-st., Sydney, large table, chairs, couches, bedstead, &c., &c. No Reserve.

THIS DAY, at 2.30.
MIDDLETON and CO. sell by auction, at No. 71 Regent-st., Sydney, neat buggy harness, sup. tapestry suite and ottoman lounge, bedsteads, bedding, and furn.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
Under Rent Distraint.
No. 441 Parramatta-road, Leichhardt, Taverner's Hill. Sewing and Washing Machines, and Patent Ironing Stove, Beds and Bedding, Tables, Perambulator, Chairs, Kitchen and Dining-room Requisites, Flat Iron, &c.
GEO. P. BARNES will sell, as above, on the Premises, Taverner's Hill. Terms, Cash.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 11 A.M. SHARP.
On the Premises, 298 KING-STREET, NEWTOWN.
IMPORTANT and TOTALLY UNRESERVED SALE of High-class and Superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—
DUCHESSE TOILETS in Cedar, Walnut, and Pine
WARDROBES in Cedar and Pine, P.G. Doors
OVERMANTELS in Walnut, Gilt, and B. and Gold
VERY HANDSOME D.-ROOM SUITE, Upholstered in Crimson Silk Damask, Solid Walnut Frames
AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD SUITES
Ditto Rockers, ditto Settees, ditto Chairs
DEXTER ROCKERS, CHILD'S COMBINATION CHAIRS
Brussels Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloth
About 50 DINING TABLES, assorted sizes
BRASS and IRON TUBULAR BEDSTEADS
Spring Mattresses, Cots, and Bedding
KAPOK, PULU, FLOCK, and H.H. MATTRESSES
Breakfast, Tea, and Dinner Services
CEDAR SIDEBOARDS, P.G. Backs
CHESTS OF DRAWERS, COMBINATION ditto
K. Safes, CHIFF. ditto, K. Dressers and Tables
Toilet Ware, ditto Ornaments, Vases
T. Tables, W. and Ware, T. Glasses.
Also,
VERY HANDSOME FULL-SIZED AMERICAN ORGAN, 13 Stops, Double Knee Swell, Handsomely Carved, Bev. P.G. Mirror Back
Large quantity of Sundries, Household and Laundry Requisites, &c., &c.
_ To Ladies and Gentlemen Furnishing, the Trade, Commission Agents, and Others.

BARNARD and CO. are instructed by A. E. Dallwood, Esq. (who is relinquishing the furniture business), to sell by auction, as above.
ABSOLUTELY NO RESERVE.
Terms, Cash.
Office, 74 Castlereagh-street.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, LIBRARIANS, DEALERS, and OTHERS.
TUESDAY, 14th MARCH, at 11 o'clock,
at 120 KING-STREET, NEWTOWN,
The CAPITAL WELL-SELECTED STOCK-IN-TRADE of a CITY BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, comprising Works in every department of Literature, including
STANDARD MODERN WORKS on ENGINEERING, MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC, THEOLOGICAL, POETRY, MASONIC, and Juvenile Works, in great variety, and a well-selected Stock of Stationery of a miscellaneous character. Fire Proof Iron SAFE, 34 x 22 x 20, Copying press, &c., removed for convenience of Sale.

T. PHILLIPS, of 132 King-street, Newtown, will sell the above by auction in Lots to suit purchasers, without any reserve. Terms, prompt cash.
N.B.—The Stationery will be sold at 2 o'clock.

"YOU cannot have better than the best." GRAHAM'S NURSERY occupies the best position in Marrickville. Sale on the Ground SATURDAY NEXT. W. PRITCHARD and SON. Torrens Title. Easy terms.

THIS DAY, MARCH 9, at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION.
To close Accounts.
15 CASES GENERAL STATIONERY.
Also,
an assortment of
LADIES' and GENT.'S TRAVELLING BAGS, WRITING SETS, &c.
To Stationers and others.

HARRIS and ACKMAN will SELL the ABOVE BY AUCTION, at the NEW AUCTION MART, 199 PITT-STREET, THIS DAY, 9th MARCH, at 11 a.m.
TERMS AT SALE.

THIS DAY, MARCH 9, at 11 a.m.
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE BY AUCTION.
Ex "Rosedhu."
40 Cases AUSTRIAN FURNITURE.
Chairs, Nos. 14, 18, 20; Armchairs, Rockers, and NEW SHAPES.
Also,
30 Bundles BAMBOO BLINDS
10 Cases LACQUERED TRAYS.
To Furniture Warehousemen, Storekeepers, &c.

HARRIS and ACKMAN will SELL the ABOVE BY AUCTION, at the NEW AUCTION MART, 199 PITT-STREET, THIS DAY, 9th MARCH, at 11 a.m.
TERMS AT SALE.

THIS DAY, MARCH 9, at 11 a.m.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION.
Under instructions from the Consignees.
Ex "Rosedhu."
27 Cases BEDSTEADS,
Half-testers, Four-post, Stumps, &c.
To Furniture Warehousemen, Storekeepers, &c.

HARRIS and ACKMAN will sell the ABOVE BY AUCTION, at the NEW AUCTION MART, 199 PITT-STREET, THIS DAY, 9th March, at 11 a.m.
TERMS AT SALE.

Important to Ladies and Gentlemen about to Furnish in Good Taste, Brokers, General Commission Agents, &c.

AT THE NEW AUCTION MART, 199 PITT-STREET, on FRIDAY, MARCH 10, at 11 o'clock a.m.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION under instructions from A. W. HOLT, Esq., of MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE, BOOKS, PLATE, STATUARY, PICTURES, &c., &c., REMOVED TO THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS for convenience of sale, from EASTBOURNE, DARLING POINT, and from Mr. Holt's country residence, KINCORRA, MITTAGONG.

THE AUCTIONEERS beg to announce that Mr. HOLT has favoured them with instructions to sell these valuable effects POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE, so that the sale will afford an excellent opportunity for Ladies and Gentlemen requiring High-class Furniture, Works of Art, &c., to make purchases.

The DINING-ROOM FURNITURE is manufactured in Solid Walnut, and comprises HANDSOME SIDEBOARD, TELESCOPE DINING TABLE, SUITE in best quality MOROCCO LEATHER, GRAND OVERMANTEL, Dinner Waggon, &c., &c.

ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM APPOINTMENTS
BEAUTIFULLY-DESIGNED CABINET, in solid walnut, with bric-a-brac cupboards
LARGE THREE-SEATED OTTOMAN, upholstered in Figured Silk Damask
VARIOUSLY SHAPED OCCASIONAL CHAIRS.
RARE EXAMPLES of CERAMIC ART.
CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY.
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, including Fine Works by Neville Cayley, Fletcher Watson, and others.
LARGE FIREPROOF SAFE BY MILNER.
MAGNIFICENT CLOCKS.
WALNUT PIANOFORTE, by STRAUSS, an exceedingly sweet-toned instrument, in excellent order.
OAK PEDESTAL WRITING TABLE.
HANDSOME BEDROOM SUITES, in Solid Walnut and English Ash.
HANDSOME 5-BURNER GASALIER, suitable for dining-room.
BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, and a Large Quantity of Miscellaneous Effects.

_ ON VIEW THIS DAY, MARCH 9, at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, 199 Pitt-street.

HARRIS and ACKMAN have been favoured with instructions from A. W. HOLT, Esq., to conduct the important sale by auction of the whole of his HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE, PLATE, BOOKS, PICTURES, STATUARY, &c., at the New Auction Mart, 199 Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY Next, 10th MARCH, at 11 o'clock a.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, at 11 a.m.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION, under instructions from the importers, Without Reserve.
1 Case ENGLISH WHITE FEATHER PILLOWS.

HARRIS and ACKMAN have been instructed by the importers to sell the above by auction, at the NEW AUCTION MART, 199 PITT-STREET, on FRIDAY, 10th MARCH, at 11 a.m.

THIS DAY,
THURSDAY, MARCH 9,
at 11 a.m.
UNRESERVED SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION at VICTORIA COTTAGE, AGAR-STREET, off Emily-street, near Stanmore-road, Marrickville.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, including
Dining Table, Sideboard, p.g. back, Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Chest Drawers, Washstands, Kitchen and Laundry Utensils.

WALTER BRADLEY and CO. will sell as above, on THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 9th MARCH.
TERMS, CASH.

FRIDAY, 10th MARCH, at 2 p.m.
LAW BOOKS.
WALTER BRADLEY and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 322 George-street, on the above date,
A SELECT LIBRARY OF LAW BOOKS, including—
The Supreme Court Reports, vols. 2-13, Knox; Supreme Court, New Series, and N.S.W. Law Reports, 12 vols.
The Weekly Notes, 8 vols., and Bankruptcy Cases, 2 vols.
Chitty's Archbold's Practice and Forms, 3 vols., 1866
Bullen and Leake's Precedents in Pleading, 1868
&c., &c.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

JOHN P. LISTER will sell by auction, at his Rooms 274 Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. H. Benjamin, of the Market Loan Office, Market-street.
At 11 o'clock, Clothing, boots, blankets, &c.
At 12 o'clock, Sundries, comprising field and opera glasses, cutlery, platedware, books, albums, musical instruments, &c.
At 2 o'clock, Jewellery, consisting of two large single-stone diamond rings, gold hunting keyless centre-second watch, by Nichols and Capt; gold and silver lever, Waltham and chronograph watches, gold alberts, bracelets, pins, studs, necklets, lockets, signet, keeper, and wedding rings.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
To Ironmongers, Country Storekeepers, Dealers, and Others.

JOHN P. LISTER has been favoured with instruction from Mr. C. J. BURNEY (who is relinquishing business) to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on his premises, Parker-street, Haymarket,
The whole of his extensive and carefully selected stock of ironmongery:—
Brass foundry, galvanised screws, mortice and sash locks, Vaughan's rim locks, mortice and sash furniture, cash and deed boxes, marking gauges
Bead, Fillister, and trying planes, Hunt and Son's brick trowels, ditto pointing and gauging trowels, bronzed door knockers and knobs
Lamp-irons, pruning knives and shears, copper tacks, e.p. spoons and forks (dessert and table), ivory and bone handled carving knives and forks, ditto ditto ditto table and dessert sets, e.p. cruets.
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

THE BAILIFF will sell for rent, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Furniture, &c.,
at Burton-street, North Sydney.

FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
at Cooper-street, off Arden-street, between Bishopscourt and Little Coogee.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects.
R. J. HUGHES and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on the premises, The above.
Without Reserve. Terms, Cash.

THE MEROO FARMS, SHOALHAVEN, BERRY'S ESTATE, March 15.
THE CAMBEWARRA FARMS, SHOALHAVEN, BERRY'S ESTATE, March 15.
BERRY'S ESTATE FARMS as above.
Apply for plans and particulars:
HARDIE and GORMAN, Sydney.
STEWART and MORTON, Berry.

BERRY'S ESTATE, SHOALHAVEN DISTRICT.
MEROO FARMS. — Lithographs are ready for Distribution.
CAMBEWARRA FARMS. — Lithographs are ready for Distribution.
STEWART and MORTON, Nowra and Berry.
HARDIE and GORMAN, 133 Pitt-street, Sydney.

"YOU cannot have better than the best." GRAHAM'S NURSERY occupies the best position in Marrickville. Sale on the Ground SATURDAY NEXT. W. PRITCHARD and SON. Torrens Title. Easy terms.

FARMS. FARMS.
THE MEROO and CAMBEWARRA FARMS, BERRY'S ESTATE, SHOALHAVEN. SALE at BERRY, MARCH 15. See Auction advt.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
To Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Dealers, Shippers, and Others.
IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE.
ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF THE SHIPPERS.
AT THE ROOMS, 123 PITT-STREET, THIS DAY, THURSDAY MARCH 9, AT 11 O'CLOCK SHARP.
Ex Southern Cross.
150 Doz. Galvanised Iron Buckets, 10, 11, 12, and 14 in.
48 Ditto Ditto Tubs, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30
6 Cases, each 5 galls., Hard-drying Oak Varnish, for outside and inside, NAYLOR BROS.
20 Cases Assorted Table Cutlery
1 Ditto Moseley's 78 E.P. Table and Desserts
1 Ditto E.P. Spoons and Forks, in sets
10 Ditto Fine Dutch Parcelling and Counter Twines
2 Ditto Claw-hammers and Turnscrews
15 Ditto Fire and Burglar Proof Iron Safes, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 42, 48 in. high
1 Case Adelaide Corkscrews, x 6
1 Ditto E.P. Ware assorted.
Also,
ON ACCOUNT OF THOSE CONCERNED,
8 CASES DUNKLEY'S PERAMBULATORS, GERMAN TERRORS.

EDWIN JACOBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 123 Pitt-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 9th March, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The whole of the above.
TERMS AT SALE.

GENERAL FANCY GOODS STOCK.
ELEGANT PLUSH MIRROR BRACKETS.
BASKETWARE, including Trimmed Baskets.
CORNICE POLES, FANCY BOXES, &c., &c.

H. KELLETT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 136 Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11,
Numerous lines general merchandise and fancy goods.

THE STOCK OF A LEADING CITY TAILOR, comprising
WOOLLENS of every class
SERGES, COATINGS, SUITINGS
TWEEDS, WORSTEDS, CORKSCREWS
BUTTONS, LININGS, BINDINGS, &c.

H. KELLETT and CO. are instructed by Trustees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 136 Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 11 sharp,
A choice stock of WOOLLENS, in all the leading designs, and of best quality.
Terms, Cash. No Reserve.

ORDER OF SALE.
CLARKE and M'INTYRE (D. J. M'Intyre) will offer by public auction at the Rooms, 163 Pitt-street (Hoffnung's-buildings), THIS DAY, 9th March, at 11.30,
THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES:—

MOSSMAN'S BAY. (By order of the Mortgagees.) — Lot 14, Sdex Estate, 40ft. frontage to Prince Albert-street, by a depth of 140ft.
NORTH SYDNEY. — Lots 1 and 2 of 11 and 12, Section 29, St. Leonards Township, having a frontage of 84ft. to Miller-street, by a depth of 132ft. along Amherst-street. This choice Building Site is close to residence of Sir J. P. Abbott, and convenient to tram.
NORTH SYDNEY. — Lot 2, Section 6, Berry's Estate, having a frontage of 46ft. 6in. to North Sydney-road.
GOSFORD. — Well-built COTTAGE of 4 rooms, acre land, 1 mile from railway station, close to water.
NORTH SYDNEY. — James-street.—Brick COTTAGE, 4 rooms and kitchen, land 82 x 72, close to St. Leonards Park and present tram terminus.
NORTH SYDNEY. — Corner Hayberry and David streets.—Brick COTTAGE, stone foundation, slate roof, hall, drawing-room with bay window, large dining-room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, and laundry, land 40 x 120.
WILLOUGHBY. — High-street, close to Mowbray-road.—W.B. COTTAGE, 2 rooms and kitchen, also stabling, land 66 x 137 (average.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
CLARKE and M'INTYRE, Auctioneers, 163 Pitt-street, and Walker-street, North Shore.

ORDER OF SALE.
SHARES, CITY and SUBURBAN PROPERTIES, to be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at our Rooms, at 11.30 a.m., TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.

SHARES. — 450 North Shore Steam Ferry Company's.
CITY. — Nos. 24 and 26 Hunter-street, between George and Pitt streets; leasehold.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO. — Block of Land, Judge-street, east side, formerly known as Nos. 70 to 74.
SURRY HILLS. — Equity of Redemption in Hollandia, No. 363 Crown-street; assigned estate.
ELIZABETH BAY. — Block of Land, Ithaca-road and lane; leasehold, free of ground rent.
PADDINGTON. — House, No. 138 Hargraves-street, street, Underwood Estate.
ASHFIELD. — Residence, Fernica, and 2 acres 3 roods, and 25 perches, fronting Victoria and Robert streets. Mortgagee's sale.
PYRMONT. — Premises Nos. 47, 49, 51, 53, 57, and 50 Union-street; Amusement Hall and 4 houses; leasehold. Mortgagee's sale.
PYRMONT. — Thirty-two Houses and Wilson's Hotel, in Murray, Union, and Harwood streets and Harwood-lane; leasehold.
BEECROFT. — Cottage and 4 acres, fronting Kirkham-street and Castle Howard-road. Mortgagee's sale.
NORTH SHORE. — Corner Block of Land, junction Middle and Arthur streets.
NORTH SHORE. — Block of Land, Blue and Middle streets, close to Walker-street.
ENMORE. — Two Houses, No. 2 and 3, Farnham-terrace, Marian-street, south of Enmore-road. Mortgagee's sale.
ASHFIELD, SOUTH. — Residence, Benani Villa, fronting Prospect-road, between Seaview and Clissold streets. Mortgagee's sale.
ASHFIELD. — Three Cottages fronting Prince-street, between John and Taringa streets. Mortgagee's sale.
BALMAIN, WEST. — House, No. 697 Darling-street, adjoining corner of Waterloo-street.
BALMAIN. — Shop and Dwelling, No. 46 Beattie-street, lately occupied by H. Potter, chemist.
BALMAIN. — Residence, Wandsworth House, Wharf-road, foot of Yeend-street.
BALMAIN, WEST. — Two Cottages, Nos. 733 and 735, Tooting and Burwood, Darling-street, between Cambridge and Oxford streets.
COOK'S RIVER-ROAD. — Residence, Como, and 4 acres of land, fronting Cook's River-road, opposite Grove House. Mortgagee's sale.
COOK'S RIVER-ROAD. — Block of Land, fronting Cook's River-road, little south of Silver-street.
PARRAMATTA. — Residence and 21 acres, overlooking Agricultural Grounds at Westmead Station. Mortgagee's sale.
NORTH BOTANY. — Cottage and Land, fronting south side of High-street, west of Botany-road, occupied by J. W. Dod. Deceased estate.
SHERWOOD. — Double corner Block, fronting Sherwood, Holroyd, and Market streets.
PITTWATER. — Various Blocks, Ventovor Estate, fronting Pittwater-road and Lovett Bay. Mortgagee's sale.
FAIRFIELD. — One and a quarter acres of Land, fronting William and Ligar streets, with W.B. Cottage thereon, known as Steel's. Mortgagee's sale.
KATOOMBA. — Corner Block of Land, 2 acres 3 roods 1½ perches, fronting Govett and Waratah streets.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Limited.

THE VERMONT GOLD-MINING COMPANY, No Liability.—Notice is hereby given that the following shares in the Vermont Gold-mining Company, No Liability, will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, 24th March, 1893, by Messrs. Richardson and Wrench, Limited, at their rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, for non-payment of the fourth call:—
5001 to 7500, 8501 to 8900, 9861 to 9000, 3001 to 5000, 2501 to 3000, 12,501 to 15,000, 16,251 to 16,850, 17,251 to 17,350, 18,001 to 18,100, 18,701 to 18,750, 17,801 to 18,000.
By order of the Board.
GEO. ROBSON, Manager.

THE GARDEN HEIGHTS OF MARRICKVILLE.
The First Subdivision since the starting of the construction of the Marrickville to Burwood-road Railway.
Fronting the Tramline and within 25 chains of the New Railway Station.

W. PRITCHARD and SON have received instructions from Messrs. Graham and Howlison to sell by public auction, on the Ground, SATURDAY Next, 11th March,
A subdivision comprising about 80 lots of that well and favourably-known property
GRAHAM'S LILLYDALE NURSERY,
fronting Livingstone and Marrickville roads and Stanley and Lillydale streets, opposite Shrublands, the mansion and grounds of Mrs. Smith, and surrounded by first-class properties.
Title under Torrens Act.

TERMS OF SALE: 10 per cent. cash deposit, and the balance may be paid in nine equal half-yearly instalments, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.
Every lot possesses a good depth to a back lane 20ft. wide.

LITHOGRAPH PLANS ARE NOW READY.

"MARRICKVILLE has during the past 12 months made more progress than any other suburb, and over 400 houses of first-class character have been erected during that time." See Mayor Scouller's speech at last council meeting.

LEICHHARDT HEIGHTS.
THE PALING ESTATE.
Allotments fronting
CATHERINE, MOORE, PIPER, WHITE, PALING, EDNA, and ILKA STREETS.

SIEVERS, VIAN, and CO. will sell the above Estate by auction, on the Ground, SATURDAY, 18th MARCH, 3 o'clock p.m.
TORRENS TITLE. EASY TERMS.
Call or send for Litho.
SIEVERS, VIAN, and CO., Salerooms, 60A Pitt-street.

GRAHAM'S Lillydale Nursery Sub., Marrickville, Sat. next. Torrens t. Easy t. Plans, W. P. and Son.

FARMS. FARMS.
THE MEROO and CAMBEWARRA FARMS, BERRY'S ESTATE, SHOALHAVEN. SALE at BERRY, MARCH 15. See Auction advt.

ORDER OF SALE
of SUNDRY PROPERTIES, to be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION by THOMSON BROS., at their Rooms, 3 Moore-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 11.30.

SURRY HILLS.—INVESTMENT PROPERTY, land 36 x 95, with two Dwelling-houses thereon, being Nos. 26 and 28 Hutchinson-street. Freehold.
TEMPE.—1. Three ALLOTMENTS, each 30 x 90, fronting Unwin's-road, with Cottage thereon, close to Tempe Railway Station. Freehold.
1. LOT 11 of SWAMP GARDENS ESTATE, 90 x 80 ft. Freehold.
NORTH SYDNEY.—BURIMBLA, Walker-street, a Gentleman's Residence of 9 rooms, kitchen, stables, &c., land 66 x 182.
THOMSON BROS., 3 Moore-street.

GRAHAM'S Lillydale Nursery Sub., Marrickville, Sat. next. Torrens t. Easy t. Plans, W. P. and Son.

ILLAWARRA DISTRICT,
OTFORD,
86 acres and 1 perch, under Torrens Act, 812a. 2r. 29p. C. P. land,
a large portion of which is CLEARED, PLANTED, and otherwise IMPROVED.
A MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY for Dairying, Fruitgrowing, Market Gardening, and agricultural pursuits, combined with pig and poultry-raising.

THE BUILDINGS include
COTTAGE RESIDENCE of W.B., iron roof, containing 5 rooms, with kitchen, larder, storeroom, servants' rooms, &c., in separate range connected by covered way. The BUSINESS ACCESSORIES embrace LARGE and substantial BARN of 2 stories, 2-stall stable, buggy house, cart shed, harness-room, milking bails, STOREROOM, detached slab DAIRY and butter-room, surrounded by verandah, piggeries, and numerous useful sheds.

On Mortgagee's Account.
BATT, RODD, and PURVES will sell the above by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Rooms, 88 Pitt-street, NEXT TUESDAY, 14th MARCH, at 11.30 a.m.

_ The Auctioneers invite inspection by FARMERS and others requiring an ESTATE with the dead work done in the main and the surroundings of a COMFORTABLE HOME already prepared, and request consideration of a few of the SPECIAL FEATURES of capacity for QUICK MONEY-MAKING which attach to this property, notably: RICH SOIL, healthy situation, FREEDOM FROM FLOODS, REGULAR RAINFALL, equable climate, one mile by good road from RAILWAY STATION. Only 31 miles of Sydney. LOCAL MARKET in immediate neighbourhood, viz., the mining townships of Helensburgh and Clifton, which carry a population able to absorb the whole production, which, under energetic management, would of certainty be great.

Messrs. Stephen, Jaques, and Stephen, Solicitors, O'Connell-street, will furnish information as to title.

MOORE PARK.
ALPHA TERRACE,
8 DWELLING HOUSES built of Brick, cemented, each containing 5 rooms, bathroom, kitchen, and washhouse, balcony and verandah, and small garden plot in front.
LAND
126ft. frontage to Parkham-street, opposite the Public School, lane at rear, situate midway between Bourke and Dowling streets.

By order of the Mortgagees.
BATT, RODD, and PURVES are instructed POSITIVELY to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Rooms, 88 Pitt-street, NEXT TUESDAY, 14th MARCH, at 11.30 a.m., the ABOVE described TERRACE PROPERTY.

SPECULATORS and INVESTORS NOTE the elements of certainty for securing PERMANENT TENANTS.
One minute of the Magnificent Park
One minute of 'bus
Two minutes of tram
Easy walking distance of the city,
AND OBSERVE as
The Trustees' (Mortgagees') desire is to close the Trust, the SALE will be practically WITHOUT RESERVE, and offers a GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY to ACQUIRE a property which, on a moderate outlay for repairs and embellishments, should maintain a NEVER-FAILING INCOME of £374 per annum.
TITLE IS PERFECT.

BURWOOD.
ONTARIO, a substantial FAMILY RESIDENCE, built of brick on stone, slate roof, containing hall, dining and drawing rooms, breakfast-room and study, kitchen and laundry on ground floor, 5 bedrooms, servant's room, and bathroom on first floor.
LAND.
100ft. to NICHOLSON-STREET and to BELGRAVE-STREET, depth through from street to street, partly laid out in lawn, garden, &c. Title, Torrens Act.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Rooms, 88 Pitt-street, NEXT TUESDAY, 14th MARCH, at 11.30 a.m.,
A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, in good order, convenient to railway station.

STANMORE OR PETERSHAM, within 3 minutes' walk of either railway station.
ERIC.
A GEM Cottage, in perfect order, for immediate occupation, well built of brick, slate roof, containing wide hall, 6 rooms, dining hall, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, laundry; also, attached at rear, 2 rooms of w.b., detached, are COACHHOUSE and 2-stall STABLE. Verandahs front and rear, and many domestic conveniences.
LAND.
60ft. frontage to ALBANY-ROAD, land at side and rear. Title, Torrens Act.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Rooms, 88 Pitt-street, NEXT TUESDAY, 14th MARCH, at 11.30 a.m.,
The above ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY, nicely positioned, on a choice site of the South Annandale Estate.

BURWOOD, LUCAS-ROAD.
DETACHED COTTAGE, built of WB., situate about 7 minutes from Burwood Station, north side of line, containing Hall, 6 good Room, Kitchen, Pantry, Verandah back and front, 2-stall Stable, Man's Room, &c.
LAND, 40 feet Frontage to LUCAS-ROAD, a similar Frontage to BENNETT-STREET at rear, by a through depth of 213 feet.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES will offer by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the ROOMS, 88 Pitt-street, NEXT TUESDAY, 14th March, at 11.30 a.m.,
The above, in thorough order, having just undergone complete renovation.
Title, Torrens Act.

STRATHFIELD.
ARGYLE, a COMPACT FAMILY COTTAGE, substantially built of brick, slate roof, containing wide hall, 7 rooms, pantry, bathroom, laundry, &c.
LAND.
60ft. frontage to RUSSELL-STREET, depth 200ft., situate close to the Boulevard, and within 5 minutes' walk of the railway station.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Rooms, 88 Pitt-street, NEXT TUESDAY, 14th MARCH, at 11.30 a.m.,
The above described excellent property, in the most attractive railway suburb, where communication with the city is frequent and rapid.

TITLE, TORRENS ACT.
PRELIMINARY INTIMATION.
ARNCLIFFE ARNCLIFFE.
SUBDIVISION of a FINE AREA of BUILDING LAND.
Commanding Grand Views, and overlooking the Park.
6 Minutes from Railway Station.
ELEVATED SITES Ready for Building Immediately.
TITLE TORRENS.
TERMS WILL BE VERY EASY.

J. E. GREEN and CO. (late Green and Line) have received instructions to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, on an early date.
The above-described Building Sites, situate within 6 minutes' walk of the Railway Station.
Further particulars in due course.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, March 6, 1893.
SMITH v. FARRELLY, M.
ON THURSDAY, the ninth day of March, 1893, at noon, under interpleader order made herein on the twenty-second day of February, 1893, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction, at defendant's residence, Mary-street, Auburn,
Household furniture and effects.
Terms, Cash.
Cheques not taken.
CHARLES COWPER, Sheriff.
Ellis, Makinson, and Plunkett, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales,
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, March 7, 1893.
JONES and OTHERS v. WATSON, Mrs.
ON THURSDAY, the ninth day of March, 1893, at noon, unless the Writ of Fieri Facias herein be previously satisfied, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction, under the Verandah, Supreme Court, King-street, Sydney,
All the right, title, and interest of Mrs. Watson, the defendant herein, of, in, and to all the goods and chattels, consisting of household furniture and effects, said to be on the premises occupied by the defendant, at Wangaratta, 593 Darghan-street, Glebe, and comprised in Bill of Sale dated the 12th day of December, 1892, given by the defendant to the New South Wales Mont de Piété Deposit and Investment Company, Limited, and assigned by the said Company to James Watson, to secure the repayment of One Hundred and Ten Pounds (£110), and numbered 54,727.
Terms, Cash.
Cheques not taken.
CHARLES COWPER, Sheriff.
Sly, Hamilton, and Russell, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, George-street, Sydney.

In the Metropolitan, Suburban, and Hunter District Court, Sydney.—RUSH v. INGRAM.
ON THURSDAY, the ninth day of March, 1893, at twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to a writ of fieri facias issued in this cause, unless the same be previously satisfied, the goods and chattels of the abovenamed defendant, viz., All the defendant's equity of redemption in and to all the horses, harness, household furniture, goods, chattels, and effects, comprised in a certain bill of sale dated fifteenth February, 1892, registered No. 53,205, given by defendant to Messrs. Paisley Brothers to secure the repayment of £59 10s by weekly instalments of one pound, will be sold by public auction, at the Courthouse, Macquarie-street. Dated this seventh day of March, 1893.
SAMUEL WITHERS, Bailiff.

"YOU cannot have better than the best." GRAHAM'S NURSERY occupies the best position in Marrickville. Sale on the Ground SATURDAY NEXT. W. PRITCHARD and SON. Torrens Title. Easy terms.

Educational.

A NEGLECTED EDUCATION privately improved by a lady. 19 Collins-st., Surry Hills.

ARDNAREE SCHOOL, BURWOOD.
WORK RESUMED TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14.
No Vacation will be given at Easter.

C. REGINALD TOMS, Teacher of Piano, Theory, &c., at Paling's, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

MR. ALLISON G. O. PAIN, M.A., late Scholar of Christ's Coll., Cam., and First-class Classic (1880), prepares classical pupils all exams. Reduction to teachers. 70 Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst.

TO PARENTS and Guardians.—A HOME, with every comfort, in healthy suburb, offered to gentlemen's sons attending school. Pupils assisted with preparation at night; highest refs. K. H. B., G.P.O., Sydney.

Public Companies.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
Directors: The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott, M.L.A., chairman; J. T. Walker, Esq., deputy chairman; Joseph Abbott, Esq., M.L.A.; Thomas Littlejohn, Esq.; James R. Hill, Esq.; A. W. Meeks, Esq.; Benj. Short, Esq.
General Manager and Actuary: RICHARD TEECE, F.I.A.
The only Australasian Life Office which declares a Bonus every year.
Profit divided for the year 1891, over £480,000, yielding a Reversionary Bonus of over ONE MILLION STERLING.
Claims are payable immediately on proof of death.
ANNUAL INCOME, £1,880,347.
Accumulated Funds, Ten Millions and a Half Sterling.
ROBERT B. CAMERON, Secretary.
Head Office, 87 Pitt-street.

Miscellaneous.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHING.—Highest price, cash. J. Regan, 172 Elizabeth-st., Haymkt. Letters attended.

LADIES' and Gent.'s Left-off Clothing bought. Letters att. by Mr. or Mrs. Gubbins, 60 George-st. W.

LEFT-OFF Clothing.—Wanted to Buy, highest price. T. Wiley, 333 Elizabeth-st. Letters attended.

FOR SALE, cheap, 2 fine Billiard TABLES. Saywell and Co., 420 George-st.

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QUICKEST ready-money Buyer, and by far the most accurate and liberal, for any of the following, in any condition:—Gold Jewellery, Precious Stones, Miniatures, Silver Plate, Curios, Trinkets, Coins, Books, Portmanteaus, Pictures, sundries. Absolute owners, executors, only dealt with R. J. Kerry and Co., 63 Mkt.-st., nr. Pitt-st.

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THE BRITISH DRAMA IN 1892.

(*Pall Mall Gazette, December 31.*)

"A barren year" must be the verdict on 1892; great activity in the theatres, and little of value as the outcome. Plays in abundance—figures prove that. About 96 dramas, professing to be new, all full three-deckers or worse, have been tried, and at least 80 of them found wanting, not wanted; whilst the public have had some 50 one-act plays to consider. Of course these were not all produced in the evening; in fact, 30 of the full grown plays and 20 of the little ones saw light at matinees. On the other hand, we have merely taken into account the London theatres that are or pretend to be first-class, and left aside those devoted to musical works. Into the bargain are 30 old plays of three acts or more revived for a run, and eight of less than three acts. Putting together works dramatic and musico-dramatic of all kinds, old and new, the West-end theatres of London have produced not less than 210 during the year. The suburban theatres have been busy, too, and presented about 140, and the provincial theatres also about 140, making a grand total of nearly 500 in England. The figures are not precise, because some cannot yet be obtained, and in a few cases there are duplicates and mere copyright performances. Of the 500, at least two-thirds profess to be novelties. So the great unacted have had their chance. Of the new English plays produced in London—for we only pass judgment on those we have seen—but two have any clear originality, J. M. Barrie's "Walker, London," and Bernard Shaw's "Widowers' Houses." The freshness of Barrie's work in point of style is unquestionable, and its success is most gratifying to us. Of course, there have been several new plays of considerable ability, the two most important being R. C. Carton's "Liberty Hall" and Oscar Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan," but, clever, interesting, and pleasing as they are, their authors have made no effort to go outside the theatre for subjects or characters. By lively wit in both cases, and a pretty story in one, public favour has been won. Still, there is nothing in them to show that they belong to this end of the century. The two authors from whom we expected most have given nothing, for, strange to say, no new work by either Pinero or H. A. Jones has been produced; however, in 1893 each of them will be represented. Their silence has been a severe loss and seems hard to explain. The busiest man of the year has been L. N. Parker. Starting with a reputation based on an admirable one-act play, "The Sequel," he has had one two-act and three plays of three or more acts produced in London, and one four-act play in the country; but except "David," in which he collaborated with Murray Carson, they have not fulfilled the promise of "The Sequel." In "David" some power and novelty were shown. Sydney Grundy's clever gloomy play "The Fool's Paradise" has been one of the successes of the year, but by date of production does not belong to it, while his libretto to "Haddon Hall" is a clever departure from his usual work. Mrs. Hubert Bell, with Arthur Cecil, wrote a very clever one-act play, "Time is Money," and followed it up with an able version of "Karin," by Alphild Agrell, of which we speak anon; unfortunately her farce, "Nicholson's Niece," was rather amateurish, though clever. G. R. Sims has been busy. In partnership with Cecil Raleigh he wrote "The Grey Mare," a clever though not successful farce, and "The Guardsman," a very amusing work that is running gaily; whilst in collaboration with R. Buchanan he has been unlucky. Their effort at historical drama, "The White Rose," though a creditable piece of work, did not please the Adelphi patrons, while "The Lights of Home," which contained one or two beautiful scenes, for some unaccountable reason also failed to draw. The one successful melodrama, "The Prodigal Daughter," owes its fortune rather to British love of sport than drama. Charles Brookfield, by his clever skit, "The Poet and the Puppets," by his clever adaptation of "Divorçons," and his share in "The Burglar and the Judge" (his co-author was F. C. Philips), has shown himself fertile in amusing ideas and clever caricaturing.

Of the farces, "Niobe," an ingenious burlesque on the Pygmalion and Galatea story, has had the longest run; it is certainly funny, but has not so much freshness as H. A. Kennedy's play, "The New Wing." The storm-provoking Ibsen has not been represented, but the steady sale of his plays shows that audiences are being formed who will welcome his works. However, we have had four noteworthy plays by Scandinavians—"The Visit," by Brandes; "Karin"; "The Plowdens," and "Make-Beliefs," by Otto Benzon. The last, a pretty play, cleverly adapted by Messrs. J. T. Grein and D. Holberg, only ran two nights, as it was associated with a luckless enterprise. All the others possessed considerable merit, and caused much discussion, but were produced for one occasion only. A Dutch play, too, "The Gold Fish," by Van Nouhuys, was given, and proved to be of some originality and much power; whilst Beerbohm Tree produced a version of "L'Intruse," by the once much-discussed Masterlinck, which, though sadly mutilated, proved decidedly effective. Two of these foreign plays, "The Visit" and "The Gold Fish," were produced by the "Independent Theatre," which also presented "The Duchess of Malfi" in fair style, a clever little play by Arthur Symons called "The Minister's Wife," and "Widowers' Houses": its work has been of real value, and entitles the society to substantial support. In other respects also foreign drama has been represented here, for Mdme. Bernhardt, in her brilliant summer season, introduced two new plays, "Pauline Blanchard" and "Leah," the author of which, M. Albert Darmont, showed some crude talent as a dramatist and remarkable promise as an actor. Moreover, "Thermidor," the forbidden, and "La Mégère Apprivoisée" were produced by M. Meyer's luckless company. In addition there was a French pantomime, "La Statue du Commandeur," very pleasing, though far inferior to "L'Enfant Prodigue," but noteworthy on account of M. Tarride's splendid acting as the Statue. Of the Shakespearian revivals too much has been said already for more to be needed. Every one has seen "Henry VIII." and "King Lear" at the Lyceum, as well as "Hamlet" at the Haymarket, and rejoiced at the substantial success they have enjoyed.

Among the actresses several have come forward rapidly. Chief of all Mrs. Patrick Campbell, now unfortunately ill, whose exquisite acting at the Adelphi makes us believe she will reach the front rank. Next, perhaps, is Miss Olga Nethersole, who has learned much in her long absence, and surprised the public in "The Fool's Paradise," and startled even the critics in "The Silent Battle," which might well be called "The Critics' Battle." Mrs. Tree greatly added to her reputation by her admirable Ophelia. Miss Mary Ansell has had the success in comedy that she failed to reach in tragedy; while Miss Isabel Ellissen has shown an unexpected power in her acting. Miss Evelyn Millard, Miss Lily Hanbury, Miss B. Lamb, Miss E. Terriss, and Miss M. Milton have all done work that shows a distinct advance in their art. Of those who made their début in London this year Miss Aida Jenoure is the most important; she has quickly won a high place. Others deserving a name are Miss M. Keegan, Miss L. Ashwell, Miss Hall Caine, Miss Millie Garrett, and Miss Kate Ruskin. In our space we cannot speak of those whose work, whatever its quality, is merely what was expected from their approved ability as actress or actor. Of the men Murray Carson has advanced the most; and, despite his restless eyebrows and ill-controlled, splendid voice, is the most promising of the younger actors. Cyril Maude's old-man studies have been surprisingly good, while in "Plot and Passion" he showed considerable power. Others, by consistently good work, have distinctly raised themselves, such as T. B. Thalberg, F. Kerr, C. Dalton, F. Vaughan, Elliot, F. R. Cooper, G. W. Cockburn, and J. Welch. Among the new comers we must name as promising W. Bonney, B. Vane-Tempest, Arthur Whittaker, and D. James, junior. As a last word we would say that, if the year has been disappointing, there are many reasons for thinking that 1893 will show much valuable work.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.

The PRESIDENT took the chair at half-past 4 o'clock.

LEGISLATION AGAINST GLOVE FIGHTS.

Mr. VICKERY presented a petition from the New South Wales Wesleyan Conference, now in session, pointing out that the members of it viewed with great concern the continuance of what were known as glove contests in Sydney. In view of the fact that glove fights were calculated to engender and develop lawlessness of the very worst type, the conference asked that legislation should be passed to prevent such contests from taking place.

The petition was received.

THE MENINDIE IRRIGATION BILL.

Mr. O'CONNOR laid upon the table a report of the Engineer-in-Chief for Water Conservation relative to the Menindie Irrigation Bill.

PUBLIC SERVICE INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Mr. O'CONNOR, in answer to Mr. Hoskins, said that the amount paid from the consolidated revenue fund, in respect to the commission appointed by the last Government to inquire into the working of the various public departments, was £6418 5s 6d.

CRITICISM OF THE COLONY IN LONDON.

Mr. O'CONNOR, in answer to Mr. White, said that the Agent-General had already replied through the medium of the London press to the statements made by Mr. Wilson, in London, with respect to the financial position of New South Wales.

ELECTORAL REFORM BILL.

The House went into committee to consider certain clauses of the Electoral Reform Bill.

Mr. O'CONNOR said he would indicate the course he intended to pursue. It was his intention for the present, and at all events until the bill came back from the other House, to accept the decision of the Council with regard to the thrift vote, and to aid Mr. Trickett in every way to make the bill as complete a measure as possible. (Hear, hear.) He thought it was only right that that should be done for the sake of the bill itself, and for the sake of the House. Of course at a future time no doubt hon. members would be asked to reconsider clause 20. In the other clauses to be recommitted there was very little debatable matter. He hoped that they would be able to send down the bill to the other Chamber on Tuesday next.

Mr. TRICKETT said he would be only too glad to fall in with the view of the Minister for Justice.

Clause 14, "Number of members, &c."

Mr. CHARLES moved the amendment of the clause by the omission of "and 25," the effect of the amendment being to reduce the number of members to 100.

Mr. O'CONNOR said he hoped the committee would negative the amendment.

Mr. DAVIES supported the amendment. He honestly believed, he said, that 100 members would serve this country better than 125 would do so.

Mr. WALKER said he believed that payment of members would shortly be abolished.

Mr. DANGAR said that the abolition of payment of members was a consummation devoutly to be wished. He would give up the wretched compromise they had effected if they could reduce the number of members to 100. It was the inordinate number of members which kept them there legislating nine months out of the year. He regarded the amendment as an effort to secure a very valuable reform.

After further discussion the House divided on the amendment with the following result:—Ayes, 12; noes, 16; majority for the noes, 4.

AYES.

Charles	Trickett	Davies
Pigott	Combes	Smith, John
Hill	Moses	Dangar } Tellers.
Vickery	Lee	Kerr

NOES.

Manning, Sir Wm.	Walker	White
Byrie	Suttor	Kater
Macintosh	Hyam	Toohey
Goodchap	Hoskins	Brown } Tellers.
Dalton	O'Connor	Creed
Knox		

Several clauses were agreed to, in some cases with verbal amendments, and in others with amendments which were required to bring the clauses into harmony with other portions of the bill.

Clause 34, "What to be deemed residence for seamen and seafaring men," &c.

Mr. CHARLES said he objected to the proposal contained in the clause to enfranchise any seaman who has been engaged under articles signed in New South Wales for not less than six months in the aggregate as one of the crew of one or more vessels registered in the colony.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING moved the amendment of the clause by the insertion of words requiring that part of the qualification of a seaman should be residence within an electoral district for three months. The object of his amendment was, he said, to provide that a seaman who desired a vote should be so far identified with the colony as to be a resident for three months.

The amendment was negatived on division by 23 to 3 votes, the minority consisting of Sir William Manning, Mr. Brown, and Dr. Norton.

Mr. DAVIES said that the clause contained a very dangerous provision. It was an evidence of class legislation, and should be struck out altogether. It was proposed to place seamen in a much better position than was occupied by ordinary residents of the colony. Why they should step out of their way to make that provision he was at a loss to understand.

Mr. O'CONNOR said that a large number of those seamen were a very worthy class of men—men whose life was a very hard one. They were engaged in very necessary work for the commerce and prosperity of the country. If any means could be taken for removing those people from the position of virtual disfranchisement, those means should be adopted. Was there any reason why the seaman should be shut out from the privileges which the ordinary landsman had in choosing those who made the laws? The clause provided a very equitable and reasonable way of giving representation to a class of men who ought to be represented, and against whose representation he had heard no solid argument advanced.

Mr. DANGAR said he would like to know for what district were those seamen to get that vote. How would it be possible to say for what district those rights should be issued?

Mr. O'CONNOR: Wherever he likes to apply. It does not matter—he can only have one elector's right.

Mr. DANGAR said that a clause like that would lead to any amount of personation and rascality. He would vote against it.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING said that he intended to vote for the clause. That class of persons got themselves into great disfavour sometime ago with the capitalists, but that was not a reason why they should suffer now. Seamen as a class had inherently just as good a right as any other class to the franchise. They would have no opportunity of having a vote unless it was given to them in that form. He thought that the probability was that, even if they had the vote, but very few of them would be able to exercise it.

Mr. DANGAR: Somebody else will.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING said he did not think his hon. friend had any right to assume that to deny the seamen a right—to exclude them from rights other people had would be a grievance.

The House divided on the question that the clause be agreed to with the following result:—Ayes, 8; noes, 18; majority for the noes, 10.

AYES.

Mackellar	Joseph	Brown } Tellers.
King	Manning, Sir W.	Creed
O'Connor	Dalton	

NOES.

Dangar	Charles	Vickery
Kater	Watson	Lee
Davies	Byrie	Trickett
Smith, John	Hyam	Hoskins
Toohey	Grevile	Kerr } Tellers.
Norton	Walker	White

Other clauses were agreed to with verbal amendments.

The House having resumed, the bill was reported with further amendments.

Mr. O'CONNOR moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. BROWN moved as an amendment,—"That the bill be recommitted, with a view to the reconsideration of certain clauses and the introduction of a new clause."

The amendment was agreed to and the House accordingly went into committee.

Several clauses were verbally amended, and a new clause introduced, dealing with the cancellation of certain electors' rights where the property qualification had ceased.

The House resumed, the bill was reported with further amendments, and the report was adopted.

The third reading of the bill was made an order for Tuesday next.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House, at 10 minutes to 10, adjourned until 4 o'clock on Thursday.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.

The SPEAKER took the chair at half-past 4 o'clock.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. COPELAND, in answer to Mr. M'Court for Mr. Dawson, said a complaint had been received from the hon. member himself with reference to the surveyors connected with the trigonometrical surveys having cut down timber at the trigonometrical stations, and leaving same upon the ground, thereby completely spoiling the land. The report had been referred to the late piling overseer for report, and as soon as the report was received the hon. member would be communicated with.

Mr. LYNE, in answer to Mr. Neild, said Mr. Maxwell Bury made an offer to construct the King-street to Ocean-street tramway on the duplex or double cable system for the sum of £70,000. There was no record of any report from the Railway Commissioners in favour of the duplex system. The Engineer-in-Chief for Railways had gone carefully into Mr. Bury's proposals, and had reported that most of the advantages claimed by that gentleman for the duplex cable system were due to arrangements which had been adopted in the best examples of the single cable system. Other details of Mr. Bury's design Mr. Deane says he did not like. The total amount of the contracts let to date was £77,829, but this included provision for extra power to permit of the line being extended in the future to Rose Bay and to Paddington, as it was found that very considerable expense might be saved by making this provision now, rather than by doing it afterwards, when the necessity for the extension would have to be met in the near future.

Mr. LYNE, in answer to Mr. Walker, said the total cost of erection and maintenance of the Sydney Exhibition Building termed the Garden Palace up to the date of its destruction by fire was £185,950. During the erection of the building Mr. J. Kay acted as clerk of works. Mr. John Young was paid 5 per cent. on the cost of labour and materials provided by him.

Mr. SLATTERY, in answer to Mr. G. D. Clark for Mr. Haynes, said he would cause inquiry to be made as to the conduct of one of the lecturers under the Department of Mines, and as to whether proceedings had been threatened against the official.

Mr. SEE, in answer to Mr. G. D. Clark for Mr. Haynes, said he was not aware that dissatisfaction exists at Glebe Island with respect to the administration of the two laws under which the city meat supply and the control of the abattoirs were conducted, namely, the Diseased Meat Sale Prevention Act of 1892 and the Abattoirs Regulation Act. He was not aware that the inspector was charged with acting arbitrarily in the discharge of his duties. Full inquiries would be made into the matter.

Mr. SEE, in answer to Mr. Cann, said the unexpended balances of appropriations for services of 1892 and previous years on 31st December, 1892, amounted to £1,595,394 14s 11d. The estimated amount that would be required from that sum during 1893 was about £1,000,000. The total amount of votes estimated to be appropriated in the Act of 1893 that would not be spent during that year would be about £1,000,000.

Mr. SEE, in answer to Dr. Ross, said a return would be prepared, giving the unexpended balance for public works under the Appropriation Act of 1892, and laid on the table.

Mr. SLATTERY, in answer to Mr. Edden, said that royalty to the amount of £570 had been paid for the coal taken out by the Burwood Coal Company from under the Little Redhead Lagoon, county of Northumberland.

Mr. COPELAND, in answer to Mr. Waddell, said that names had been submitted to him for appointment as trustees of the Carinda Cemetery. The whole of the papers were under reference to the district surveyor at Moree for survey of the proposed cemetery, and after receipt of plan thereof, and subsequent dedication of the land, trustees would be appointed.

Mr. LYNE, in answer to Mr. Waddell, said tenders, to open on 31st May, would be invited on Friday for the erection of a bridge over the Narran River at Yarranbah.

Mr. SLATTERY, in answer to Mr. Hayes, said the Urana goldfield reserve was proclaimed on 31st January, 1887. No application was made to the Mines Department by the residents of Urana and district to have the reserve revoked as it was useless for mining purposes. An application was made by the Under-Secretary for Lands for the cancellation of that part of the Urana goldfield reserve embraced by the boundaries of conditional prelease, 86-3761, parish of Piney Ridge, county of Urana, 1403 acres, which was referred to Mr. Warden Brown for his report thereon. His report was received, and the area of the reserve revoked in accordance therewith on the 3rd December, 1892.

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SCHEY moved,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House a list of salaries and wages paid to all the employees of the Railway and Tramway Department, not giving any names, but showing the rates of pay and the number and designation at each of such rates."

The motion was agreed to.

PETITION.

Mr. LEES presented a petition from the Wesleyan Conference in reference to glove contests, and asking the House to enact with the least possible delay some law to prevent such exhibitions taking place.

The petition was received.

THE SALE OF THE VERNON.

Mr. J. F. CULLEN asked the Colonial Treasurer if he would inform the House how it happened that in connection with the sale of the Vernon by tender that the sale was actually effected to someone from whom no tender was in his hands at the time of opening the tenders.

Mr. SEE said if the hon. member would give notice he would supply him with the fullest information on the subject.

REDUCTION OF PARLIAMENTARY ALLOWANCES.

Mr. G. D. CLARK moved,—"That in future no member of this House should be entitled to receive his Parliamentary allowance for any month unless he has been present at least two-thirds of the sittings held." He said there had been a good deal said lately in the public newspapers and on the platform on the question of payment of members, and, judging from some of the remarks that had been made, it would appear that certain persons had come to the conclusion that that principle was responsible for the Legislative deadlock in the Assembly, and all the disasters that had overtaken the country during the last year or two. He thought every thoughtful person would regard that as sheer nonsense. Looking at the matter from a commonsense and business standpoint it seemed to him that the principle of payment of members was unanswerable, and any member of that Assembly who did his duty faithfully to the country had just as much right to payment for their services as any other man had in any occupation. In all departments of life persons were paid for services rendered, and any man coming into that Assembly with a desire to do his duty, who was prepared to give his time and attention in the work of framing laws, he was entitled to payment. While he agreed with the principle that every member and every person, whether working for the State, or for an individual, or a public company, was fully entitled to payment for services rendered, he did not think members were entitled to payment for services they did not render.

Mr. NEILD said he was entirely in sympathy with the object of the motion, but he desired to take the ruling of the Speaker whether it was competent for an hon. member to ask the House to affirm a resolution in direct contravention of a statute of the country.

Mr. SPEAKER said he thought the motion out of order. If it had been an expression of opinion by the House, then he did not think it would have been out of order. If the resolution was carried it would be in opposition to the Act that authorised the payment of an allowance to members of Parliament. He thought for that reason it was out of order. If the motion had been submitted as a mere expression of opinion to induce the Government to bring in a bill, it would have been in order.

REDUCTION IN CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

Mr. NEILD moved,—"That this House disapproves of the proposed 5 per cent. reduction of Civil servants' salaries."

Mr. WADDELL raised the point whether the motion was in order, in view of the Government proposal, which was before the House.

Mr. SPEAKER held that the motion was in order.

Mr. NEILD said that the proposal of the Government would only touch a certain number of recipients of State emolument. He had in his hand a list of some 510 persons drawing salaries and pensions from the State to the extent of more than a quarter of a million sterling per annum, not one of whom would be affected by the proposed 5 per cent. reduction, simply because they were not Civil servants in the ordinary sense of the term. They were protected and hedged round by statute, or by reason of their deriving their payments from secondary sources. Any person drawing State pay by Act of Parliament, whether salary or pension, escaped the reduction. There were 105 pensions amounting to £45,000 per annum which would not be touched. Then there was the Governor's salary and the private secretary, both of whom escaped free, while the A.D.C. was subject to the reduction. Could anything be more ridiculous? Seven Supreme Court Judges, seven District Court Judges, and 38 University salaries, the latter totalling nearly £20,000 per annum.

Mr. CARRUTHERS: A great portion of the University salaries comes out of University funds.

Mr. NEILD: But the University endowment nearly came to the amount of the salaries apart from fees. Such anomalies could only be defended on the ground of dire necessity. Why should members of Parliament who received £300 a year be free while a clerk was attacked? It was unfair to everyone. (Hear, hear.) There were nearly 310 railway officials receiving a gross amount of £129,000 in salary, not one of whom came under the reduction. He had a list of 405 State salaries totalling a gross amount of £207,663, and to this he added members of Parliament, all of whom were free from the reduction. The Treasurer proposed to get a little over £18,000 from the reduction, while the net amount of salaries untouched was £126,663—after deducting £200 each. This amount at 5 per cent. would yield a sum of £6301 3s, which was more than one-third of the amount expected to be raised. On the commonest ground of the simplest form of human fairness and equity, it was indefensible. Then the income tax would affect the Civil servants as well. The Treasurer had proposed a graduated income tax, and surely the principle of graduation was applicable to the reduction in salaries. Instead of the position of a Civil servant being considered one of security, it would soon be taken to imply insecurity. This was not a party motion; it had been introduced without the concurrence of the Opposition.

Mr. SEE: They will all vote the one way.

Mr. NEILD: They would vote conscientiously. To show that it had not been moved as a motion of censure, he would be content to withdraw it on reasonable assurance of consideration from the Treasurer.

Mr. SEE: I won't give any such assurance.

Mr. COOK said that while he agreed with the principle of the motion, he did not think it was the best way to remedy the difficulty. The real remedy seemed to lie rather in the extension of the principle to all salaries paid under Government. He moved as an amendment the omission of all words after the word "House," with a view to the insertion of the following words: "is of opinion that all persons deriving income from Government should be included in the proposed Civil Service retrenchment scheme."

Mr. O'SULLIVAN said that he intended to support the amendment. The time had now arrived when a fair reduction of the higher salaries of Civil servants must take place, and in that reduction they must include not only the Governor, but the Judges and higher officials in every branch of the Service, as well as members of Parliament. Retrenchment could also be effected by reducing the number of members of the Public Works Committee to seven, and to pay each member £2 2s instead of £3 3s per sitting. If a reduction were not made in the Civil Service and also in the salaries they would shortly have a Black Wednesday. The Civil servants would then be the very persons who would complain that a reduction was not made in the salaries at an earlier period. The Civil servants recognised the necessity to have to submit to a reduction owing to the state of the country.

Mr. J. F. CULLEN said that there were just as many friends of retrenchment among the members of the Opposition as there were among the Ministerial supporters. (Opposition cheers.) Their difference was that they wished for more intelligent and just retrenchment. There was no rhyme or reason about a 5 per cent. reduction to be made not only in the salaries of those officers who were overpaid, but also in the salaries of those who were underpaid. Governments had for political purposes brought in a large number of new men, and those recently appointed should be dealt with before the old and tried servants. By all means let them have retrenchment, but on just and equitable grounds. They should weed out unnecessary men, and reconstruct the service on more economical lines. Why should they reduce the salaries of these men merely because they were in their power, and because they dare not use? It was purely a case of tyranny. If the policy of the present Government had reduced the country to such a state as to necessitate this step, why did they not make the proposal a temporary arrangement for 12 months? The Colonial Treasurer had done many foolish things in his position, but he would find that this matter, small as it might seem to him, had in it the essence of injustice and inequality, and even though he might find that he had a vote sufficient to carry it out, it would be a vote which he would regard with the least possible satisfaction afterwards.

Mr. TRAILL said that he had heard nothing more audacious than the statement that it was proposed to reduce Civil servants' salaries because they were within their power. It had to be remembered that so far the unhappy operations of fortune had not touched the salaries of the Civil servants. All other classes had already suffered a reduction, but a reduction infinitely greater than 5 per cent. There was hardly a man engaged in mercantile pursuits or professional occupations who had not suffered a reduction in his income enormously exceeding the reduction proposed in the Civil servants' salaries. The reports as a whole of the Civil Service Commission had not been acted upon. One or two reports had been acted upon. The Minister for Lands had had the courage to act upon the report of his department, and the Postmaster-General had not found an opportunity of partially carrying out the recommendations made with reference to his department. With regard to the officers of State they should be subjected to retrenchment more severely than the holders of minor offices. He thought they should begin at the top. As to the salaries of the Judges he thought the remuneration that was adequate for them seven or eight years ago ought to be adequate for them now.

Mr. ALLEN said he could not see why Civil servants should be the butt of taxation more than anybody else. There was no justice, equity in it, it was not fair, and it was not English. If Civil servants were to be taxed simply because they were Civil servants then he did not see where the justice came in. He was not there as an advocate of the Civil Service, but if the Government was going to impose taxation they should see that the incidence of taxation was just and fair all round. It was wrong to tax a man more than his fellow-man because he happened to have the misfortune to be a Civil servant. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. WALKER said the misfortune of being in the Civil Service was a type of misfortune that everyone in the colony would welcome. He did not want to say one unjust word about the Civil servants, but his experience was that the Civil servants were a class that lived indoors while the storm raged fiercely without. That proposal for retrenchment of the Civil servants had arisen from the fact that a vast number of people in the community could get no wages at all, and he believed that if the Civil servants realised that fact, they would not object to the reduction. He would suggest that to make the amendment complete, only those in receipt of salaries of over £200 a year should be included. With this object he would move the insertion after the word "income," of the words "over £200 a year."

Mr. COOK said he would accept it in addition to his amendment.

Mr. HASSALL said it was rather remarkable that the champions of the Civil servant who had already spoken represented constituencies in which Civil servants were very numerous. Not one, it appeared, had the moral courage to take upon himself to say that certain members of the service should be retired. From his knowledge of Government service, it was well paid, and if they were going in for a system of retrenchment, why should these well-paid servants stand out? Everyone should bear his fair share in the depression now existing.

Mr. M'MILLAN said that some hon. members made the most reckless statements with regard to this matter, in fact this Parliament bade fair to be known in the future as the Parliament of reckless assertions. In reply to Mr. Traill he might say that every practical suggestion made by the Civil Service Commission had been carried out in the Treasury Department; those not carried out were acknowledged by the commission to be such as could not be made under the peculiar circumstances surrounding them. He was for retrenchment, but not of such a reckless, haphazard character as proposed by the Government in this paltry 5 per cent., the principle of which might of course be carried out in times of absolute necessity, but should not be enforced now. Let them look at the general aspect of the question. What did they propose to do to a body of men simply because they had them in their power? In 1892 they spent 11 millions of money, and in Ways and Means placed before the House for 1893 the expenditure was cut down to £10,200,000. Now, from ordinary revenue they had £9,700,000, and they were proposing to raise £340,000 as new taxation to reduce the deficiency. In the face of this they were suggesting this paltry, wretched measure for taking £25,000 from the pockets of the Civil servants. There was no sense in this 5 per cent. It might just as well be 10 per cent. or 20 per cent. If Parliament, under a system of thinking attempted to reduce the rights and privileges given to Civil servants by Act of Parliament by a side wind, these rights were destroyed in an indirect way. He objected to this reduction except as a matter of great extremity, but he would like to say that while he objected to it in the present circumstances, he did not say that it might not be carried out in great emergency of state. This proposal was not retrenchment; it was taxation. It was not an attempt to retrench by getting rid of men. Taxation under any circumstances was burdensome, but one of its advantages, if it had any, was that it aroused people to the sense of the necessities of good government, of economy, retrenchment, and reform. What was the good of talking of a paltry 5 per cent. in connection with the higher salaries? There might be reason for 50 per cent. Instead of facing the incubus of the service, which was a great danger to the State, and saying firmly that it should be placed on a proper footing, the Government made a paltry attempt to evade the real issue, and would go before the world as having initiated a marvellous system of retrenchment that would be the end of it; there would be no further retrenchment done. This was not a proposal to govern the country. What would be said of the House if Commons descended to such paltry tactics? Besides, it was an absolute injustice. There might be men in the service making £200 or £300 who deserved promotion, and others who deserved to be put out of it, but they were all to be treated alike. Why, it was degrading the whole machinery of government; and more than that, it was unnecessary. Before it was adopted they should see that every other legitimate means had been adopted. The Government proposed to reduce the deficiency up to this year by taking £340,000 out of the pockets of the people, and by reducing the ordinary expenditure by £800,000. Having done that they wanted to add another £25,000 by reducing the salaries of the Civil servants.

Mr. NEILD: It is only £18,000.

Mr. M'MILLAN: This was no way to create a good spirit in the public service. The simplest way to get over the difficulty was, in cases where three men were doing the work of two for one to go. (Hear, hear.) Promotion should be the result of merit, and the service should be dealt with upon pure commercial principles, seeing that the Civil servants rendered service for the emoluments they received. It was to his mind a contemptible thing at the present time, when every member of the House who sought retrenchment declared that there was about half a million of money to be saved by the machinery of government, that they should seek to take £18,000 out of the pockets of men against whom they had no charge. These men had to pay income tax also, as well as a superannuation charge, which, by the way, was one of the most iniquitous laws in this colony at the present time. He must admit that this was perhaps as much a reflection upon the late Government as upon the present Administration. What did the Civil servant pay his 4 per cent. for? Under the present law, unless a man's widow could prove that she was absolutely a pauper, she lost her benefit from the fund. It was their place to raise the status of the Civil Service, and to retrench by getting rid of unnecessary men.

Mr. SEE said that it was a very simple matter for anyone to talk about retrenchment, but it was much more difficult to carry it into effect. Whatever system of retrenchment the Government might propose would be wrong in the eyes of the Opposition. He supposed that his hon. friend would admit that there was a great depression in the country, and that a great number of mercantile firms had found it necessary to reduce expenses.

Mr. M'MILLAN: Not to reduce salaries.

Mr. SEE: Yes, to reduce salaries. He constantly saw reports of companies at which it was decided to reduce salaries by 10 per cent. The hon. member objected to the proposal of the Government because it only saved a paltry sum of £18,000 or £25,000. It was a fair deduction, but it was only the beginning. To effect retrenchment by dismissal or otherwise would be manifestly unfair. A death had recently occurred of an officer in the Treasury who had been receiving £500 per year. He did not propose to fill that vacancy, but to make a re-arrangement by which the country would be saved £325 per year. And then there was another case of a Civil servant, who had been dismissed by reason of his misconduct. He did not propose to fill that vacancy, but to make certain alterations by which £150 per year would be saved. He proposed whenever a vacancy occurred not to make any fresh appointment from outside. The Government had made a beginning with a retrenchment scheme, but while he sympathised with the Civil servants he would point out that the reduction was not a large one, and he had not heard any dissatisfaction expressed by them. The difficulty which a Minister had to contend against was to resist the appointment of Civil servants. He had had already 500 applications for positions under the Income Tax Bill. As a class, and with very few exceptions, the Civil servants were in receipt of better pay than similar persons out of doors. He had indicated the proper way to carry out retrenchment, but it could not be done in a day. There must be some kind of system, and as a vacancy occurred in the public service by death or retirement the proper system was to meet the difficulty by promotion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. NEILD: Taking 5 per cent. from their salaries is not promotion.

Mr. SEE: It was better to take off 5 per cent than 10, 15, or 20 per cent. These interjections showed the utter hollowness of the contentions of hon. members who talked about retrenchment.

Mr. M'MILLAN: But you do not see the principle.

Mr. SEE: He did see the principle. It was better to take 5 per cent. off their salaries than to dismiss them altogether. The sum liable to the 5 per cent. deduction was about half a million. They had begun a system which would, he believed, work to considerable advantage to the State, and by judicious management of the Civil Service an enormous saving might be made.

The time for transacting the business of private members (7 o'clock) having expired the matter lapsed.

MINING ON PRIVATE PROPERTY BILL.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to further consider the Mining on Private Lands Bill recommitted.

Clause 9, "Authority to examine surface may be granted by the warden."

Mr. CHAPMAN had moved an amendment when the bill was last before the committee to prevent Asiatics except they are British subjects being allowed to obtain authority to enter on private lands.

Mr. WALL said he thought the amendment was out of order.

Mr. COPELAND said he would ask the hon. member to withdraw his amendment and let them deal with the practical aspects of the bill.

Mr. GOUGH said that in the interests of the measure he would like the hon. member to withdraw the bill. Rather than impede the progress of the bill, and seeing that the amendment was almost covered by the Chinese Restriction Act, he would like to see it withdrawn.

Mr. CRICK said he never thought it was intended in a bill of that kind to limit the class of persons to whom the provisions should refer.

Mr. REID said that there were so many difficulties surrounding this matter that it would be well for the hon. member to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. CHAPMAN said he did not feel himself at liberty to withdraw the amendment, as he was assured that the question was of very great moment to the miners of the country.

The CHAIRMAN ruled the amendment out of order.

The clause was then agreed to.

The amendment inserting the words "or claim" was agreed to on the voices.

Mr. COPELAND moved the insertion after the word "claim" of the words "unless such application shall be accompanied by an agreement signed by the applicant and the owner, if any, or their respective agents, evidencing that they have mutually agreed as to the amount of compensation to be paid by the applicant to the owner or occupier."

The amendment was agreed to on the voices, and the clause as amended was passed.

Clause 19, "Special leases may be granted; existing agreements protected; permits may be converted into leases."

Mr. COPELAND said he desired to move an amendment which had been suggested to him by the Speaker, and which was most directly applicable, amongst other companies, to one now working at Hillgrove. He proposed to insert after the word "applications" the words "or in the event of such joint application not being made it shall be competent for any lessee or tributor under such existing agreement as aforesaid to apply to bring such agreement under the provisions of this Act for the unexpired period of such agreement."

Mr. WALL suggested the insertion of the words "in the opinion of the Minister" in the first line, making it read "In any case where in the opinion of the Minister bona fide mining operations," &c.

Mr. COPELAND said he did not think such an amendment would be at all necessary, for the Minister would in any case have to decide what was bona fide mining. He moved the omission of the words "at the time of this Act coming into force," with a view to the insertion of the words "on the 6th day of October, 1892." This was, he said, the date of the introduction of the bill.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SYDNEY SMITH said he would like a clear definition of the words "Special lease," before agreeing to the clause. They should be very careful, in view of what had taken place in the past and was now taking place, not to allow private owners of land to defeat the object of the bill.

Mr. COPELAND said it must be something different from an ordinary lease, because it was not to be applied for in the ordinary way. Surely it was not the desire of hon. members that they should ruthlessly interfere with existing conditions, and break agreements. It was necessary to distinguish this kind of lease from the ordinary kind.

Mr. REID said that the word must have some special reason for insertion. It enabled certain persons to get a lease in priority over every other applicant. There was no provision which defined a special lease.

Mr. CRICK said that the Land Act of 1884, amended in 1889, had provisions dealing with special leases.

Mr. CANN said he was not satisfied with the explanation. They had now the chance of dealing with the question whether a syndicate that now held, say, 1000 acres, and only used 10 acres for bona fide mining purposes, should have the right to release that land under this "special" provision. It was for the committee to say whether it would concede that power or not. He would rather see the word "special" eliminated.

Mr. COPELAND said he hoped the hon. member had no intention to interfere with existing rights. Was there one solitary instance where any such agreement was being carried out as suggested by the hon. member?

Mr. CANN: Is all the land held under mining lease used for mining?

Mr. COPELAND: That was not the question.

Mr. GOUGH said that the great protection to the mining public lay in this fact—that persons on the 6th October must have had a permit from the Crown setting out the whole right they possessed to mine on any particular land.

Mr. COPELAND said that at the present time any man could take up a lease of 30,000 acres of coal lands and convert every acre into leases. The great injustice which was being done at the present time was in regard to small ordinary leases on Crown lands which were not being constantly worked. This occurred owing to the want of mine inspectors.

Mr. WALL moved as an amendment the omission of the word "thereafter," with a view to the insertion of the words "after this Act comes into force."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GOUGH said that he wished to suggest to the Minister the advisability of including the word "owner" after the word "tributor" in his amendment.

Mr. COPELAND accepted the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to on the voices.

The clause as amended was agreed to.

Clause 22, "duration of lease."

Mr. CHAPMAN moved an amendment that the term for which a lease may be granted under should not exceed 10 years.

Mr. COPELAND said he hoped the hon. member would not move an amendment so detrimental to the interests of mining. If the amendment was carried very few people would put money into mining.

Mr. GOUGH said he would ask the hon. member to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. DONNELLY said he hoped the amendment would be withdrawn.

Mr. WALL said it would not in any way benefit the working miner.

Mr. CHAPMAN said his reason for pressing it was to avoid cases of "shepherding." It would have the effect of making the mineowners put on more men to do the necessary work.

Mr. GOUGH said that if the limit were reduced, there would be no encouragement to the miner.

The amendment was negatived on division by 49 votes to 10.

Mr. WALL moved the omission of the word "Crown," in line 25, with a view to the insertion of the word "owner." He would like to know, he said, on what ground the Crown claimed a rental from private land in which it had no right whatever.

Mr. GOUGH said he would have to oppose the amendment. The owner would have the benefit of the enhanced value of the land consequent upon the finding of the gold, without being paid a rental. He would have nothing to fear in leaving his case in the hands of the appraiser.

Mr. REID said that this was nothing more than a fresh attempt to do what had been attempted in the matter of royalties. The owner's interests were properly safeguarded; he was fully and fairly paid for any damage he sustained, and more should not be expected. The House could not afford to give away that which belonged to the people.

Mr. COPELAND said that he must confess that there was a good deal of force in the hon. member's arguments. The object of the bill all through had been to make it as easy to the miner as possible to go on the land. He did not care if the bill was not a revenue-raising measure so long as it succeeded in opening the land to give employment to the miners. Mr. Reid had alluded to the provision that the Crown had a right to the gold and to authorise any one to mine for gold. That was perfectly true; but the hon. member forgot that this applied to other minerals as well as to gold. On behalf of the Government he accepted the amendment of Mr. Wall, and in doing so he thought they would make it easier to allow the miners to get on to the land.

Mr. G. D. CLARK said that one of the objects of the bill seemed to be to "boom" mining syndicates.

The CHAIRMAN called the hon. member to order.

Mr. CLARK, continuing, said that the object of the amendment was in the interests of the landowners.

Mr. NEWMAN said that if the miners were asked the question, they would rather pay rent to the owner than to the Crown.

Mr. LONSDALE said that if rent were paid to the owner of the land then there should be no compensation at all. It was an utter absurdity that, after it had been decided to grant compensation to the private owner, they should also receive rental. If rent were paid at all it should be paid to the Crown.

Mr. HAYNES said that the proposal was a left-handed effort to give royalty to owners of property, which proposal had been negatived by the committee.

Mr. REID said that under the amendment the owner would get the rental, but the unfortunate lessee of the land would be overlooked.

Mr. COPELAND: Will not the occupier have an action against the owner?

Mr. REID: That was a nice sort of complication. The lease would be from the Crown to the miner, and the rents were to be to a third person.

Mr. COPELAND: The Crown would get the royalty.

Mr. CHAPMAN: And the owner scoops the pool.

Mr. REID: If they wanted to be liberal give the half-crown to the miner. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WALL said if the amendment were carried he would move to amend the clause, providing that the value of the rental should be taken into consideration by the assessors in assessing the compensation to be awarded to the owner or occupier. He did not believe in the Crown extracting rental from the mineowner.

Mr. BRUNKER said the owner had received all that he was thoroughly entitled to under the law. He entirely disagreed from the last speaker, and he was sorry that the Minister had yielded so readily to the amendment.

Mr. DONNELLY said he believed the Government could make terms with regard to who should or should not pay. If it would facilitate matters he would not object to the owner being paid something, but the Government should take the responsibility of receiving the royalty themselves.

Dr. HOLLIS said he was not prepared, under any circumstances, to vote that the money should be paid to the owners of the land if another part of the bill provided that the owners should be fully compensated for any damage done to the land.

The CHAIRMAN put the question that the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the question.

The House divided on the question with the following result:—Ayes, 41; Noes, 18; majority, 23.

Mr. GOUGH moved an amendment in line 25, making the yearly rental reserved to the Crown in respect of the leases 1s per acre.

Mr. COPELAND said that when he found from time to time members who professed to be in favour of the bill voting with the Opposition which had never voted except against the bill, and whose object, he was sure, was to destroy it, he would therefore state this—that in his opinion the bill was not worth taking any further care of, and therefore any amendment the committee chose to carry he would say nothing upon. He would waste no further time or argument, but simply leave the committee to follow its own advice.

Mr. GOUGH said he took exception to the remarks of the Minister. As far as he had seen, the bill in going through committee had not been treated half as severely as some bills previously. The remarks of the Minister came with very bad grace. Because certain hon. members wished to exercise their independent judgment and the committee chose to alter certain details, the Minister did not care what was done with the bill.

Mr. VAUGHAN rose to order.

The CHAIRMAN ruled the debate out of order.

Mr. REID said that since the Minister had made a statement in reference to the bill in general terms he wished to make a brief reference to his remarks.

The CHAIRMAN said that his attention having been called to the character of the debate, and he having given his decision, the hon. member could not now speak on the general question.

Mr. REID said that he would help the Chairman in future to prevent Ministers having a latitude which other hon. members did not have. It was a preposterous attitude to take up. It was a matter of benevolence to the miner to make it as easy as possible to reap the benefit of his labour. Surely the hon. member who was prepared to fight to the grim death to give the 2s 6d to the private owners of land was not the gentleman to give up the bill when they proposed to give a benefit to the miners of the country. (Hear, hear.) They should make mining enterprise as free as they could. He would charge the most nominal fee to mining enterprise till it began to receive gold, and then he would come in by means of a royalty. He had paired with the Colonial Treasurer, so he could not vote, but he would support the amendment.

Mr. HAYNES said he would support the amendment. He was perfectly surprised at the attitude of the Minister. If the amendment was carried it would make the bill still more effective, and there were other amendments still more unpalatable than that which the Minister would have to swallow before the bill left that Chamber.

Mr. CHAPMAN said he could not see that the amendment would make any vital difference in the bill, and he hoped members would not pay attention to threats which had been made.

Mr. WALL said he would support the amendment.

Mr. MORGAN said he would vote against the amendment.

Mr. SYDNEY SMITH said he wished to assure the Minister that there was no party feeling whatever in the amendment.

Mr. A'BECKETT said the working miner would be well content to pay the rent. They should have a rent which would be considerable to a man who did not work the land, and not excessive to a man who did work the land.

Mr. CANN said the reduction of rent was even more in the interests of the working miner than the reduction of the royalty.

The amendment was agreed to on division by 30 votes to 20.

Mr. CANN moved as an amendment the omission of the words "five shillings" in line 27, with a view to the insertion of the words "two shillings and sixpence." He said that he took this step because he thought that the consideration shown to miners for minerals other than gold should also be shown to gold miners.

The amendment was agreed to on division by 30 to 18 votes.

Mr. COPELAND moved the omission of all words after the word "leased" in line 29 down to the word "acres" in line 40, dealing with the areas of leases, with a view to inserting the following words:—"Area leased under the provisions in this Act shall in all cases be similar to the areas provided and the regulations for the time being in force with respect to leases for mining on Crown lands."

Mr. GOUGH said that he intended to move an amendment reducing the area to be leased from 25 to 10 acres.

The Committee divided on the question that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause, with the following result:—Ayes 20, noes 27; majority 7.

The Committee then divided on the question to insert Mr. Copeland's amendment, with the following result:—Ayes 21, noes 25; majority 4.

The amendment was therefore negatived.

Mr. CHAPMAN moved an amendment that the area leased for gold-mining purposes shall not in any case exceed 10 acres; for other minerals except coal, 40 acres; and for coal, 600 acres.

Mr. BARTON: Do you want a Mining on Private Property Bill? Because if you do you had better take care that the Chairman is not moved out of the chair.

The Chairman, at a quarter to 1 o'clock, left the chair for refreshments.

Those who take notice are now beginning to understand that margarine is no substitute for butter. Not long ago an interesting experiment clearly demonstrated the fact. The inmates of a certain blind asylum had margarine supplied to them instead of butter. At first nothing was said; but in a little time complaints began to be made that the butter seemed to be losing its flavour; by and bye, first one and then another gave up taking the margarine, which they supposed to be butter. At the end of a few months not one inmate cared any longer for butter: they all declared they had lost their taste for it. Of course, as the patients were all blind they could not see that they were eating margarine, and to the end of the experiment they were all of opinion that it was "butter" which they had been eating, and which they had for some reason simultaneously "got tired of." The Margarine Act has amply proved its necessity and utility during the past four years. The chief complaint that honest people and people of "taste" have to make is that it has not been administered with sufficient sternness. It is something, no doubt, to have had nearly 1500 prosecutions in England alone, and that close upon 1300 of them have resulted in convictions; but it is a pity that the manufacturers are the persons who mostly escape. We have no objection to the sale of margarine as "margarine;" but to have it palmed off as butter is a wicked fraud, which demands vigorous repression. The English man of business is a worse offender than the Welsh in the substitution of margarine for butter, and much worse than the Scotch or Irish. The Irish, indeed, have experienced extremely few prosecutions. Perhaps, they have not been sharply enough looked after. The chief criminals in Great Britain have been the tradesmen of large towns. Country people know butter when they taste it, and they cannot, therefore, be so easily imposed upon. Liverpool has reached the "bad eminence" of being the worst city in the kingdom in the margarine imposture. We do not say that margarine is positively unwholesome; but it is at best sorry stuff, much inferior to beef or bacon dripping, and quite unworthy even to be compared with good butter. What a pity it is that farming is not done scientifically in this country! If it were, there is no reason whatever why excellent butter should not be supplied all the year through at 9d a pound.—*The Hospital.*

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MEETINGS.

METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS.

The board held its weekly meeting yesterday, there being present the Mayor (Alderman W. P. Manning, M.L.A.), Alderman J. D. Young, M.L.C., Messrs. James Eve, M.L.A., E. Fosbery (Inspector-General of Police), and Alfred Edward (Registrar).

A letter was received from the Board of Health respecting the compensation to drivers of public vehicles for loss of time occasioned by their vehicles being disinfected, informing the commissioners that, in view of the reasons set forth in the commissioners' letter, the board would compensate cabmen for loss of time from the cause mentioned.

The Registrar reported that an application signed by Mr. E. O. Smyth and seven other residents of Elizabeth Bay had been received, asking that the Elizabeth Bay omnibuses should in future run via Park and Pitt streets to Macquarie-place, instead of going to York-street as at present. The application was sent to the manager of the Sydney Omnibus Company, who had a notice placed in the omnibuses referred to, stating that the application had been made, and that if the application were not objected to by the residents it would be granted. A petition, however, had been received, signed by Mr. John Hughes and 18 others, asking that, for the convenience of residents, the present route should not be altered. The board decided to make no alteration.

A return was read showing that the following number of licenses had been issued up to date during the present year:—Cabs 1141, drivers 1217; omnibuses 300, drivers 372; vans 519, drivers 493; conductors, 12.

A number of drivers who had been convicted by the police of various offences against the bylaws were brought before the board. Some had their licenses cancelled, while the remainder were warned that upon a repetition of their offence they would be dealt with in a similar manner.

LIBERTY PLAINS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting and exhibition of the above took place on Tuesday, in the Congregational schoolroom, Rookwood. The Rev. H. Dunlop, vice-president, occupied the chair during the earlier part of the evening, and at a later stage Dr. Furnival (president) presided. The monthly calendar compiled by Alderman T. Corbett, of Rookwood, was read. Mr. J. H. Horton read an interesting paper on "The decorative value of plants and flowers." On the motion of Alderman W. M. Thomas, seconded by the Rev. H. Dunlop, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Horton, to which that gentleman responded. The following were the exhibitors:—Miss A. Gascoigne, Mesdames W. M. Thomas and R. Arthur, and Messrs. T. Corbett, J. Burrows, R. Arthur, Burt, W. G. Thomas, W. M. Thomas, L. T. Roper, E. C. Beckett, and Green. The society intends holding a special show in April next.

TOBACCONISTS' ASSOCIATION.

A largely attended meeting of tobacconists was held in the City Catering Company's rooms, Pitt-street, last night, for the purpose of forming an association. Amongst those present were Mr. James Eve, M.L.A., who presided, Messrs. Alderman Simmons, John Noake, Larsen and Co., J. Myers, F. Clark, Lind, Woolf, and many others, about 60 in all. Letters of apology were read from a number of those engaged in the trade, and Messrs. Saywell and Co., Sutton and Co., and M'Carthy, were amongst those who, though absent, gave their hearty support to the movement. Mr. Clark proposed, and Mr. Woolf seconded,—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that an association of retail tobacconists be formed forthwith." Carried unanimously. Mr. Woolf proposed, and Mr. Clark seconded,—"That a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed to enrol members, collect subscriptions, and draw up a code of rules and regulations to be submitted at the first general meeting of the association. Mr. Braham suggested that the election of office-bearers be proceeded with forthwith." After discussion this course was adopted, with the following result:—President, Mr. James Eve, M.L.A.; vice-presidents, Messrs. Alderman Simmons and F. Clark; hon. treasurer, Mr. J. Brady; hon. secretary, Mr. M. A. Woolf; committee, Messrs. J. H. Myers, Larsen, Craig, Sutton, M'Carthy, Lind, Meredith, Gundry, Nassem, and Braham.

THE RIVAL BALMAIN FERRY SERVICES.

A special meeting of the Balmain Borough Council took place last night in the Council-chambers for the purpose of dealing with the existing rivalry on the Balmain ferries, and of arranging a timetable on the Johnstone's Bay route. The Mayor (Alderman J. J. Wheeler) presided, and there were also present—Aldermen M'Donald, Adams, Milne, Chidgey, Swan, J. Clubb, Easton, and Ward. Mr. G. C. Elliott and Captain Napier, the respective chairmen of directors of the rival companies, were also present.

The MAYOR explained that a large deputation of ratepayers had waited upon him to ask that the whole question of the ferry traffic should be so controlled by the council, as to permit of both companies working amicably, which was not being done at the present time. They desired that the council should fix a timetable, and in default of performance a penalty to be enforced. Alderman John Clubb said that up to within a few days ago matters were working somewhat smoothly. Alderman Swan moved, and Alderman Adams seconded,—"That the manager of each company be heard." This was carried. A somewhat heated discussion then took place, Alderman Adams being anxious to direct the Mayor's attention to bylaw 3 of the Ferry Act, but the Mayor declined to hear that alderman in view of the motion authorising the managers of the companies to be heard. Alderman Adams still adhered to his determination, whereupon the Mayor adjourned the meeting for a quarter of an hour, after which the alderman apologised.

Mr. G. C. ELLIOTT thanked the Mayor and aldermen for the courtesy extended to him, and explained that his company—the Balmain Ferry Company—were anxious to work amicably, but there were difficulties to be overcome, which was mostly through the men who controlled the boats. He was willing to decide by a fair time-table being arranged by the council, and a penalty to be enforced. The fourth boat that there had been so much bitter complaint about was the result of his authorising the same to be run. It was put on because he considered they were not getting their fair share of patronage, but in view of the friction it had caused he gave instructions for it to be discontinued. So far as Captain Napier and himself were concerned they had worked in the interests of all concerned.

Captain NAPIER, on behalf of the New Balmain Ferry Company, also intimated that he would agree to anything fair and reasonable that the council might fix. The new company wanted nothing but justice, as the safety of the travelling public of Balmain was at stake, and he would do his utmost to see that a time-table was carried out.

Aldermen Ward, Adams, Chidgey, Brodie, and Swan then dealt with various aspects of the ferry service, the former moving,—"That application be made to the Marine Board to place an officer at the wharfs to enforce the carrying out of the council's regulations." The motion lapsed for want of a seconder.

Alderman JOHN CLUBB moved,—"That the council request the chairmen of the two ferry companies to send in their time tables for the council's approval, and if necessary to make any alteration."

Alderman CHIDGEY seconded the motion, which was carried.

The MAYOR said that the next business would be to fix the rent of the wharfs for the ensuing year.

Alderman SWAN moved,—"That this council grant the free use of the wharfs for the benefit derived by the two ferry companies in establishing a penny ferry to Balmain." Alderman Milne seconded the motion.

Alderman WARD moved an amendment,—"That in view of the excessive wear and tear to the wharfs by the rivalry existing between the two Balmain ferry companies, that they be called upon to pay £20 each for the larger wharfs, and £10 each for the smaller wharfs, whilst the companies run a penny ferry, and that the rent of Gordon-street wharf stand in abeyance."

Alderman BRODIE seconded the amendment.

Alderman ADAMS said it would be necessary to charge a nominal rent, as it would be absolutely necessary in a very short time to erect new wharfs. The amendment was carried by seven votes to two. The council then took into consideration the proposed improvements to Yeend-street wharf, Waterview Bay.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Glebe Labour Electoral League, held at the Glebe Town Hall on Monday evening, Mr. P. Strong (president) being in the chair, the following resolution was carried, after a long discussion:—"That an income tax is inequitable." The mover (secretary) said an income tax is unfair in its incidence, expensive to collect, can be passed on, and will fail to compel the owners of natural opportunity to pay their fair share of taxation. An animated discussion took place on the attitude of the labour party. Regret was expressed that they had not united again.

A meeting of the committee of the Sydney Ragged Schools was held on Friday. The Rev. J. Hargrave presided. Owing to the overcrowded state of the school at Bay-street, Glebe, plans had been prepared for a much more commodious building. It was decided to accept a tender for the work, and proceed as soon as satisfactory arrangements could be made for accommodating the children while the building was in progress. Accounts for teachers' salaries, &c., amounting to £234 13s 5d, were passed. It was reported that the subscriptions showed signs of improvement, but that the expenditure was still exceeding the income.

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Evangelistic Association was held in the Temperance Hall yesterday. Mrs. Charlton presided. In connection with the flower mission the distribution of 2503 bouquets was reported. Miss Wethered had visited the Mission Home and Benevolent Asylum. The Biblewoman, Miss Wright, gave an account of her work and the families relieved; other cases were reported and relief granted, the lady superintendent or other member had visited each case. The following notices of motion were given:—1. That all officers in connection with the various departments of work be elected annually by ballot. 2. That the chief officer of each department so elected nominate the committee thereof for the approval of monthly meeting. 3. That the hon. secretary of the association be ex officio a member of each committee.

"IN SICKNESS AND IN HEALTH"
Use Fry's Malted Cocoa.—ADVT.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest, and cheapest. Lockyer's Sulphur, the great English Restorer, keeps off ravages of time. Causes hair to grow. Large bottles. Everywhere.—[ADVT.]

AMUSEMENTS.

The City Organist gave the usual afternoon recital at the Town Hall yesterday, when the attendance, in view of the tempestuous weather, was decidedly satisfactory. Mr. Weigand proved at his best in Sebastian Bach's "Concerto in A minor," a splendid piece of music which he rendered both with brilliancy and breadth—two qualities rarely allied together. The slow movement of Beethoven's "Sonata No. 2, in G sharp minor," was the only one in which the organist employed the vox humana, and the effect was very fine. Paderewski's "Melodie Tirée du Chant du Voyageur" (op. 8, No. 3) proved charming in its grace and distinction, and in a higher way the remark might be applied to a "Song Without Words" by Vieuxtemps, in which some stops of exquisite quality of the reed and violin kind were brought into use. An operatic fantasia on "La Dame Blanche" and Guilmant's "Marche Triomphale" were amongst the pieces included in the programme. Mr. Wiegand will play again tomorrow evening.

Miss Hilda Temple gave a reading and recital at the School of Arts yesterday afternoon under the patronage of the committee of the Queensland Floods Relief Fund, in aid of which the elocutionist appeared. Unfortunately, owing to the rain, the attendance was meagre, and Miss Temple accordingly announced that the unused tickets would be available for Saturday afternoon, when she will give her services a second time. Miss Temple, whose elocution is scholarly, and who is, moreover, endowed with a fine voice, recited the "Trial Scene" from the "Merchant of Venice," and other pieces. In Tennyson's "May Queen" Miss Temple had the advantage of a pianoforte accompaniment skilfully played by Miss Naylor.

Rose of Darlinghurst Lodge I.O.G.T., No. 700, held their second quarterly concert in the St. Peter's Schoolroom, Woolloomooloo, on Monday evening. Bro. J. Crofts, C.T., explained that the lodge was started in October last, and now had 50 members on the books. There was a lengthy programme. The following took part:—Sisters Newman, Bryant, and Thomas, Bros. Boulton, Crichton, Clark, E. and R. Crofts, G. Gordon, T. Jackson, W. E. Jones, C. Miner. Accompanist, Bro. H. Salter.

A creditable performance was given by the Edgecliffe Dramatic Society at their private theatre, Edgecliffe-road, on Tuesday night, and when, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, the little playhouse was well filled. The programme consisted of the farce "D'ye Know Me Now?" and the well-known comedy "I've Written to Browne," the characters in each instance being sustained by the Misses Hardie and Messrs. T. H. M'Pherson, Claude Fuller, W. Binnie, F. Kinden, Johnson, and C. B. Byrne. Mr. Binnie's new set scene for the latter piece was much admired by the audience.

THE CIVIL SERVICE, ITS CURSE AND ITS CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—London *Punch* some years ago had a cartoon showing two rough coalheavers conversing and a tourist approaching. No. 1. "Who's that, Davey?" No. 2. "Dunno, but he's a stranger." Both. "Well, let's chuck 'arf a brick at 'im." This represents very fairly the feeling of the general public towards the Civil servant, and in part they are right, but I will endeavour to show you also how they are wrong. I have been in the service many years, and am, therefore, writing with at least some knowledge of the subject. I maintain that the Civil Service of New South Wales ought to be, and can be, made an honour to our country, instead of what it is now; and no one more than the true Civil servant himself deplores its present state. But what can be do? Literally nothing. The lion in his path is the terrible curse of patronage, and until that is removed the Public Service can never be satisfactory. The Ministers of the Crown make it impossible. Immediately upon gaining office every new Government showers its favours upon the supporters of its party by giving billets wholesale. Under regulation 18 of the C. S. Act no one should obtain employment until a certain examination is passed. This rule is entirely ignored by every Minister, and he can cram his department any time he likes with his friends and supporters without any examination whatever. No one can see more clearly than the Civil servants themselves the harm done to the service and the disgrace to the colony. But what can they do? They dare not open their mouths. They can make no appeal, and they cannot even call attention to it without the risk of being dismissed. As matters stand at present the Ministers and Under-Secretaries can do exactly as they please without any reference whatever to the Civil Service Board. All the evils existing in the public service could be remedied by a proper board or other governing body with complete control over the whole of the Civil servants; this board to be answerable to Parliament only for its actions, and to be entirely free from the interference of any Minister or Under-Secretary, or other person in power, and no appointments, promotions, &c., to be made except through the board. It would consist of five members, two appointed by the House (preferably good business men not in the Civil Service), two elected by ballot from among the Civil servants themselves, and the fifth to be chosen by the four already appointed, to act as president. As the service numbers a great many members, they would be quite willing to pay the whole of the salaries, a very small percentage in the pound would give the president £2000, and the others £1500 each. Retirement in rotation could be provided for if necessary.

By a return called for last November in the House, it was proved that the Dibbs Administration had made over 800 new appointments during the brief term they had been in power, and at the present date it is known that this number has been still further increased by some hundreds extra. Surely no sensible person can blame the Civil servant for that; no one wishes more heartily than he does himself that such scandalous and wholesale flooding of the service could be prevented. But he is utterly powerless, and so is the present board. Every few years there is a cry goes up that all the Government departments are over-manned. Quite true; they are. But no one who ever looks below the surface can blame the Civil servant for that either. As I pointed out before, every Government as it comes into power brings in a horde of billet-hunters with it who have to be placated by something, and, when rapid changes in the Ministry take place, every department is swamped in a very short time. An expensive commission, costing the country thousands of pounds, then goes through the offices, and a general sack and reduction take place. Witness the wholesale slaughter in 1887 when hundreds upon hundreds were turned adrift, removed to the ends of the earth, suspended, docked or disrated, without mercy or justice either. If the general public really knew the reckless way that all departments are overmanned by those in power, and the treatment meted out to officers, instead of sending up a howl and a curse every time they hear the name "Civil servant" only mentioned, they would give him their sympathy instead, and expend their howls and curses on the really guilty parties, and these I can state, without the slightest hesitation, are the Ministers of the Crown.

If the service be so fearfully overmanned now, it must have been considerably so when the Parkes Government went out. That being the case why were not all the new officers required for the Customs, &c., &c., drawn from those already in this crowded service, instead of bringing in hundreds of fresh men from outside? If this common-sense method had been adopted I admit there would have been no rewards given to the supporters of the present Government clamouring for their billets.

When wholesale appointments are made it would be absurd to say that the men are all good. The legitimate Civil servant who has obtained his position by passing a proper examination, and has seen years in office, knows perfectly well that the majority of them are useless, at any rate for a very long time. A critical inspection of the new crowds periodically belched into the various departments shows that they are made up of impecunious Britishers, political supporters, relatives, friends, schoolboys, and general hangers-on of the party that has secured the reins of power. The schoolboys are always the best of the lot. One of the worst results of the present system is that when sweeping dismissals and reductions take place all the latest additions that have been foisted into the service from outside, and are still raw recruits and not conversant with their duties, are retained (their friends being in power), while many of the older and abler officers are told to retire. I can give you scores of instances resulting from the commission's recommendations in 1887, where comparatively young and perfectly capable men were retired on big pensions or allowances against their own wish, and very much to the loss of their departments. In nearly every instance their places have been filled by the next incoming Government, and when another board of inquiry goes on the warpath it will clear out for the second time the men in those very same positions, and will be obliged again to recommend pensions and allowances. I hope the public can guess why the pension list of New South Wales is large. A proper Civil Service board would stop all that. The Ministers never will. It is a well-known fact among the public servants that if the various departments were not periodically rushed by the swarms of office-seekers tacked on to each Government as it comes into power, there would never be any need for commissions and boards of inquiry, and no cry of overmanning would ever be heard. It has been proved over and over again that the natural retirements, deaths, resignations, &c., always keep its numbers well within bounds, and overcrowding is impossible until the Ministers and their followers swoop down and appropriate their plunder. I could write further upon the injustice done to a large and important branch of the Civil Service about which the public knows little or nothing, viz., the temporary staff; also upon the Superannuation Fund and other matters; but I think enough has been written to show that next time our countrymen at large feel inclined to find fault with the Civil servant they should leave him alone, and level their abuse at those who are doing all the mischief, and not at the victims of it. I am confident that until New South Wales is provided with a proper governing body to control the public servants, and patronage by those in power is utterly done away with, the Civil Service will always be a source of trouble, expense, and dissatisfaction to the colony in general.

I am, &c.,
AN EX-CIVIL SERVANT.

An Australian merchant, writing to the *Times* of 16th December, points out that the success attending the introduction of Australian meat into Egypt for the purpose of delivering supplies to the ships passing through the canal has proved so successful that an attempt is to be made to push the trade in the Egyptian market, and arrangements are in progress for opening a depot in Cairo in conjunction with the one at Port Said.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COLONY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—There cannot be a doubt, we suppose, in the mind of any man who has given the subject anything more than the barest consideration that the present financial position of the colony has an aspect more grave and serious than at any previous period of its existence, and evincing a position undoubtedly fraught with the most calamitous consequences but for the timely and most judicious grappling therewith in such a way as to divert the foreboding calamities that inevitably await it. When men in their viciousness grow hardened the wise gods (says Shakespeare) seal their eyes, in their own filth steep their clear judgments, make them adore their errors, laugh at them even while they strut to their confusion. Now, it is only too certain that the dark shadow of general depression looming over the fortune of New South Wales at the present time is the natural outcome not alone of the most crass ignorance and folly, but of the grossest misgovernment of the colony's affairs extending back over the period of the last 15 or 20 years—possibly further—on the part of those to whom the helm of government has been entrusted. We could advert to very many circumstances that have, we conceive, more or less induced the present calamitous state of things. It may suffice, however, for the present, if we point to two or three that have, we believe, in no slight degree been instrumental thereto.

Primarily, then, we would state that the stoppage of "assisted immigration" to the colony we regard as a grave error on the part of the Government, for all political economists have assured us that the strongest sinews and truest wealth of a nation lie in the number of its population. To have encouraged immigration, therefore, should have been one of the foremost considerations of a Government of a colony like New South Wales, with it millions of acres of land waiting only the hand of man to clear and cultivate, transforming the almost profitless bush lands into lands smiling with inconceivably rich harvests, thereby affording health, wealth, prosperity, and happiness to countless thousands of men, women, and children now born and yet to be born, instead of which, in deference to the base and mercenary wishes of a class—for the most part assisted immigrants themselves—who hoped that by stopping further immigration they would destroy the bridge (so to say) by which they had reached the colony, and thus prevent any more coming to share what they esteemed as the felicity of their position; swayed, too, as they undoubtedly were by the ignorant and fallacious notion (as is now most evident) that in so doing, by combinations and the formation of trades unions, they would not only obtain constant employment, but raise the rate of wages to an unheard-of or untold maximum. It was, then, to such men as these and their base desires that the Government bowed their heads, and thus put a stop to all further assisted immigration—an act of something more than folly, as we conceive of it by its issues, a crime deserving the gravest censure undoubtedly.

In the second place, we would advert to what may justly be termed the architectural extravagance or building mania of our Governments, as evinced in the costly character of the public buildings of Sydney especially (and not to mention other places, as we could), involving as they necessarily did and still must a similar extravagance or costliness of furnishing, and from which any stranger from a distant country beholding might very naturally infer, in their ignorance of the real facts, that we were a people in the full enjoyment of the most affluent wealth and prosperity, which alone could have warranted the erection of such magnificent and palatial structures, never conceiving for a moment that they were erected by borrowing the money therefor, the very interest upon which was soon to be found a sore difficulty to meet. Perhaps in nothing is the extravagance we have referred to more fully exemplified than in the notable contrast of the lofty, spacious, highly decorated, and sumptuously furnished room or saloon where the Executive Council of New South Wales meet, and the rigidly plain, if clean and spacious enough, apartment wherein the great statesmen who have ruled the destiny of the British Empire from Walpole to Salisbury have met to discuss the most momentous questions of State affairs within the dingy exterior walls of the old house in the far-famed Downing-street, London. "Good wine needs no bush," says the proverb. If wisdom preside at the Council it matters little, we imagine, how plain and destitute of aught else may be the chamber that holds the members thereof, how the extravagance manifest in the saloon to which we have referred is a fair type of that which prevails with but slight modification in each Minister's special room, and, with a few exceptions, in those of their under-secretaries, whilst the same inordinate architectural features of public buildings display themselves in many scores of instances, we are informed, throughout the length and breadth of the colony, the achievement of which was doubtless owing to the great, if fatal, facility with which money could once be borrowed. National education, free from all narrow sectarian bias, no doubt was a great and praiseworthy object for any people to aim at; and it is probably in a great degree owing to the zeal and abilities of Sir Henry Parkes by introducing the measure that the colony stands indebted for the Public Instruction Act. But how, it may be asked, has the Act been administered? There can be, we think, but one opinion, and the answer is—Blindly, culpably, and extravagantly. Indeed, we might add foolishly and whimsically, as such has long been very evident. For, instead of the real and vital intention which primarily was to provide an almost gratuitous education of an elementary character to the children of the labouring classes or of persons of extremely limited means, and whereby it was hoped that henceforth no child in New South Wales should grow up in ignorance of the first principles of modern education and instruction, or destitute of the ability to read, write, and cipher, as a vast number of children here and elsewhere have grown up—what do we see? Why, the Public schools of the colony everywhere, by the advanced character of instruction given, inviting—at a very insignificant cost to their parents—the sons and daughters of the wealthy well-to-do classes. Obviously a great abuse of the sole or primary object of the Public Instruction Act; and then, as a consequence, what follows? Why, the erection of a vast number of extensive and very costly structures—in some instances within half a mile one of another—denominated Public schools, and involving the annual appropriation form the revenue of the vast sum of three-fourths of a million sterling, or more, to pay a very army of school inspectors and teachers (male and female), besides an extensive Ministerial branch, with its secretary, under-secretary, and a large staff of clerks; an architectural branch, with its special architect, clerks of works, staff of draughtsmen, &c. Now, what should be the remedy for such a state of things will probably suggest itself to most minds.

In marine affairs, when a ship is in danger of foundering all deck cargo is thrown overboard, and even hatchways are lifted and valuable packages jettisoned, a sacrifice rendered necessary to save the ship and its living freight; then new sails are bent and the vessel goes on its course rejoicing in its assumed safety from all danger. Truly, some such sacrifice will be found necessary to guide our State ship in its present difficulties, "vexed as it is by a sea of troubles."

I am, &c.,
March 6. AN OLD COLONIST.

THE ESTATES OF THE REALM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Your correspondent, Walter D. Benjamin, asserts that "the Lords spiritual, the Lords temporal, and the Commons—the first two sitting together and forming the House of Lords—constitute the three estates of the realm."

This position may be correct, but the following passage from Professor Hearn's "Government of England," 2nd edition, at page 433, is somewhat against it:—"Although the expression three estates of the realm is sufficiently familiar, we forget that one of those estates has long since disappeared. To account for the old familiar three, some persons contrary to all authority include the king as an estate. Others with little better reason divide the House of Peers, and complete the required number by the aid of the Lord's spiritual. But the real third estate was the clergy, not the bishops only, but the whole body of clerics." To quite conceive the original meaning of the expression "three estates" it is necessary to recollect that the early Parliaments were not legislative, but financial assemblies. The Church represented a large amount of the aggregate wealth of the nation, so that medieval Kings of England who only summoned Parliament at first at least for the purpose of getting supplies, were always desirous of the attendance of the clergy. The constituent parts of the Parliament would then be the clergy; the Lords, who held their lands by barony, or who were summoned by particular writ of Parliament; and the Commons. The latter term would include the lesser barons and knights of the shires. The first unequivocal instance of representatives appearing for the clergy as a whole is in 1255 A.D. In the beginning of the fifteenth century this representation ceased, and the clergy gave their money only in convocation.

In 1547, when the power of the convocation was broken, an attempt was made by the clergy to secure representation in association with the House of Commons. According to Professor Hearn they had no foundation for this claim, as their position had originally been a co-ordinate one. They were in fact one of the Estates of the Realm (*vide* also Hallam's "Middle Ages," III., 132, Froude "History of England," V., 67).

Your correspondent continues, "In point of fact the Sovereign is not a part of but ruler over the realm." By "Sovereign" he evidently means king, although they are by no means synonymous terms. Professor Dicey, in "The Law of the British Constitution," third edition, 1889, at page 37, lays down, in discussing the question of sovereignty in the British Constitution: "Parliament means . . . the King, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons . . . The principle of Parliamentary sovereignty means . . . that the Parliament thus defined may make or unmake any law whatever; and, further, that no person or body is recognised by the law of England as having a right to override or set aside the legislation of Parliament."

Sir Edward Creasy also touches on this point. At page 352 of the English Constitution, fourteenth edition, he says, "The Queen is an essential constituent part of the Imperial legislative power." I could quote from both Hallam and Professor Hearn, but do not think it necessary. Walter D. Benjamin, in correcting what was no more than a misapplication of a term on the part of Mr. W. H. Lucy, has apparently made some material mistake himself.

I am, &c.,
March 8. R.M.S.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—March 8.

Wairarapa (s.), 1786 tons, Captain John M'Intosh, from Auckland March 4. Passengers—Lady Kintore, Hon. Misses Keith-Falconer (2) and maid, Captain Drysdale, Hon. Chas. and Mrs. Moore, Rev. F. Ballantyne, Rev. J. T. Warlow Davis, Rev. D. Meadowcroft, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. M'Kay, Mrs. Cradgington, Mrs. Ponsford, Mrs. Dowsett and 4 children, Mrs. E. J. Wilde, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Wethered and 4 children, Mrs. Arnall, Mrs. Oxley, Mrs. Phillpotts, Mrs. A. Carroll and infant, Mrs. Haultain and 3 children, Mrs. Vogan and child, Mrs. Foster child and nurse, Mrs. T. W. Leys, Mrs. Colbeck and maid, Mrs. Fothergill, Mrs. Allwright, Miss Knight, Miss Ryan, Miss Connell, Miss Weller, Miss Woods, Miss J. W. Aitken, Miss Watson, Miss Simpson, Miss Evans, Miss L. Pearse, Messrs. W. A. Crouch, Knight, R. T. Barlow, M'Kay, Ryan, Miller, Ackerman, Rowbotham, Coltheart, F. Davis, Murray, E. Pearse, Dowsett, H. Connell, G. Davis, A. J. Webb, Maunsell, Ponsford, Wethered, F. W. Dunn, D. E. Brown, Greer, Smart, T. W. Wily, T. Carter, Aitken, G. B. Fleckell, Clarke, Higgins, F. W. D. Robinson, W. T. Jellibrand, Simpson, G. A. Gill, E. J. Wilde, F. G. Crouch, H. A. Crouch, Arnall, Woods, Field, O'Rorke, J. Stevenson, F. J. Palmer, E. J. Williams, Nicholas, Haultain, Evans, S. A. Hales, R. Wilde, F. Reynolds, D. Reynolds, F. E. Howard, T. L. Williamson, J. Pearse, Keith, Buxton, C. S. Clark, and 30 in the steerage. F. W. Jackson, agent.

Armand Behic, F.M.S., 6557 tons, Captain A. Vimont, from Marseilles via Melbourne and ports. Passengers—For Sydney: Mr. Williamson, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Falkner, Mr. and Mrs. Duvant, Mrs. Agnes, Mrs. Denyse, Miss Poynter, Mr. and Mrs. Brim and 3 children, Mr. Vredecker, Mr. and Mrs. Briard d'Aunet and 3 children and 1 servant, Mrs. Petit, Miss Hayes, Mr. Lassetter, Mr. Leigh, and 17 in the steerage. For Noumea: Mr. Huteau, Mr. Celinnand, Mrs. Etienne, Mrs. Lee, M. De Varrat, Captain Roth and Mrs. Roth and 3 children, Mr. Meyer Pabau, and 4 in the steerage. Eugene Blanc, agent.

Sydney (s.), 634 tons, Captain Skinner, from Newcastle. Newcastle and Hunter River S. S. Company, Limited, agents.

Tambo (s.), 732 tons, Captain J. Wavish, from Launceston via N.W. ports. Passengers—Mr. Christie, and 6 in the second cabin. Huddart, Parker, and Co., Limited, agents.

Kameruka (s.), 515 tons, Captain Bishop, from Moruya. Passengers—Mrs. Constable, Miss Mathieson, Mr. Mann, Mr. Lowenthal, Master Tunk. Illawarra S. N. Company, Limited, agents.

Oonah (s.), 1695 tons, Captain Featherstone, from Newcastle, en route to Hobart. F. W. Jackson, agent.

Bullarra (s.), 1725 tons, Captain J. Anthon, from Albany 24th February, Adelaide 4th March. G. S. Yuill and Co., agents.

Bega (s.), 505 tons, Captain O. W. Hersee, from Eden 7th March, via ports. Passengers—Messrs. Tweedie, O'Keefe, Styler, Woods, Forbes, Black, Wright. Illawarra S. N. Company, Limited, agents.

Trident (s.), 107 tons, Captain S. Canty, from Moruya, via ports, 7th March. Passengers—Messrs. Campbell, M'Sweeny, Archibald, H. Goths, Langley, Miles, Iverson, Hession, Mrs. Hession. G. Fishburn, agent.

DEPARTURES.—March 8.

Aramac (s.), for Cooktown, via Brisbane and ports.
Karaweera (s.), for Adelaide, via Newcastle.
Eva (s.), for Newcastle.
Burrumbeet (s.), for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—March 9.

Oonah (s.), for Hobart; Tambo (s.), for Launceston and north-west ports; Brinawarr (s.), for Berry and Shoalhaven: Illawarra S. N. Company, for Merimbula, Eden, Bermagui, Ulladulla; Sydney (s.), for Newcastle; Sharpshooter, barque, for Honolulu, via Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.—March 8.

Boronia, ketch, 17 tons, Captain E. J. Tooker, for Brisbane, in ballast.

Aramac (s.), 2170 tons, Captain J. E. Meaburn, for Brisbane and Northern ports. Passengers—Mrs. J. Sulway, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Aitken and 3 children, Mrs. A. Brady and child, Mrs. J. Morris, Mrs. P. C. Smith and 2 children, Mrs. Gauley and infant, Mrs. Pockington, Mrs. Mary Thomas, Miss Bamford, Miss Morris, Miss R. Morris, Miss Jones, Miss Dawson, Miss Sharpe, Miss King, Messrs. G. Skene, E. U. Minter, J. Skene, V. W. Buckland, E. Tubbs, A. G. Penny, J. Dunbar, W. D. Asten, Thomas Eyre, R. H. Nye, D. J. Brand, D. L. Drybrough, G. Gracewood, R. Langton, D. W. Sudholz, F. G. Nevill, John Froude, William Dobbins, jun., H. M'Mahon, and 41 in the second cabin.

Oonah (s.), 1695 tons, Captain Featherstone, for Hobart. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. Barrie, Mr. and Mrs. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Quinn and child, Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Overall and child, Miss Schroder, Messrs. M'Conville, Bulrow, Lamb, Chalmers, Johnston, Fullwood, Mann, Wilmott, Richards, Clark, Joyce, Tilly, Ebsworth, Gould, and 10 in the steerage.

COASTERS OUTWARD.—March 8.

Alfred Fenning, for Cape Hawke; Sea Nymph, for Nambucca; Alice Templeton, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—March 8.

(A special charge is made for consignees' notices in this column.)

Kameruka (s.), from Moruya, via ports: 738 cheese, 69 kegs butter, 76 bags bark, 5 cases eggs, 4 coops poultry, 15 cases 6 casks tallow, 32 bags oysters, 6 packages leather, 4 cases fruit, 11 bags bones, 7 pieces timber, 3 baskets fish, 44 pigs, and sundries.

Tambo (s.), from Launceston: 1565 bags potatoes, 2751 bags oats, 126 bags peas, 522 bags bark, 146 bags grass seed, 75 bags turnips, 241 bales straw, 52 casks tallow, 4 cases furniture.

Armand Behic, F.M.S., from Marseilles, via ports: 12 cases preserves, 120 cases wine, 78 packages boots, 13 packages drapery, 20 cases vermouth, 6 cases pipes, 1 case optical goods, 1 case music, 5 cases liquids, 5 cases watches, 5 cases silk, 32 cases colours, 22 barrels and 102 cases oil, 4 cases cheese, 22 packages rice, 2 cases raisins, 57 cases brandy, and sundries. Transhipment cargo—For Noumea: 4778 packages and 1818 sacks flour, 10 cases beer, 55 sacks salt, 10 cases whisky. For Brisbane: 12 packages drapery and 15 cases brandy. For Auckland: 1 package.

Bega (s.), from Eden and ports: 18 cheese, 119 kegs butter, 10 bags oysters, 43 bags bark, 30 bags c. food, 31 bales wool, 6 casks tallow, 1 calf, and sundries.

Wairarapa (s.), from Auckland and ports: 20 sacks oatmeal, 5 sacks wheat, 287 sacks maize, 550 cases oranges, 24 cases kauri gum, 178 sacks oats, 30 bales 20 bags fungi, 18 bales hay, 17 bales cloves, 81 sacks grass seed, 140 crates butter, 25 pieces timber, 332 bundles staves, and sundries. For Brisbane: 100 sacks 6 bags flour, 2 bags oatmeal, 18 sacks potatoes. For Launceston: 758 sacks guano.

Trident (s.), from Moruya, via ports: 810 cheese, 10 cases cheese, 50 kegs butter, 1 cask butter, 2 cases butter, 283 bags bark, 11 cases eggs, 2 bags oysters, 2 cases bacon, 30 bags corn, 2 coops fowls, 1 bale wool, 47 pigs, 1 sewing machine, and sundries.

EXPORTS.—March 8.

Oonah (s.), for Hobart: 640 gunnies sugar, 4 cases drugs, 20 cases geneva, 5 cases galvanised iron, 8 cases meats, 5 bales paper, 20 cases drapery, 10 coils rope, 120 cases fruit, 100 tons coal, and sundries.

Aramac (s.), for Cooktown, via ports: 6835 bags flour, 1940 bags potatoes, 890 bags wheat, 310 bags onions, 157 bags oats, 114 bags peas, 60 bags barley, 74 bags myrabolans, 87 bales hay, 189 bales chaff, 17 bales hair, 10 bales hops, 25 bales woolpacks, 106 bales gunnies, 85 bales coir mats, 490 bales wire, 12 cases galvanised iron, 840 cases fruit, 240 cases canned fruit, 550 cases kerosene oil, 50 cases preserved potatoes, 77 cases condiments, 25 cases biscuits, 21 cases cheese, 20 barrels oil, 75 packages drugs, 386 packages oilstores, 416 packages hardware, 576 chests tea, 56 packages boots and shoes, 494 packages wines and spirits, and sundries.

Custom-house.—Entered outward: March 8, Tambo (s.), 732 tons, Captain J. Wavish, for Launceston; Elingshire, four-masted barque, 2003 tons, Captain Robert Greig, for San Francisco, via Newcastle; Hubbuck (s.), 2824 tons, Captain Brodie, for Dunkirk and London, via ports.

Owing to the heavy sea running outside, the departure of the Oonah has been postponed till 6 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

Captain Wavish reports that the steamer Tambo sailed from Launceston, via N.W. ports, at 1 p.m. on the 3rd instant, for Circular Head at 3.30 on the 4th instant, Kent Group at 10.55 a.m. on the 6th instant, passed Gabo Island at 7.10 p.m. on 7th, passed Cape St. George at 1.45 p.m. to daylight, and entered Sydney Heads, moored at wharf 1 a.m. on 8th.

Messrs. Burns, Philp, and Co., Limited, have been advised of the departure from Calcutta, on the 1st instant, of s.s. Warunga, for Sydney, via the usual ports.

Captain Wavish reports that the steamer Tambo sailed from Launceston via N.W. ports at 1 p.m. on the 3rd instant. Departed from Circular Head at 3.30 p.m. on the 4th instant, Kent Group at 10.55 a.m. on the 5th instant; passed Gabo Island at 7.10 p.m. on the 6th instant, Cape St. George at 1.45 p.m. on the 7th instant, and at midnight entered Sydney Heads, and was berthed at the company's wharf at 1 a.m. this morning. Experienced strong N.E. gales with high seas to Gabo, and thence moderate to fresh S.E. breezes to arrival, with heavy rains.

Captain Bishop reports that the steamer Kameruka crossed Moruya bar at 11.15 a.m. on the 7th instant, called at Bateman's Bay and Ulladulla, and arrived at the company's wharf at 4.30 a.m. to-day. Experienced S.E. winds with rough sea and heavy rain.

The new channel at Melbourne is causing trouble. A report says:—When in tow of the steamtug Rescue on Sunday morning the ship Drumlanrig, bound for the English Channel with a cargo of wheat, ran aground in the new channel at the entrance to Corio Bay. The vessel went ashore at high water, and remained hard and fast throughout the day. An effort was to be made last night at high tide by the Racer and Rescue to tow the ship off the bank. The ship Othello, in tow of the Racer, whilst entering Corio Bay through the old channel, also ran aground, but was towed off after a couple of hours' detention. The steamer Edina, in trying to pass the stranded ship Drumlanrig, ran aground, but managed to get off without assistance after a detention of about half an hour.

Captain W. O. Hersee reports that the steamer Bega left Eden on the 7th instant at 8 a.m., Merimbula at 11 a.m., Tathra at 1.30 p.m., Bermagui at 4.40 p.m., passed Cape St. George on the 8th at 1.25 a.m., entered heads at 9.30 a.m., and arrived at company's wharf at 10 a.m. Experienced light variable winds to Bermagui, thence S.S.E. winds increasing to a gale with high sea with heavy rain to arrival.

The Rockton from Fiji, Lubeck from Samoa, and the Alice from Hongkong are due early this morning.

The following freight quotations and shipping movements are taken from Mr. Fell's monthly shipping report:—Sydney loadings and vessels in port to load—For San Francisco: The Dilton, 2859 tons register (to arrive), will load. For the South Sea Islands: The Kanabooka (s.), 386 tons register, has gone forward. For the Friendly Islands: The Svea, 604 tons, will load general cargo. For Liverpool: The Altcar, 1293 tons register, is now loading a general cargo. Shale: The Melpomene, with 1444 tons shale and 716 casks tallow, sailed on the 22nd ultimo. The Adam W. Spies, 1171 tons register, is loading shale and tallow for Rotterdam; the Lutterworth, 1462 tons, will load for the Continent (orders). For Mauritius: The Fleur de Maurice sailed on the 25th ultimo. Wool: The Gulf of Ancud (s.), with 7969 bales; the Lansdowne Tower, with 4703 bales; the Dordogne (s.), with 11,016 bales (Dunkirk); the Stassfurt (s.), with 6482 bales (Hamburg); the Yarrawonga (s.), with 8314 bales; the Durham (s.), with 13,086 bales; the Port Melbourne (s.), with 4326 bales (Antwerp and Hamburg). The ships Yallaroi, with 7600 bales; the Trafalgar, with 5350 bales; the Monarch, with 4294 bales (Antwerp); and the Ivanhoe, with 4597 bales, have sailed. The following vessels are now on the berth:—The Australasian (s.), 3630 tons; the Hubbuck (s.), 2749 tons; and the Port Denison (s.), 3396 tons. The sailing vessels Astoria, 1429 tons register; the Commonwealth, 1345 tons register; the Cromdale, 1249 tons register; the Macquaria, 1887 tons register; the Neotsfield, 1520 tons register; the Dunsany, 1509 tons register; the Strathdon, 2038 tons register; and the Tamar, 2160 tons register. Freights: San Francisco, 11s 6d; San Pedro and San Diego, 12s 6d; Honolulu, 11s; Singapore, 8s; Shanghai, 18s; Manila, 10s. Wool: Steamer, ⅝ and ⅞; sailer, 5-16th and 7-16th for greasy and scoured respectively. Tallow, 30s; hides, 15s. Shale—Rotterdam, 21s; Barcelona and Genoa, 22s 6d; Liverpool, 20s; Europe, calling for orders, 21s, with 2s 6d extra for Baltic or Mediterranean ports. Mauritius: Manures: 22s 6d. Intercolonial market dull. The following are quotations:—Auckland, 7s; Bluff, 8s; Timaru, 7s 6d; Port Chalmers, 7s 6d; Nelson, 10s 6d; Oamaru, 8s; Wellington, 8s; Lyttelton, 7s 6d; Napier, 12s 6d; Wanganui, 14s; New Plymouth (breakwater), 15s; Gisborne, 14s; Manukau, 8s 6d; Albany, 12s 6d; Cleveland Bay (Queensland), 12s 6d; Townsville (wharf), 17s.

THE R.M.S. ORIZABA.

List of passengers booked per R.M.S. Orizaba, 6077 tons, Captain A. W. Clarke, R.N.R., sailing for London, via ports, on Saturday, at noon, from Circular Quay:—From Sydney for London: Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Bannerman, Miss M. E. Hook, Miss Witney, Mr. Mahoney, Mr. F. E. Brond, Mr. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cohen, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Thomas, Mr. H. W. Orange, Mr. Josiah Crew, Captain Dodds, Mr. F. Dodd, Mr. H. Trott, Mr. A. Taylor, Mrs. Sinsted, Miss Metcalfe, Mr. John Hardie, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. C. A. Swinburne, Mr. W. Giffen, Mr. George Giffen, Mr. W. W. Hills, Mr. Ellis, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Dyson Weston and family, Misses Dyson Weston (2) and governess and servants (3), Mr. T. L. Devitt, Misses Devitt (2), Mr. and Mrs. Stolterfoht, Mrs. Wethered and party, Mr. A. H. Jarvis, Mr. H. Graham, Mr. A. Coningham, Mr. J. J. Lyons, Mr. William H. Archer, Mr. Mannsell, Mr. Blackham, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Gregory, Miss E. A. Thompson, Mrs. Aitken, Mr. Holt, Mr. Frank Hind Wilkinson, Mr. Body, Mr. and Mrs. New and family, Miss Leech, Mr. Forsbrook, Mr. C. F. Krause, Mr. Thos. Halliday, Messrs. Sagar (2), Mr. Dyer, Mr. Thomas Griffiths, Mr. M'Queen, Miss Dyer, Mrs. Forsbrook, Miss Plowman, Mr. H. C. Green, Mr. and Mrs. M. Devery, Mr. Wm. Davies, Mr. Scott Savory, Rev. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth, Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Ponsfords, Mr. and Mrs. G. Clarkson, Miss Rickard, Mr. William Ballantyne, Mr. H. B. Parfett, Mr. S. Dearden, Mr. William Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Arthur L. P. Dodson, Mr. J. Trevor Smith, Miss Gunn, Miss Hilton, Miss Darrick, Miss Alice King, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Pickering, Mrs. Powell and two children, Miss Una Grace Powell, Mr. J. Edward Tonch, Mr. Mason, Mr. Arthur C. Dyer, Mr. G. Dentoni, Mr. and Mrs. Dunnett, Mr. and Mrs. Needham and children, Mrs. Drummond, Miss Gallagher, Miss L. Gallagher and companion, Messrs. Ozenham (2). From Melbourne to London: Mr. and Mrs. D. Brown, Mr. T. Rowlandson, Miss Lloyd, Miss Moore, Mrs. and Miss Cridland, Mrs. Hinmers, Mr. M'Culloch, Mr. and Mrs. Cabena, Mr. Bigmore, Miss Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and family, Mr. Matthie, Mrs. West, Mr. Martin, Miss Lockley, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. W. T. Trahair, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. Coultas, Mr. Thomson, Miss Bennett, Mrs. Shane, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Miss Thomson, Miss Dickey, Mr. Phillips, Miss Pemberton, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Furves, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wood, Mr. F. Ainger, Mr. J. Barton, Mr. A. Marr, Mr. and Mrs. Hamwell, Miss Langmuir, Mrs. Grist, Mr. and Mrs. Steele, Dr. Wilkinson, Rev. Fenton. The New South Wales Cavalry Regiment from Sydney to London: Warrant-officer Thompson, Sergeant Barracluff, Trooper Catt, Trooper James, Trooper Wood, Sergeant Blencowe, Corporal Leary, Trooper Charker, Corporal Cole, Corporal Golian, Sergeant-trumpeter Crouch, Trooper Riley, Trooper Livingstone, Sergeant Daley, Corporal Robson, Troop Sergeant-major Weston, Corporal Oakes, Trooper O'Grady. From Adelaide to London: Mrs. Dryer and family, Mr. Bakewell and party, Mr. Hobbs, Misses Hobbs (2), Mr. H. J. Pritchard, Mr. Mortimer. From Colombo for London: Mrs. Norman and two children, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Finch, Mr. F. Capper, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gibbs, Mrs. Paterson and family. From Sydney for Hobart: Mr. W. C. Andrew, Mrs. Benjamin, Mrs. Chadwick, Master Chadwick, Major Owen, Misses Owen (2), Miss Hill, Miss Nellie Hill, Miss Ashcroft, Mrs. Park, Mr. Park. From Sydney for Melbourne: Mr. H. Jackson, Mr. E. Godfrey, Mrs. Pearce, Mr. W. W. Wardell, Misses Geddes, Mr. H. King, Mr. Burgess, Miss Hedderwick, Mr. John Geddes, Mrs. Wilde, Mr. M'Landress, Mr. Needham, Mr. A. J. Whitworth, Mr. R. Appleton.

THE ARMAND BEHIC.

Yesterday morning the Armand Behic, one of the highest-powered steamships in the Messageries Maritimes splendid fleet, as well as one of the most sumptuously-furnished passenger steamers afloat, arrived from Marseilles. Captain Poydenot, who has been in command of this steamer since her first voyage, has not been enjoying good health for some little time past, and he has remained in France for a short holiday in order to recruit. The command of the steamer has devolved, therefore, upon Captain A. Vimont, who has brought her out in fine trim. When the Armand Behic reached Albany, Captain Vimont was notified that two escaped prisoners from New Caledonia were being kept in Western Australia pending an opportunity to be taken back to the penal settlement there. He accordingly took them on board, together with the warder who had been sent from Noumea to attend to them. The convicts had stowed themselves away on board the Belgian steamer Prince Baudoin when she last visited New Caledonia. The Armand Behic has made a fast passage out, and according to the account of her officers she indulged in a short race with the P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria, which is now running from London to Bombay. The voyage from Marseilles was commenced on 3rd February at 5.15 p.m., and the Straits of Bonifacio were passed on the 4th at daylight. A very heavy easterly gale was met with thence to Port Said, which was reached at 8 a.m. on the 8th ultimo, Suez being touched at on the following morning. Fine and comparatively cool weather was met with in the Red Sea, and the Armand Behic reached Aden on the 12th, and coaled there. The Austrian Lloyd's steamship Imperatrix was also lying at Aden, en route for Bombay, as was the Spanish packet Isla de Luzon, bound for Manila. The homeward bound steamer Ville de la Ciotat was met on the 17th ultimo, and after exchanging mails with her the Armand Behic reached Mahé later on the same day. She left Mahé at 10 p.m. on the 17th ultimo, and encountered strong S.S.W. winds to Albany. Adelaide was reached at 8 a.m. on the 4th instant, and fine weather was met with on the run round to Melbourne. Thence southerly and S.E. gales round the coast. Captain Vimont has with him as chief officer M. Rivière, and as chief engineer M. André. M. de la Chataigneray occupies the position of medical officer, and the duties of purser are carried out by M. H. Montfort. The mail steamer will be despatched at 6 a.m. to-morrow for Noumea, taking passengers and cargo from here in addition to the through list from Europe.

THE MAIL STEAMERS.

The R.M.S. Ophir left the Semaphore at 1.30 p.m. 8th March for London.

The R.M.S. Oceana, from London, with the English mail to 10th February, arrived at Albany at 1.45 p.m. yesterday.

HUDDART, PARKER, AND COMPANY'S LINE.

The Burrumbeet sails hence for Melbourne to-morrow, Friday.

The Elingamite is now in Melbourne loading for Sydney, and sails thence for this port on Saturday next, at noon.

The Tasmania is due here from Hobart to-day, Thursday, and sails hence for Hobart again Monday next, the 13th instant.

The Tambo sails hence for Launceston and North-west coast to-day, Thursday.

The Warrnimoo left Melbourne for New Zealand ports yesterday, Wednesday, and is due in Sydney again, via Auckland, about the 22nd instant.

The Miowera is on the New Zealand coast, and is due in Sydney, via Melbourne, about the 15th instant.

H.M.S. PENGUIN.

An Admiralty order has been issued directing the Penguin, 2, surveying vessel, Captain William U. Moore, to be recommissioned for another term of surveying service in foreign waters. The Penguin, which was converted into a surveying ship in 1889, was despatched from Sheerness in February, 1890, for surveying duty on the Australian station. She was subsequently transferred to the China station, upon which she is at present employed. The Admiralty have directed her to be recommissioned at Hongkong at a cost of £1500, and for the troopship Tyne, on her return from the conveyance of troops to Egypt, to embark a new crew at Sheerness for passage to Hongkong to relieve the present crew of the Penguin.

ARRIVAL OF THE WAIRARAPA.

The Union Steamship Company's Wairarapa arrived last night early from Auckland, but owing to the fearfully thick weather she brought up down the harbour. She has a large number of passengers. By the steamer there have arrived Lady Kintore, the Hon. Misses Kintore, Captain Drysdale, and the Hon. Chas. and Mrs. Moore. Captain John M'Intosh reports of the run across:—Left Auckland on the 4th instant at 12.25 p.m., rounded North Cape at 3.20 a.m. 5th, and anchored off Garden Island at 8 p.m. on 8th. Light variable winds with considerable southerly sea were met with from Auckland until morning of 8th, when the wind freshened into a hard S.E. gale with high sea, which lasted until arrival.

THE WAROONGA.

The A.U.S.N. Company's Waroonga left Calcutta for Australia on the 1st instant. She calls at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, having cargo for the three ports, and transhipments for the other colonies.

THE BULLARRA.

The Adelaide Steamship Company's Bullarra continues to carry full lists of passengers in the Western Australia trade. On her arrival at Adelaide the other day from Albany she had upwards of a hundred in all classes and a fair quantity of cargo. Captain J. Anthon reports of the trip having left Fremantle on the 28th February, called at Bunbury, Vasse, Albany, and Adelaide. The Bullarra was to have gone into Port Kembla, but owing to the heavy weather of yesterday came on here last night, and may be ordered to Newcastle. The agents for the line are Messrs. G. S. Yuill and Company.

NEWCASTLE COAL FREIGHTS AND TONNAGE.

In a shipping report to hand from Mr. W. S. Fell, tonnage movements are noted:—Newcastle loadings and vessels in port to load:—For San Francisco: The Barfillan with 3029 tons, the Vimeira with 3585 tons, the Torrisdale with 3520 tons, the Earl of Dunmore with 3478 tons, the Gowanbank with 2971 tons, the Dumfriesshire with 3984 tons, the Beacon Rock with 3070 tons, and the Falkland with 4112 tons, with a total of 28,299 tons, have sailed. The Bonanza, 1298 tons register, the Cape Wrath, 2000 tons register, the Cedarbank, 2049 tons register, the Cedric, the Saxon, 1619 tons register, the Glenalvon, 2472 tons register, and the Yola, 1407 tons register, making a total of 11,984 tons register, and a capacity of about 18,000 tons, are now in port to load, and the Elginshire, 2093 tons, now in Sydney, will follow. For San Diego: The Chipperkyle with 2800 tons, the Milton Park with 2232 tons, and the Fifeshire with 2012 tons, have gone forward. There is no tonnage in port to load. For Honolulu: The Alice Cook with 1158 tons, the Olga with 779 tons, the Puritan with 1053 tons, the Lamorna with 1905 tons, and the Greta with 1743 tons, have sailed. The Lyman D. Foster, 780 tons register, and the Willie R. Hume, 630 tons register, are now in port to load. The King Cyrus 857 tons register, and the W. H. Talbott, 792 tons register, now in Sydney, will follow. For the West Coast (S.A.).—The King Edward with 2250 tons, the Hindostan with 1923 tons (Caldera), the Quilpue with 2144 tons, the Castlehead with 1211 tons, the Orellana with 1420 tons, the Aboukir Bay with 1728 tons (Mollendo), the Norma with 874 tons (Mazatlan), the Carradog with 2214 tons (Carrizal), the Elvion with 1660 tons, the Aberarne with 1636 tons (Callao), the Mobile Bay with 1792 tons, and the Marion Lightbody with 3215 tons, making a total of 21,906 tons have gone forward. The British Empire, 1499 tons register, the Loch Fleet, 685 tons register (Arica), the Loch Trool, 1410 tons register, and the Tythonus, 1152 tons register, all in port to load. The Rossdhu, 1721 tons register (Callao), now in Sydney, will follow (if port not given Valparaiso is the destination). For Manila: The Annie Stafford with 1249 tons, the Saranac with 1506 tons, the Cathcart with 1824 tons, and the Robert S. Bernard with 1794 tons, have sailed. The Patrician, 1213 tons, is now loading. For Java ports: The Cambrian Prince, 1349 tons register, is loading for Banjoewangie (orders); the s.s. Gulf of Venice, 2923 tons, will follow for Tanjong Priok. For Panama: The Grace Gibson, with 779 tons, has gone forward. For Noumea: The Excelsior, with 206 tons, and the Iris, with 519 tons, have sailed. Freights: San Francisco, 12s 6d; San Diego, 13s 6d; Honolulu, 12s; Valparaiso (for orders), 12s; Manila, 10s 6d; Ilo Ilo, 11s; Mauritius, 13s; Singapore (sail), 9s—(steam), 9s 6d; Colombo, 13s; Madras 12s; Rangoon, 12s; Batavia, 13s; Sourabaya (sail), 13s—(steam), 13s; Banjoewangie (for orders—steam), 12s—(sail), 11s 6d; Tanjong Priok (steam), 9s; Macassar, 18s; Amboyna, 12s; Bangkok, 13s; Penang, 13s; Padang (sail or steam), 14s; Haiphong, 12s; Hongkong, 8s; Cheefoo, 14s; Amoy, 14s; Guayaquil, 15s; Noumea, 9s.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

The Port Jackson, ship, Captain Hodge, left London, 30th January for Sydney; the Port Hunter (s.), via the Cape, 28th January. Loading at London for Sydney on 3rd February: Argonaut, 1488 tons; Aristides, 1661 tons; Brilliant, 1613 tons; Bungaree (s.), 1859 tons; Leyland Brothers, 2235 tons; Miltiades, 1452 tons; Patriarch, 1339 tons; Thermopylae (s.), 2386 tons; Pericles, 1598 tons. At Glasgow: Invercoe, 1361 tons.

TELEGRAPHIC SHIPPING NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEWCASTLE.—Arrivals: March 7, King Cyrus, schooner, Nellie, schooner, Alice (s.), from Sydney; Gazelle, barque, from Lyttelton. March 8, Stockbridge, ship, from Rio, via Adelaide; Maitland (s.), Karaweera (s.), Burrumbeet (s.), Amy, brig, Maria, brig, Hirondelle, Garron, Isabella, Albatross, Crest of the Wave, Annie Bow, schooners, from Sydney. Departure: March 8, Oonah (s.), for Sydney.

GABO ISLAND.—Passed: March 8, Wodonga (s.) at 12.25 p.m., west; Innamincka (s.) at 2.5 p.m., Barcoo (s.) at 5.35 p.m., north.

MELBOURNE.—Arrivals: March 8, R.M.S. Oroya, from London; R.M.S. Himalaya, from Sydney, via Hobart; Warrimoo (s.), from New Zealand and Sydney. Departures: March 8, Manapouri (s.), Warrimoo (s.), for New Zealand; Flinders (s.), for Tasmania; Bulimba (s.), for Sydney; Loch Sloy, ship, for London; Eddystone (s.), Albany (s.), for Adelaide.

ADELAIDE.—Arrival: March 8, Southern Cross, ship, from New York. Departures: March 8, R.M.S. Ophir, for London; Ouraka (s.), for Newcastle; Emu (s.), for Melbourne; Tenterden (s.) and Lindus (s.), for Western Australia. The Barrier (s.) sailed from Port Pirie for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.—Arrivals: March 8, Habsburg (s.), from Bremen; Clan Robertson, ship, from Rio de Janeiro. Departures: March 8, Kooeowarra (s.), Habsburg (s.), for Melbourne.

(FROM THE BOARD AT THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.)

TWEED HEADS.—March 8, schooner Just in Time barbound.

BYRON BAY.—March 8, Helen Nicoll (s.) still at anchor in the bay.

RICHMOND RIVER HEADS.—March 8, Oakland (s.) ready for sea. Departure: March 8, Manly (s.) at 11.45 a.m.

PORT MACQUARIE.—Departure: March 8, Rosedale (s.) at midnight, for Nambucca Heads. Passed: March 8, Tomki (s.) at 1 p.m., a small two-masted steamer at 6 a.m., a steamer like Fernmount at 8.45 a.m., all north.

NAMBUCCA HEADS.—Arrival: March 8, Rosedale (s.) at 8.20 a.m., from Sydney.

TACKING POINT.—Passed: March 8, Burrawong (s.) at 10.15 a.m., north.

CROWDY HEADS.—Passed: March 8, Buninyong (s.) at 8.30 a.m., Tomki (s.) at 10.30 a.m., City of Grafton (s.) at 5 p.m., ketch Trio at 3 p.m., ketch Julia at 4.30 p.m., all north.

MANNING HEADS.—Arrival: March 8, Electra (s.) at 10 a.m.

CAPE HAWKE.—March 8, Favourite and Dewdrop at anchor in the bay.

SEAL ROCKS.—Passed: March 8, Electra (s.) at 6.30 a.m., Tomki (s.) at 6.30 a.m., City of Grafton (s.) at 12.30 p.m., all north; Rockton (s.) at 2.55 p.m., south.

PORT STEPHENS.—March 8, ketches Dolly Walmsley, Joker and Bellbird, Echo, Jessie Sinclair, and Flora Bell, and schooners Bessie Maud and Victoria, all at anchor in Nelson's Bay. Passed: March 8, City of Grafton (s.) at 9.40 a.m., north.

NEWCASTLE.—Arrivals: March 7, schooner Nellie, Alice (s.), schooner King Cyrus, all from Sydney; barque Gazelle, from Lyttelton. March 8, Stockbridge, ship, from Adelaide; Maitland (s.), Burrumbeet (s.) at 3.20 p.m.; schooners Hirondelle, Garron, Isabelle, Annie Bow, Albatross, Crest of the Wave, brigs Maria and Hebe, Karaweera (s.), and schooner Isabella at 9.35 a.m., all from Sydney. Departures: March 7, barque Loch Errol, for Valparaiso. March 8, Oonah (s.), for Sydney.

BARRANJOEY.—Arrival: March 8, Hawkesbury (s.) at 9.15 a.m., from Sydney.

WOLLONGONG.—Arrival: March 8, Illawarra (s.) at 6 a.m., from Sydney. Departure: March 8, Illawarra (s.) at 7 a.m., for Kiama.

KIAMA.—Arrival: March 8, Illawarra (s.) at 10 a.m., from Sydney. Departure: March 8, Resolute (s.) at 7.30 a.m., for Sydney.

CROOKHAVEN HEADS.—Arrival: March 8, Illawarra (s.) at 2 p.m., from Sydney.

JERVIS BAY.—Passed: March 8, Zeno, brigantine, at 10.15 a.m.; Bullarra (s.) at 10.15 a.m., both north.

ULLADULLA.—Arrival: March 8, May Howard, schooner, at 1 p.m.

BATEMAN'S BAY.—Departure: March 8, May Howard, schooner, at 9 a.m., for Sydney.

MORUYA HEADS.—March 8, a strong fresh in river.

EDEN.—Arrival: March 7, Swansea (s.) at 7.30 a.m. from Mallacoota.

GREEN CAPE.—Passed: March 8, Wodonga (s.) at 10.40 a.m., south.

WILSON'S PROMONTORY.—Outward: March 8, a steamer at 5.10 a.m., Glaucus (s.) at 12.30 p.m., Melbourne (s.) at 12.30 p.m.

LOW HEAD (TAS.)—Arrival: March 8, ketch Robert Burns at 3.15 p.m. from Melbourne.

SEMAPHORE (S.A.)—Outward: March 8, R.M.S. Ophir at 1.30 p.m. for London.

ALBANY (W.A.)—Arrival: March 8, R.M.S. Oceana at 1.45 p.m. from Colombo.

THE MAILS.

THIS DAY.

MELBOURNE, 4.15 and 7 p.m.
ADELAIDE, 4 p.m. and 7 p.m.
HOBART AND LAUNCESTON, 4 p.m.
QUEENSLAND, 4.45 p.m.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Monday, via Adelaide), —.
ULLADULLA, MERIMBULA, AND EDEN, 11 a.m.
LORD HOWE AND NORFOLK ISLANDS, 11 a.m.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 3 p.m.
PORT DARWIN AND SINGAPORE, 4 p.m.
NOUMEA, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY.

ULLADULLA AND CLYDE, 8 a.m.
RICHMOND RIVER, 5 p.m.
BYRON BAY, 8 p.m.
PORT MACQUARIE, NAMBUCCA AND BELLINGER RIVERS, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY.

MERIMBULA AND EDEN, 11 a.m.
AUCKLAND AND ALL PORTS OF NEW ZEALAND, noon.
MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, HOBART, AND LAUNCESTON, noon.
CLARENCE RIVER, 8 p.m.

MONDAY.

LAUNCESTON AND HOBART, 11 a.m.
HOBART AND LAUNCESTON, noon.
INDIA AND CONTINENT OF EUROPE (overland to Adelaide, and thence per P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya), 2.30 p.m.
UNITED KINGDOM (overland to Adelaide, and thence per P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya), 3 p.m.

PARCEL MAIL.

Parcels addressed to the United Kingdom, Egypt, and certain foreign countries via the United Kingdom, will be received at the Parcels Office, George-street, for transmission per Orient steamer Orizaba up to noon on FRIDAY, the 10th March. Parcels must not be posted in a letter-box, but must be taken to the Parcels Offices where the necessary declaration as to their contents and value must be signed. Parcels addressed to Germany will also be received at the Parcels Office for transmission per German steamer Habsburg up to noon on TUESDAY, the 28th March.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

W. INGLIS AND SON.—At Bazaar, at 10.30 and 12, Horses, &c.; at Railway Yards, at 10.30, Cows, &c.; at 2, Calves, Pigs, &c.; at 3.30, Cattle.
G. KISS.—At Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, &c.; at Demstone, Ryde, at 3.30, Horses, Vehicles, Cows, &c.
H. M'NAMARA.—At Hay-street, at 12, Beef, Mutton.
F. W. HUDSON.—At Pyrmont, at 12.30, Beef, Mutton.
T. SULLIVAN AND SON.—At Homebush. Cattle.
W. CRANE.—At 27 Union-street, Pyrmont, at 11, Furniture, Piano, Counters, Shop Fittings, &c.
H. KELLETT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Fancy Goods, Basketware, &c.
ELLIS AND CO.—At their Yards, at 11, Cows, &c.; at 2.30, Calves, Pigs, &c.; at 3, Cattle.
HARRIS AND ACKMAN.—At their Mart, at 11, Stationery, Furniture, Traps, Travelling Bags, Bedsteads, &c.
W. BRADLEY AND CO.—At Victoria Cottage, Agar-street, Marrickville, at 11, Furniture, &c.
THE BAILIFF.—At the Court-house, Macquarie-street, at 12, Horses, Furniture, &c.
G. MAIDEN.—At Homebush, Sheep.
E. JACOBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Cutlery, E.P. Ware, Iron Safes, Varnish, Twines, &c.
DUNN AND WEBB.—On the Premises, Lackey-street, Summer Hill, at 11, Furniture, Glassware, Cutlery, Sewing Machine, &c.
J. H. GEDDES AND CO.—At Flemington Saleyards, Sheep.
J. P. LISTER.—At his Rooms, at 11, 12, and 2, Unredeemed Pledges; at Parker-street, Haymarket, at 11, Stock of Ironmongery, &c.
THE SHERIFF.—At Mary-street, Auburn, at 12, Furniture, &c.; at the Verandah of the Supreme Court, at 12, Furniture, &c.
THE BAILIFF.—At Burton-street, North Sydney, at 12, Furniture, &c.
MIDDLETON AND CO.—At 107 Regent-street, at 10, Furniture, &c.; at 71 Regent-street, at 2.30, Harness, Furniture, &c.
G. P. BAINES.—At 441 Parramatta-road, at 11, Sewing and Washing Machines, Furniture, &c.

TO-DAY'S PAPER.

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Telephone.—*The Sydney Morning Herald*—Editorial and General News 413
John Fairfax and Sons, *The Sydney Morning Herald*—Business 839

Special Advertisements.

DR. A. MURRAY ORAM will Resume Practice on MONDAY, 13th March.

GOODLET and SMITH, Ltd., Plate-glass, Timber, and Galvanised-iron Merchants, 493 George-st.

SAVE MONEY BY SENDING for PRICE LIST (free). Washington Soul and Co., 268 Pitt-st.

ANDERSON and CO.'S CHOICE FLORISTS, Flower SEEDS, just arrived: Primula, Calceolaria, Cineraria, Pansy, &c., for present sowing. Pitt-st., city.

WALLACH'S, LIMITED, THE LEADING Furniture Warehouse, York-street, Wynyard-square, Sydney, now supply the general public as well as the trade.

WHOLESALE BUYERS OF TOBACCOES, CIGARS, and TOBACCONISTS' GOODS.—VISIT SAYWELL and CO., 420 GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY. SOLE AGENTS for "MARVEL" TOBACCO.

THE GAELIC WHISKY.
Beware of Imitations.
5s AND £1 COUPONS IN EVERY SHIPMENT.
Wholesale Sole Agents:
ORME, KEIGWIN, and CO.,
308 George-street, Sydney.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PUBLISHERS, and OTHERS.
The proprietors of the Sydney Mail have for disposal, at specially cheap rates, a large number of
ELECTROTYPES AND ENGRAVINGS,
all very beautiful subjects in Art, Landscapes, &c., by some of the first artists in the world.
These would be found specially suitable for Christmas publications, books, almanacs, &c.

LONDON OFFICE
of the
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD,
Represented by Messrs. R. S. LLOYD and CO.,
78 Queen Victoria-street,
opposite Mansion House Station.

Special Advertisements.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED.

The Half-yearly General Meeting of this Bank was held on Monday, at the offices, 1 Bank-buildings, Lothbury, under the presidency of Major Frederick Fanning.

Mr. W. R. Mewburn (the manager) read the notice calling the meeting, and the following report of the directors and statement of accounts were taken as read:—"The directors have to submit to the shareholders the annexed balance-sheet of the bank to the 31st August last, duly audited, which exhibits a net amount of profits—inclusive of the balance brought forward from the previous half-year—of £95,708 1s 10d, admitting of a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, equal to £1 10s per share, which will absorb £90,000, and leave £5708 1s 10d to be carried forward. The directors have, after careful investigation, made sufficient reserves for all doubtful dependencies. The considerable increase shown in the figures of the balance-sheet arises from the inclusion therein, for the first time, of the important business of the late Bank of South Australia. The valuation of the assets of the late bank is in active progress, but is as yet incomplete, it being necessarily a work of considerable time, as the securities extend over a large area. The directors have to report that, availing of an opportunity that offered, they have purchased the long leasehold of a block of houses—Nos. 68 to 72 Cornhill—which they intend to suitably rebuild, when, and as required, for the occupation of the bank. Meanwhile, the premises are satisfactorily let. The dividend warrants will be transmitted by post on the 1st of February, and the dividend will be payable in the colonies at such date as the general manager may fix after receipt of telegraphic advice."

BALANCE-SHEET, AUGUST 31, 1892.
LIABILITIES.

Capital			£4,500,000 0 0
Less—Reserve Liability			3,000,000 0 0
Paid up			£1,500,000 0 0
Reserve Funds			1,000,000 0 0
Invested in—			
Imperial Guaranteed 4 per cent. Debentures	£200,000 0 0		
India Government Sterling Stock	50,000 0 0		
Colonial Government and Municipal Debentures	250,000 0 0		
Bank Premises and Property	500,000 0 0		
Circulation			474,585 16 0
Deposits, including Inscribed Stock Deposits			17,750,319 1 7
Bills Payable and other Liabilities, including Reserves held against Doubtful Debts			2,280,161 8 11
Balance of Undivided Profits			95,708 1 10
			£23,040,774 2 4

There is a contingent liability in respect of the subscription of £100,000 to the guarantee of 18th November, 1890, in the matter of Baring Brothers and Co.'s Estate.

ASSETS.

Specie on hand and Cash Balances			£3,393,899 4 8
Bullion on hand and in Transitu			100,897 11 2
Money at Call and Short Notice in London			£215,000 0 0
Government and Municipal Securities			1,335,611 10 1
Bills Receivable, Loans, and other Securities at London Office			1,646,175 14 3
Bills Discounted, Bills Receivable, Loans, and other Securities at the Branches			15,780,028 12 11
Bank Premises and Property in the Colonies			588,781 0 3
London Leasehold Premises		£85,532 18 4	
Reserve against same	£10,000 0 0		
Interest thereon at 3½ per cent. from March 25 to August 31, 1892	132 9 4		
		10,132 9 4	
			75,380 9 0
			£23,040,774 2 4

STATEMENT OF PROFITS.

Balance of undivided profits at 29th February, 1892			£101,066 0 5
Out of which a dividend was declared of			90,000 0 0
Leaving a balance of			£11,056 0 5
Profits of the past half-year, after making provision for all bad and doubtful debts		£203,156 2 10	
Less—			
Remuneration to the Local Directors and salaries and allowances to the colonial staff	£71,974 8 5		
General Expenses in the colonies, including rent, taxes, stationery, &c.	29,873 2 9		
Remuneration to the board of directors and auditors, salaries of London office staff, rent, taxes, stationery, and general expenses	14,768 16 6		
Income tax	1,884 16 9	118,504 1 5	84,652 1 5
Balance of undivided profits at this date			£95,708 1 10

H. P. STURGIS, C. E. BRIGHT, R. G. W. HERBERT, JOHN S. HILL, Directors.
W. R. MEWBURN, Manager.
T. C. C. SAUNDERS, Accountant.

London, January 18, 1893.
We certify that the various securities held in London have been produced to us, and that we have examined the balance-books of the several branches in the colonies for the six months ended 31st August, 1892, and the books and accounts of the London office for the same period, and, having compared the combined results with the above balance-sheet, have found the same correct.

FREDK. WHINNEY, Chartered Accountant, ALBERT DEATCON, Auditors.

THE SYDNEY MAIL
of SATURDAY, MARCH 11,
THE LARGEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN AUSTRALASIA.
A JOURNAL OF NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, MUSIC, AGRICULTURE, AND SPORT.
The ILLUSTRATIONS IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE comprise, amongst others, the following:—
DEPARTURE OF LORD AND LADY JERSEY FROM SYDNEY—ARRIVAL OF THE PROCESSION AT THE SYDNEY RAILWAY STATION.
EXPERIMENTS WITH WHEAT AT LAMBRIGG, NEAR QUEANBEYAN, conducted by the Department of Agriculture.
TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL OF VICE-ADMIRAL FAIRFAX, in connection with the Stranding of H.M.S. Howe.
NEWSPAPER ROW, NEW YORK, ON THE NIGHT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
"RESCUED FROM THE FLOODS," M. Emil Leysalle's Model of a Group of Statuary.
SPECIMENS OF RUST-RESISTING WHEATS GROWN AT LAMBRIGG.
THE OPEN-AIR FETE IN WYNYARD-SQUARE ON BEHALF OF THE QUEENSLAND FLOOD RELIEF FUND.
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD JERSEY AT THE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB.
THE PRINCIPAL PAVILION.
Illustrations in Grant Allen's
ADMIRABLE STORY "THE SCALLYWAG."
FASHIONS.
AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS.
PRICE, SIXPENCE.

APOLLINARIS,
"The Queen of Table Waters."
Agents:
Orme, Keigwin, and Co.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD Branch Office, 142 KING-STREET, 3 doors from Elizabeth-street.
Open for the receipt of Advertisements and all other business up to 10 p.m.
Telephone.—Business, 839; Editorial, 413.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1893.

The British Government proposes to build two cruisers at a cost of £700,000 each, and of a class superior to anything in the navy. It is also intended to build three second-class cruisers, two battleships, and two sloops of war suitable for service on the Pacific and Australian stations.

ALTOGETHER the cost of the proposed additions to the navy will amount to £4,000,000.

THE Ulster members have issued a manifesto stating that they will accept the aid of their Canadian kinsmen in the event of the Home Rule Bill passing into law.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH intends to move the rejection of the Home Rule Bill.

THE British Labour Commission has asked the Agents-General to supply evidence showing the feeling of the colonies with respect to the immigration of aliens.

IN the House of Commons on Tuesday evening Mr. J. F. Hogan, the newly-elected member for Mid-Tipperary, referred to a statement made by Sir George Dibbs that there are 700 French recidivistes in New South Wales.

MR. HOGAN gave notice that he would ask the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs if the British Government intended to protest to the French Government against the influx of French criminals into Australia, and whether it would suggest that New Caledonia should be transferred to Great Britain.

WHEN the Legislative Council went into committee on the Electoral Bill yesterday, Mr. O'Connor said that it was his intention for the present, at all events until the bill came back from the other House, to accept the decision of the Council with regard to the thrift vote. At a future time hon. members would, no doubt, be asked to reconsider clause 20.

THE consideration of the Electoral Bill in committee was concluded, the bill was reported with amendments, the report was adopted, and the third reading was made an order of the day for Tuesday.

IN the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Mr. Neild proposed a motion expressing disapproval of the intended 5 per cent. reduction in the salaries of Civil servants, his contention being that the scheme is of too piecemeal a character. An animated debate upon the retrenchment proposals followed, but the time allotted for private business expired before a vote was taken on the question.

THE House then proceeded with the consideration in committee of the Mining on Private Property Bill.

THE trial of the directors, manager, and auditor of the Anglo-Australian Bank of Melbourne, on a charge of issuing a false balance-sheet, was concluded in Melbourne yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the accused, and they were remanded for sentence.

THE trial of John and Sarah Makin charged with having murdered an infant named Horace Amber Murray at Redfern on the 29th June, was continued at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. At 5 o'clock the jury retired to deliberate, and as they had not agreed upon a verdict by 9 o'clock, they were locked up for the night.

AT Newtown last night Messrs. Traill, Waddell, and Rose, Ms.L.A., addressed a large meeting, called to "protest against the shameless obstruction of the Opposition." On the show of hands, the chairman, amid cheers and dissent, declared a motion to that effect carried.

THE business of the Presbyterian General Assembly was commenced in St. Stephen's Church yesterday. A petition from the Church of the Covenant, Redfern, for admission to the Presbyterian Church was referred to a committee, and the report of the church extension committee was discussed and adopted.

IN Melbourne yesterday the magisterial inquiry into the prosecution of the directors and officials of the Mercantile Bank of Australia was commenced. The accused were:—Sir Matthew Davies, Messrs. James Bell, M.L.C., W. Anderson, and T. B. Muntz, directors; Frederick Millidge, manager; C. Ellis and C. J. Richardson, auditors.

THERE are several counts in the indictment, which charges the accused with having conspired to publish a false balance-sheet, with intent to defraud. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

SIR GEORGE DIBBS, accompanied by Messrs. F. A. Wright, A. Hutchison, and G. Cruickshank, Ms.L.A., arrived at Glen Innes yesterday. They were met at the station by a number of citizens, and the Premier subsequently received several deputations.

IN another column will be found Anglo-Australian items by our London correspondent.

ON Tuesday next the members of the Council of Arbitration will pay a visit of inspection to the Metropolitan Mine, at Helensburg. The award of the council, in reference to the dispute at this mine, will not be announced till the close of next week.

FOR the month of February the value of the imports into the United Kingdom decreased £5,120,000, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The exports for the same period decreased £2,135,000.

MR. E. S. W. DE COBAIN, formerly Conservative member for East Belfast, who in February last year was expelled from the House of Commons for having failed to appear to answer a criminal charge, has been committed for trial.

THE Drapers' Company of London has subscribed 100 guineas to the Queensland Flood Relief Fund.

YESTERDAY the central committee of the Sydney fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Queensland floods received further subscriptions amounting to about £110.

AT the Metropolitan Quarter Sessions yesterday John Ferguson, newspaper proprietor, was found guilty of having libelled Mr. W. P. Crick, M.L.A., and was remanded for sentence. The jury recommended him to mercy on the ground that he published the libel without knowing that it was false.

FERGUSON also pleaded guilty to a charge of having libelled Mr. W. N. Willis, M.L.A., but he denied that he knew that what he had published was false. On this charge also he was remanded for sentence.

THE two whaling vessels despatched from Dundee, Scotland, on the 7th September, to visit the Antarctic Seas south of the Cape of Good Hope, are returning. It is believed that the expedition has met with a fair amount of success.

YESTERDAY Mr. W. T. Pinhey, the Deputy Coroner, concluded the inquest touching the death of James Lewis, who died on Sunday, after having participated in a glove fight on the previous evening. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against all the accused, with the exception of Matthews, the proprietor of the hall in which the contest took place, and they found him guilty of being an accessory before the fact.

IN a rider attached to their verdict, the jury expressed their opinion "that these fighting exhibitions are brutalising, and have a tendency to demoralise the growing youth of this country." They trusted that the authorities would do something to prevent these contests altogether.

MISS PATTIE BROWNE has made her appearance at the Court Theatre, London, in "The Amazons." Her performance was commended by the press.

THE Sailors and Firemen's Union, of England, has expressed a desire to join the Miners' Federation.

AT an inquest held at the Croydon Hotel yesterday on the body of a male infant found floating in Neutral Bay, a verdict of murder was returned against some person or persons unknown. A piece of iron weighing about 2lb. was attached to the body with a piece of string.

A YOUNG man named Charles Thomas M'Pherson was sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for having garroted and robbed Thomas Edward Barry on the 6th February.

A QUANTITY of wreckage believed to belong to the barque Gowanburn, which left Newcastle for San Francisco last month, has been washed ashore near Waitara, New Zealand.

YESTERDAY the Public Works Committee decided that it was expedient that the proposed waterworks for Junee be carried out, conditionally upon the Railway Commissioners entering into a guarantee to pay a minimum of £1900 a year for the water for a period of 10 years.

THE R.M.S. Oceana arrived at Albany from Colombo yesterday morning.

AT the Wesleyan Conference yesterday the report of the joint committee on Methodist Union was presented, and resolutions were moved expressing general approval of the basis of union as prepared by the joint committee, but remitting the question, with the suggested basis, to the various quarterly and district meetings for consideration. The debate was adjourned.

THE Customs receipts yesterday amounted to £.... Towards this the 10 per cent. ad valorem duty contributed £1134, and the 15 per cent. £....

Something like a "political situation" is called into existence by the determination of the Upper House, expressed once more by that majority of three of which MR. E. O'CONNOR speaks so contemptuously, to refuse to reconsider the "vote for thrift" which it has made a part of the Electoral Bill. Mr. BARTON the other evening, speaking in rather defiant tones, declared that the bill must become law in a few weeks' time, "Upper House or no Upper House," and that it is to have "only one vote for one man." The next evening the Upper House gave its reply to this threat by re-affirming, by a majority equal to that which the Ministry in the other House regards as adequate to carrying on the government of the country, the decision at which it had formerly arrived. We are not now concerned with the wisdom of the amendment regarded in itself. That phase of the question has passed. The Council saw no reason to retreat from its position, and refused to be forced by threats to abandon it. The Legislative Council may, like any other—we may say every other—human institution, make its mistakes and still be able to render good services to society; but when the day comes that it allows itself to be coerced by the threats of an impotent Ministry to act in opposition to its judgment it will have outlived its usefulness, and may as well be swept away as an encumbrance to the ground. Mr. O'CONNOR, it will be seen, has thought right to dissociate himself from this policy of menace, and has announced the "intention for the present, and at all events until the bill came back from the other House, to accept the decision of the Council with regard to the thrift vote." He indeed speaks of asking members at some future time to reconsider the clause in question; but unless the Council is ready to stultify itself, it is highly likely that it will be induced by threats to vary from the decision it has twice affirmed. Whatever were the original merits of this question, it must be confessed that there is something to be said for the view of a hon. member of the Council—who, however, seems to have spoken on one side and voted on another—that since the Assembly is engaged in carrying a measure for the special taxation of property, the case for the special representation of property has become stronger than ever.

This, then, is the situation for which Ministers, on the return of several of their number from their electioneering trips through the country, will have to provide an outlet. It is a situation which opens up several possibilities. One of these is that which has, under somewhat similar circumstances, become a reality in Victoria. There the Council in dealing with a similar bill inserted a "thrift vote" and refused to recede from its position, the result being that the bill, apparently to the general satisfaction of the community, was allowed to drop. The advanced and widespread reaction in that colony against the galling "dictation of the Trades Hall" allowed this course to be taken with popular approval. We have yet to see whether this will be the outcome here. If not, it is for Ministers to devise an alternative course to give effect to their pledges. One such course would be the swamping of the Upper House, which has been publicly threatened as a means of overcoming opposition to the will of the Ministry. This, however, is a course which gives rise to many questions. It is one which could not be taken without the consent of the Governor. Is it one to which the Governor would give his consent? A former Electoral Reform Bill of the present Government was lost owing to the action of the Upper House. It was lost on its second reading over a year ago, and, as a result, the Ministry a couple of months later nominated a batch of nine new members to the Upper House. It is not unlikely that difficulties would arise were the Ministry now to ask for powers to name another batch of members to carry what is only an amplification of the same measure. It might possibly be held that the Ministry had in this direction exhausted its rights. To give this power would be to furnish means for a case of "swamping" an Upper House perhaps unprecedented in its character and proportions and circumstances in all of the colonies. Prior to the question whether the Governor would be inclined to concede such powers would probably come the preliminary question whether the Ministry was constitutionally in a position to ask for them. This gives rise to further considerations which come in under the other prominent alternative open to the Ministry.

This, of course, is that of dissolving Parliament and taking the express sense of the country on the matter. But this at once brings into salient relief the weakness of the Ministerial position. No doubt, could it dissolve, go to the country, and come back with the endorsement of the people upon its policy, the difficulty would at once disappear. Were it beyond dispute that it had this endorsement now, the difficulty would probably never have arisen. But then the party of the Ministry never had the support of a majority of the people. The Ministry refuses to appeal to the country. It will not go to the country till it is forced to go, and will then go with the knowledge that it is going to its doom. It has never had a majority outside Parliament. It has never had a majority inside Parliament, save what was given to it by men who violated their election pledges to do so. This is the weakness of the position of the Ministry when the question of invoking the ultimate and extreme powers of the Constitution comes under consideration. The one measure, the readiness to accept which either gives the right to claim full powers or supplies their place, the Ministry does not take. It is to its weakness in this respect that the whole difficulty is due. Its essential weakness of origin and support, in Parliament and without, has made it subject to impotence and humiliation in the Assembly, and the same cause makes it now helpless and powerless before the Council, if that body resolves to maintain the ground it has twice taken up on this subject.

In referring to the decision upon the case of Ricketson v. Barbour, Mr. O'SULLIVAN seems to have complained that the Privy Council had overridden a local decision which our own legislation had made final. That was a misapprehension, because our Act constituting the Land Court expressly provides for the review of its decisions upon points of law by the Supreme Court; and, although it also provides that the decisions of the Supreme Court upon such questions shall be "conclusive," that, as indicated by the fact that an appeal to the Privy Council was allowed in this case, is not to be understood as amounting to an abrogation of the right of the British subject in the colony to have recourse to the Judicial Committee sitting at the heart of the Empire. If that right is to be taken away, some formal and special legislation for the purpose would, we apprehend, be necessary, and the object could not be attained incidentally or by implication.

Of course it may be said that no definite opinion as to the merits of this decision should be expressed until the text has reached the colony, and in any case we must acknowledge the authority of it. There is room, however, for remarking, in the meantime, upon the circumstance that differences of opinion between the Privy Council and our Supreme Court seem to occur far more frequently in connection with the interpretation of the land law than with any other matter. The tendency of this fact, which has not passed unnoticed, has been to set people inquiring whether there can be any special reason for it. Where there is smoke there is fire; and the specially frequent reversal by the Privy Council of judgments by our Supreme Court upon land law cases would be unintelligible if it were not suggestive. The problem is not to be solved by saying that our land law is an example of loose legislation, that it is scattered over a number of statutes (five had to be referred to in this case), that its verbiage is often obscure, involving, if not contradiction, at least ambiguity. Our own Courts have to deal with all these difficulties as best they may, just as the Privy Council has. But in our Courts land law questions are argued by counsel and decided by Judges familiar with the history of land legislation, quick to perceive the relative importance and bearing of every point that may arise, acquainted with the circumstances of the country, and assisted by a grasp of the guiding principles that were in view in the first instance, and have had influence in shaping the numerous amending or declaratory or validating Acts that have been passed since the time when the supposed invulnerability of the two Acts of 1861 was broken through. It will hardly be said that the distinguished Judges and learned counsel who, at comparatively distant intervals, undertake to solve some of the intricate Chinese puzzles of our land law in London, enjoy advantages like these. But neither can it be a cause of surprise under the circumstances if in some cases people here, whilst bowing with due respect to English opinions that set aside the judgments of our Supreme Court, are unable to regard them with confidence. It is not satisfactory that it should be so, especially in view of the delays that generally precede the receipt of the decisions. It would be a gain if from time to time the Judicial Committee were strengthened by the appointment of colonial Judges, who, in dealing with the intricacies of our land law disputes, would consciously occupy familiar ground, and never feel that they were disposing of questions of foreign policy.

The importance of the decision in this case arises from the peculiar delicacy of the questions that have presented themselves in connection with the notification of temporary reserves and their revocation. In these matters the law has placed large powers in the hands of the Minister in charge, and serious issues may depend upon the right use or the abuse of them. After the introduction of free selection before survey had prepared the way for an inevitable war of classes throughout the country, it was soon found that the provisions relating to temporary reserves were valuable weapons in the conflict between the squatter and the selector. It is probably true that if there had been no power to make and revoke these temporary reserves the condition of the country would have been worse than it is actually. There is little doubt, however, that political influence has in the past had a great deal to do with the working of these provisions. By a timely exercise of the power of reservation it has been possible to protect the interests of the lessee; and by the use of the power of revocation, the schemes of conditional purchases could be equally promoted. Who has not heard of the gazetting of timber reserves that were treeless, of mineral reserves for the digging out of a few loads of clay, and of similar devices more or less deceptive? The scandal grew until it enforced a more careful treatment of the business. The public interest demands that in the disposal of all questions relating to reserves the action of the Executive should be kept absolutely within the restrictions of the law, so that the restrictions—intended, so far as they go, to secure impartiality of treatment for all parties—may be effective. And, intricate and confused as the law may be, there is evidence of an intention in the direction of fairness running through it. To those who have regard to this evidence of intention there will appear to be an incongruity in the doctrine that the Government may lawfully reserve an area of land within a pastoral lease from sale, and then proceed, whilst it is so reserved, to make a contract with the lessee for its sale, so that afterwards, when the reservation as notified in the *Gazette* has been revoked, it should, in the interest of the lessee, be as fully exempt as before from the operation of free selection. The law shuts out from definition as "Crown lands," lands granted or lawfully contracted to be granted in fee simple; but as we gather from the information now before us, the Privy Council has treated as a lawful contract on the part of the Crown the approval of an application for the purchase of lands that were at the time reserved from sale, so that when the reservation was revoked this transaction might come into force to bar selection, although the Crown had no power to sell the land when the contract was entered into. The case was prickly with the numerous points raised in it; but on whatever ground the decision may be based, it will be a matter of interest to learn how the fundamental principle of the invalidity of the contract, as laid down by our Land Court and Supreme Court, has been disposed of.

It is to be presumed that the political pilgrimages which Ministers are taking to the country, and deserting their Parliamentary and administrative work to do so, are inspired by the desire to have something to show by way of counterbalance to the denunciations they are receiving from the people throughout the colony. They want to be able to prove that in carefully-selected places there remain a few admirers of them and their policy of ruin and desolation. This is all very well, but before the evidence thus obtained is called before the court of public opinion there is something to be said about its quality and its genuineness. We get some interesting light on this subject from the report describing the reception of the Premier at Glen Innes. The Ministerial party had no sooner got there than, we are told, "the Premier received deputations asking for the erection of a new post-office, for additions to the courthouse, for the gaol to be utilised as a reformatory for juvenile offenders, and for a special grant for the endowment of roads." Of course the usual official plausibilities were returned as encouraging answers to this rather numerous batch of petitions. By and bye the reception of the Premier at Glen Innes will be quoted as a spontaneous and enthusiastic outburst of the affection and confidence of the people. To the intelligent mind of the public, however, the favour shown to a Premier coming in this way, bringing gifts, is no proof of the popularity of a Ministry.

OWING to an interruption in the telegraph lines in the northern portion of the colony last night, we were unable to obtain our report of the banquet which was to have been given to the Premier, Sir George Dibbs, at Glen Innes. For the same reason our special reporter's account of Sir Henry Parkes' tour in the north did not come to hand.

THE Electoral Reform Bill passed through its recommittal stage in the Legislative Council last evening. The only important amendment made in the measure was the striking out of the 34th clause, relating to seamen. The third reading has been made an order for Tuesday next.

ONE of those abstract and utterly purposeless motions of which certain members are fond was the first matter to arouse discussion in the Assembly yesterday. Dealing with the subject of payment of members, which from a Legislative point of view is undoubtedly popular, Mr. G. D. Clark asked the House to assert that no legislator should in future be entitled to draw his monthly allowance unless he had been present for at least two-thirds of the sittings held during the period. Mr. Clark is a firm believer in the principle of payment of members, but considers that a fair amount of work should be rendered in return. An interesting discussion was expected upon this delicate topic, but members were disappointed, for Mr. Clark had only spoken a few minutes when a cunning point of order tripped him up. Mr. Neild, who naturally wanted to get at the next motion on the paper, which stood in his name, maintained that Mr. Clark's resolution was irregular since it proposed to alter the Statute law of the colony, a thing which, as everyone knows, can only be done by means of an amending or repealing enactment. So the member for Balmain had to sit down disappointed, and Mr. Neild was able to take up the case of the retrenched Civil servants. Mr. Neild asked the House to express its disapproval of the proposed 5 per cent. reduction in the salaries of Civil servants. His chief objection to this scheme of reform is that it is of too piecemeal a character. The reduction does not by any means reach the whole of the Civil Service. The railway employees are to go untouched, the Judges and members of the judiciary staff are not affected; university professors and recipients of pensions are still to be paid at the old figures. Armed with pages of statistics, Mr. Neild gave many instances of this unequal distribution of economy, and argued that, if the salaries of State employees were to be retrenched, the retrenchment should, at least, be equitably carried out.

WAVING his long list of figures, Mr. Neild appealed earnestly to members "on the commonest grounds of the simplest form of human justice and equity," not to sanction the unfair scheme. It appears that, including members of Parliament, there are some 650 Civil servants, whose salaries are hedged about by statutory barriers, so that Parliament, except by a special Act, cannot get at them. These protected gentlemen receive salaries to the extent of £207,063, and after allowing for the £200 exemption in each case, a 5 per cent. reduction would yield £6300. This, as Mr. Neild explained, is more than one-third of the amount which the Treasurer expects to shear off the salaries of the unprotected officers. Mr. Cook looked at the matter in a different light; he thought the 5 per cent. reduction, instead of being abandoned, should be made to apply to all classes of Civil servants. He moved an amendment to this effect, which met with the warm approval of Mr. O'Sullivan. The debate was now fairly started, and a good many members showed their desire to speak. The amendment was generally looked on with favour, since its adoption would remove the inequality of the Government retrenchment scheme. Mr. Allen, indeed, came to the support of the injured Civil servants, who, he considered, were being most unfairly squeezed and oppressed. The member's language was free and vigorous, and he got called to order for referring to Mr. O'Sullivan as the "keystone of the democratic arch, who, on every possible occasion, waved the red flag of a black Wednesday." The whole scheme of Government trenchment, Mr. Allen declared, was a class one, a Shylock's attempt to get a pound of flesh from men who could but ill afford to pay the taxation already imposed upon them by the new protective tariff.

THE Ministerial benches hardly gave Mr. Allen a respectful hearing; laughter and interjections were frequent, futile points of order were constantly raised, and the scene, considering the early hour of the evening, was remarkably lively. In spite of it all Mr. Allen persevered to the end, pathetically pleading for the unfortunate members of the Civil Service. The speech had its weak points, and Mr. Walker cunningly searched out the joints in the armour, satirising in a most amusing manner the picture which Mr. Allen had drawn of the wretched Civil servant. This kind of misfortune, Mr. Walker thought, was a pleasant evil, which most men would be inclined to hug; it was distinctly of the feminine gender. To remedy an omission in the amendment, Mr. Walker finished up by altering it, so as to make the 5 per cent. reduction apply only to employees enjoying salaries of over £200 a year. Mr. M'Millan, looking at the matter from a broader point of view, condemned this attempt at retrenchment as paltry and ineffective, and as an unjust infringement on the rights of the Civil service. The service, Mr. M'Millan considered, should rather be reorganised on purely commercial principles, so that work might be rendered fairly in return for payment received. Mr. See dwelt on the ease with which retrenchment could be talked, and the difficulty with which it could be carried out. He maintained that the Government scheme was a fair beginning of the retrenchment it was intended to carry out. Ministers were doing their best to reduce the number of Civil servants, and, whenever an officer died or retired, the department was rearranged so as to avoid making a fresh appointment. It would be impossible, however, to effect any reduction in the statutory salaries except by special Act of Parliament, and in the present condition of Parliamentary business the passage of such a measure seemed hardly a probability of the near future. Mr. See talked away until 7 o'clock, thus disposing, in the most effectual way, both of the motion and amendment. Before dinner the House went into committee on the Mining on Private Property Bill; but, through a curious misconception, members hurriedly quitted the chamber, and Mr. Melville was left sitting almost alone in the chair. The prospect of hungrily sitting out the dinner hour was not attractive to the chairman, and he had to get a quorum together in order that he might adjourn the committee formally.

AFTER the adjournment the recommitted clauses of the bill were taken up at the 9th clause, and some discussion ensued as to whether miners' rights should or should not be issued to Asiatics. It was pointed out, however, that the existing Chinese Restriction Act already prevented Chinamen from engaging in the mining industry, and further, the proposal, embodied in an amendment by Mr. Chapman, was ruled to be beyond the order of leave, and therefore out of order. One or two amendments of a technical character were made in other clauses, and so many demands for explanatory words and minor alterations were raised that at last Mr. Crick suggested the advisableness of incorporating a dictionary in the bill. A long time was occupied in discussing some verbal alterations proposed by Mr. Copeland, only the few members of the Assembly who take an interest in mining matters remaining in the Chamber. The area of the leases to be granted for mines on private property should be, Mr. Copeland suggested, made to correspond with the area of leases at present granted for mining on Crown lands. An amendment, proposed by Mr. Chapman, designed to reduce the term of lease from 20 to 10 years, met, however, with a different reception.

Experienced men pointed out that the term was too short to enable mines to be opened up and worked with profit, and the Committee unhesitatingly rejected the suggestion. Mr. Wall protested against the Crown drawing a rental from the leases of private lands, and endeavoured to divert the money paid for such leases into the pockets of the owners of the areas worked. Mr. Copeland, somewhat to the surprise of the Committee, readily accepted the amendment, believing that by so doing he was furthering the object of the bill by making it more easy for the miner to get on the land. The Opposition, however, received the proposal less favourably. It was argued that, as the Committee had already refused to grant a royalty to owners of land, rent should not be allowed, or if it was, compensation for the occupation of the land for mining purposes should not be granted. Mr. Reid suggested that if the Government really wanted to be liberal, and throw away the rent of half-a-crown an acre, it had better give the money to the working miner, and not to the owner of the land. Mr. Wall met these objections with another amendment, by which it was provided that the rental which the owner was to receive should be taken into consideration when the amount of compensation due to the owner of the land was being assessed.

There was much divergence of opinion on this point, members being doubtful as to which course would best serve the interests of the man they all professed anxiety to help, the working miner. The debate went on until after 11 o'clock, when Mr. Copeland's generous impulses received a severe check. The committee, by 41 to 16, refused to allow the rental on mining lands to be diverted from the Crown into the pockets of private owners. After this Mr. Copeland practically washed his hands of the whole bill. He raised a pitiful plaint about the conduct of the Opposition, declaring that it had done its best to defeat any measure introduced by the Government. Mr. Copeland then left it for members of the committee to do what they chose with the measure. This nearly led to a scene, for when Mr. Reid tried to defend his side from the attack made upon it he was checked by the Chairman, and ordered to confine his remarks to the amendment before the committee. This was a proposal made by Mr. Gough to reduce the rental paid on mineral land from half a crown to 1s an acre. The Government was agains defeated on this point, Mr. Gough's amendment receiving a large amount o support, and wascarried by 30 to 20. In the same way, the rental to be paid for gold-mining leases was reduced from 5s to 2s 6d per acre. Once more assuring the committee that the bill was, in his opinion, hopelessly lost, Mr. Copeland nevertheless moved the amendment which he had outlined earlier in the evening, under which the areas of leases on private property were to correspond with the areas granted for mining on Crown lands. Even this proposal, which had previously been received with favour, was now regarded in an antagonistic spirit, and though a majority of seven agreed to the omission of the original words from the clause, a majority of four declined to insert the proviso suggested by the Minister. The annoyance of the Government was not lessened by this further assertion of independence by the committee, and Mr. Slattery indignantly declared that such a thing had never been known before in the history of Parliamentary government. To fill up the gap Mr. Chapman proposed that the area of land granted for a gold lease should not exceed 10 acres. There was some doubt as to whether an amendment of this kind could be inserted, and presumably to consider the point Mr. Melville, shortly before 1 o'clock, adjourned the committee for about half an hour. On resuming, the amendment was briefly debated, Mr. Melville ruling that it was in order, and after it had been carried by 26 votes to 20, the much-disputed clause was quietly agreed to.

Mr. G. D. Clark will question the Minister for Public Instruction in the Legislative Assembly to-day as to whether he has decided to abolish the Petersham branch of the Technical College; and, if so, what are the grounds upon which such determination has been arrived at. Mr. Clark wishes to know whether, in view of the large number of pupils attending and the general success of the branch, the Minister will reconsider his decision.

Mr. Dickens has given notice in the Legislative Assembly that to-day he will ask the Colonial Secretary—Who is the "Medical Adviser to the Government," and what salary does such officer receive? Who is the "Health Officer," and what salary does he receive? Who is the "Professor of Physiology" at the Sydney University, and what salary does he receive? Is it a fact that the "Professor of Physiology" also receives £140 per annum for University "fees," and £150 per annum for rent allowance? Is it a fact that all the abovenamed offices are held by one gentleman? Is it a fact that the gentleman referred to is also supplied with a free railway pass when on duty, and also travelling expenses at the rate of 15s per day? What salary did Mr. Manning receive when acting in the dual capacities of "Medical Adviser to the Government" and "Health Officer"?

As has already been announced Mr. Lyne, Minister for Works, and Mr. Slattery, Minister for Mines and Agriculture, accompanied by Messrs. Levien and Sheldon, Ms.L.A., will leave by this evening's train for Narrabri, where they will reply to recent Opposition utterances. Mr. Slattery has received a telegram from the Mayor of Gunnedah, asking the Ministerial party to visit that place on the way back. Mr. Slattery has replied that the members of the party will be unable to do so, but that they hope to be able to visit Gunnedah very soon. The leader of the Opposition, Mr. G. H. Reid, intends to leave by to-night's mail train for Wagga. He will probably be accompanied by Mr. Brunker, and, possibly, by Mr. Carruthers. They will arrive in Wagga to-morrow morning, address a public meeting in the evening, and will return by the express, reaching Sydney on Saturday morning shortly before noon. Mr. Reid intends to reply to the speeches made by Sir George Dibbs and Mr. Barton at Wagga, and also to subsequent Ministerial utterances. Messrs. Haynes and Jones, the two freetrade members for Mudgee, have received telegrams from residents in their electorate asking them to hold meetings in the Mudgee district. They have accordingly decided to hold meetings at Rylstone, Gulgong, and Mudgee. At these meetings Mr. G. H. Reid and Mr. Varney Parkes have consented to speak. The dates of the meetings have not yet been fixed, but they will probably be held early next week.

Yesterday the Minister for Works received a telegram from the local road superintendent at Bega reporting on the damage done to roads and bridges by the floods. The telegram states that the Double Creek and Dry River bridges were washed away by the flood, as also was the Stony Creek bridge, a two-span structure on the Bodalla road. The Candelo foot-bridge was also destroyed, and many smaller structures had been damaged through the lodgment of timber against them. The estimated loss to date, it is believed, will not be less than £5000. At Double Creek 20in. of rain fell between sundown and sunrise, and for two hours the fall was 5in. per hour. Immense quantities of timber were lodged against the bridges, forming temporary dams, and the flood levels were in some places 12ft. higher than the highest yet known. At the time of writing the superintendent was engaged in opening up communication on the main roads, and he asked for the necessary authority for the expenditure of money for this purpose.

A deputation from the Newcastle Municipal Council is to wait on the Minister for Works at half-past 2 this afternoon, with reference to water supply balances.

At the meeting of the Tender Board yesterday the following offers were opened:—Erection of timber beam bridge over Humbug Creek, road Condobolin to Wagga, 5 tenders, lowest Thomas Brooks, £873 4s 4d; engine-house and pump well, contract No. 3 Dubbo water supply, seven tenders, lowest W. Refshaugh, £1194 1s 3d; alterations to walls and lifts, Public Works Offices, Bridge-street, five tenders, lowest W. R. Evans, £472; manufacture in the colony, supply and delivery of ironwork for footway, Forbes Bridge, nine tenders, lowest Lane and Smith, £244 17s 10d; painting buildings, female division, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, 18 tenders, lowest Sydney Co-operative Painting Company, £187 3s.

The Minister for Works, Mr. Lyne, states that the result of the tendering for the leases of the different ferries in the colony shows that there will be an increase of revenue from this source this year of something like £1000 as compared with last year.

The question of putting down prize-fights is occupying the attention of the Government; but it seems that there is some difficulty arising from the distinction drawn between actual prize-fights and contests which are declared to be exhibitions of skill. The Attorney-General is looking into the whole matter to see whether it cannot be met by a rigorous administration of the existing law. Otherwise legislation may be introduced to deal effectively with the question.

The newly-appointed metallurgist, Mr. James Taylor, has been visiting the Mount Stewart mines, Pine Ridge, Mount Argentine, Mitchell's Creek, and Peak Hill. He will remain at Orange till the 11th instant. It is his intention shortly to make a thorough inspection of the Broken Hill mines.

A special report by Mr. H. G. M'Kinney, the chief engineer for water conservation, on the Menindie Irrigation Bill was laid on the table of the Legislative Council last night. The report, which was forwarded to the Minister for Works, gives strong reasons why the Menindie Irrigation Bill now before the Legislative Assembly should not be allowed to pass into law. Mr. M'Kinney says that the objection to piecemeal legislation has special application to this case, but in addition to that the creation of an irrigation company on the Darling with interests opposed to the passing of a comprehensive law dealing with water rights throughout the colony would be a most serious matter. Clause 3 of the Menindie Irrigation Bill provides for the maintenance of the rights of the Crown to a general control over the natural supplies of water, and it is at once obvious that the presence of this clause in the bill gives the promoters a direct interest in opposing the Water Conservation Bill, which defines those rights. Mr. M'Kinney goes on to say that in view of the fact that the future of the Western division of the colony will depend largely on the effective management and administration of the waters of the Darling, the question of granting any such concessions as are asked for in the bill requires to be considered in the light of the probable detriment to the public interest which will arise from it. Mr. M'Kinney suggests that the bill should not be considered until the result of the inspection of the Darling, now being made by the order of the Minister for Works, is before him, and the Government Water Conservation Bill is passed into law. The chief inspector goes on to say that certain clauses in the bill leave the promoters of the scheme power to charge whatever rates they please for water used in irrigation, they throw duties on the Minister which properly belong to the promoters, they place applicants for water at the mercy of the promoters and their engineer, and put them to a great amount of expense and trouble; they involve serious difficulties which could be raised by the promoters when the Darling is being dealt with by the Water Conservation Bill, and limits the authority of the Minister. The report states that an important omission from the bill is that there is no provision that the Government should be paid anything for the water taken, and Mr. M'Kinney thinks that a provision should be inserted containing the principle of payment for water.

The board, consisting of the Under-Secretaries of the various Government departments, held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon with reference to travelling allowances. Some difficulty has been found in ascertaining what would be a fair amount to allow in connection with the various departments. Another meeting will be held next week, when a final settlement of the matter will probably be made, and a report prepared for the consideration of the Premier.

After the Hobart Conference last year a resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee of experts to draft a code of rules and regulations for the erection of electric light and power wires. This committee—forming an electric lighting conference—is to meet at the General Post Office, Sydney, on Monday next. The representatives have been convened by Mr. Charles Todd, C.M.G., Postmaster-General of South Australia, who left Adelaide yesterday for the purpose of attending this conference, and also the postal conference to be held in Queensland later. The representatives of the various colonies are as follow:—Messrs. C. Todd, C.M.G., Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs for South Australia; P. B. Walker, Secretary of Telegraphs for New South Wales (who also represents Queensland); George Smibert, Electrician in the Victorian Telegraph Department; R. Henry, Superintendent of Telegraphs for Tasmania; also the following representatives of the electric lighting companies:—Messrs. O. Haes, of the Brush Electric Light Company; A. J. Arnott, City Electrician, Town Hall, Melbourne; and J. O. Callender, of Sydney.

The funeral of the Hon. J. B. Rundle, M.L.C., took place yesterday morning, and was attended by the Hon. John Lackey, President of the Upper House, Mr. Blaxland, manager of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, and a considerable number of gentlemen interested in commercial pursuits as well as by relatives. The coffin, covered with a profusion of wreaths, which had been sent by friends of the deceased gentleman, was conveyed from his late residence, Pomeroy, Potts Point, to the Necropolis, and was there placed in the family vault. Mr. Rundle had been a member of the Legislative Council since December, 1881. He was a very old colonist, and soon after his arrival he acquired a station on the Castlereagh known as Nebea. At the same time he carried on a mercantile business, in conjunction with others, under the style of Messrs. Rundle, Dangar, and Co. Mr. Rundle took a very keen interest in the Sydney Meat Preserving Company, and had the satisfaction of seeing it develop to such an extent that whereas about 20 years ago it preserved only 600 or 700 sheep per day, it now handled 35,000 a week. Mr. Rundle was also chairman of the Australian Joint Stock Bank.

A large amount of correspondence inwards and outwards has to be daily dealt with by the secretary of the Queensland Flood Relief Committee, who has also to reply to numberless oral inquiries from persons seeking information on all sorts of subjects, sometimes only remotely connected with the late floods. Perhaps the most important communication received yesterday was one from the central committee in Brisbane, which we are asked to publish. It is dated from the Town Hall, Brisbane, 2nd March, and reads as follows:—"I have just received your telegram, informing me that 'another thousand pounds' had been remitted to my committee, and I take this opportunity of asking you to assure our many friends who have subscribed to your fund that their generosity is greatly appreciated not only by my committee but by everyone in Queensland. The ready manner in which money, goods, and clothes have been given to us in our need has made our hearts glad, and has inspired with fresh courage many who were greatly disheartened, and induced them to cheerfully try once more to surmount the difficulties by which they are surrounded. We thank you and your committee, also the ladies, who have kindly sent clothing, for their work and gifts. Perhaps hardly less valuable than these things is the sympathy which you have extended to Queensland in her time of distress. If you could look on the scenes of desolation wrought in this city and district by the series of disastrous floods, you would be better able to understand the length, breadth, and depth of the calamity which has overtaken Southern Queensland, and you would conclude that you had done a wise and fitting thing in showing intercolonial kindness in this time of terrible distress." The central committee, Bridge-street, received yesterday a number of fresh subscriptions, amounting in all to about £110, the largest being £50 from the residents of Molong, most of the others being for comparatively small amounts, the children attending the Public schools at Camperdown, Dungog, Katoomba, Marrenburn, Newtown, and Nyngan, and Miss Hyland's private school at Randwick being amongst yesterday's contributors. A quantity of parcels of clothing also came to hand, and were forwarded by the A.S.U.N. Company's steamer Aramac, which left for Brisbane last night.

The Countess of Kintore, wife of the Governor of South Australia, accompanied by her two daughters, Ladies Hilda and Ethel Keith-Falconer, arrived here last evening by the Union Company's steamer Wairarapa from Auckland. The distinguished visitors have been on a trip to New Zealand, and are on their way to Adelaide. During their stay in New Zealand Lady Kintore and her daughters have visited the chief places of interest in that colony. While at Wellington they were the guests of Lord and Lady Glasgow.

A thorough inspection of the new caves discovered at Jenolan is to be made by Mr. Leigh, superintendent of caves, when on his way back from the Wellington Caves, for the purpose of inspecting which he will leave Sydney to-morrow.

The first case before the Full Court yesterday was the appeal of the plaintiff in the action Bradshaw v. Slattery. The plaintiff had sued the defendant, a solicitor of the court, to obtain compensation for alleged negligence in the conduct of a suit in Divorce on the 4th June, 1886, when plaintiff's wife obtained an order for alimony and the custody of the children. Plaintiff's case was that he not only gave defendant positive instructions to oppose the application, but was waiting outside the court with his witnesses, but that neither defendant nor counsel appeared, and an order was made as if by consent. The jurors returned a verdict for plaintiff, with £300 damages; but upon their special findings, in answer to questions put to them by the Judge, his Honor ordered a verdict to be entered for defendant. The Court considered that there was ample evidence to justify the jury in finding that there was negligence on the part of the defendant, and therefore set the verdict aside, with costs, and directed a new trial. The next matter was the appeal of the plaintiffs in the action City Bank v. Rowan and another. The bank had sued defendants to recover on a promissory note for £574 0s 3d, made on the 22nd December, 1891, by defendants, in favour of J. Shackell and Co., of Melbourne, and purporting to be endorsed by Shackell and Co. to Jones and Co., and by the latter to plaintiff bank. The defence was that the promissory note had been obtained by the fraud of a man named William Shackell, who purported to sell to defendants 150 bales of woolpacks on behalf of James Shackell and Co. It was found afterwards that no such firm existed, and that the transaction was a fraud on the part of William Shackell, who was afterwards prosecuted to conviction, and a man named Jones, who had absconded. A formal verdict was entered for defendants, and plaintiff bank now appealed. The case was not concluded.

A sitting of the second division of the Supreme Court in Banco will be held at the courthouse, Chancery-square, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, to hear applications for certificates from bankrupts whose certificates have already been refused by the Judge in Bankruptcy. The Court in Banco will be constituted by Mr. Justice Owen and Mr. Justice Manning, and the sitting will be held under the provisions of the Supreme Court Procedure Act of 1891. The certificate applications have been lodged under subsection 7 of section 40 of the Bankruptcy Act, which provides that:—"In all cases where under the provisions of this Act the Judge shall refuse to grant the bankrupt his certificate, and the decision of the Judge shall not have been varied on appeal, it shall be lawful for the Court, upon the application of the bankrupt, and at the request of the majority in number of the creditors who shall have proved in his bankruptcy from time to time, to alter and to vary the said decision, and to suspend the said certificate for such period as to the said Court shall seem reasonable and just, and then grant the same. Provided that no such application shall be made until after two years shall have elapsed from the date of such refusal by the Judge."

The jurors in the case instituted in the Central Criminal Court against John and Sarah Makin, who stand charged with having, in June last at Redfern, feloniously and maliciously murdered an infant named Horace Amber Murray, retired to consider their verdict at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, as they had not agreed by 9 p.m., they were locked up for the night. Evidence was given yesterday that the accused had not registered the deaths of any infants as having occurred at Redfern or Macdonaldtown. Mr. T. M. Williamson subsequently addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoners, and Mr. Healy followed in the interest of the Crown, after which his Honor Mr. Justice Stephen summed up. When the jurors were called into court at 9 p.m., the foreman asked his Honor to repeat an authority which he had cited in regard to the cause of death being or not being established in cases where charges of murder were brought. His Honor furnished the information desired, and the jurors were then left to themselves for the night.

At the Metropolitan Quarter Sessions yesterday, John Ferguson, newspaper proprietor, was charged with having libelled Mr. W. P. Crick, M.L.A. The jury, after deliberation, found the accused guilty of having published the libel without knowing that what he had published was false, and recommended him to mercy. Ferguson was then charged with having, upon the same occasion, and in the same article, libelled Mr. W. N. Willis, M.L.A., to which indictment the accused, while pleading guilty, denied that he knew that what he had published was false. The accused was remanded till Monday next for sentence, bail being allowed.

The award of the Council of Arbitration in the case of the dispute at the Metropolitan mine at Helensburg will not be published till the close of next week. The members of the council will pay a visit of inspection to the mine on Tuesday next. They will be met by representatives of both sides, who will accompany them over the mine. The object of the visit is to see the various systems of working the coal, to examine the quality of the coal, and also to inspect the safety lamps while in actual use, the evidence in regard to the lamps employed at the mine having been of a somewhat conflicting character. It may be mentioned that the Act requires an award to be given within one month after the council has completed its sittings for the hearing of any particular case.

Hitherto the Sydney police courts have been worked as two Benches, namely, the Water and Central Police Courts. These Benches have until now worked independently, and divided the work of the suburban courts between them. Acting on a report from the magistrates, the Minister for Justice has decided to amalgamate metropolitan and suburban Benches so as to have one single metropolitan district. Mr. O'Malley Clarke, the senior magistrate, is to be chairman, and the magistrates will divide the work of the courts between them. It is anticipated that this alteration will result in increased efficiency and convenience. It will give the magistrates a larger choice and change in their work and do away with diversities of practice in the different courts. It will also give the advantage of consultation in questions of law by the whole Bench. The change is to come into effect immediately.

After a brief detention at the Heads in passing the health examination, the French mail steamer Armand Behic came up to the company's wharf early yesterday morning. She will continue her voyage to Noumea at 6 a.m. to-morrow. From Marseilles the Armand Behic brought a fair number of passengers. The newly-appointed French Consul, as mentioned yesterday, arrived by the steamer, and was welcomed by a number of representative gentlemen when the mail steamer came alongside. In her outgoing list to Noumea is the Rev. Father Bontemps, who is proceeding to New Caledonia on business connected with mission work. A vessel has lately been purchased at Noumea for the mission service in the Gilbert and neighbouring groups of islands, where the Roman Catholic Church has now an influential and numerous following. The rev. gentleman has that as well as other matters in hand. The next incoming mail steamer will be the Orient liner Oroya, whose mails for Sydney were delivered here yesterday, to London date the 3rd ultimo. The Oceana was yesterday advised from Albany as having arrived there with the English mails to the 10th February. This is very smart work, equal to 26 days to Western Australia, and in the ordinary course 31 to Sydney. Sunday intervening, however, it will probably be Tuesday next, instead of Monday, before the Sydney delivery will take place. The P. and O. liner was not expected until to-day at Albany, and the announcement of her arrival came as a surprise.

Arrangements have been concluded for a meeting of the wheat-naming committee (appointed at the Rust Conference in Adelaide last year) in Sydney. A good deal of uncertainty arose not only in Adelaide, but also at previous meetings of the Rust Conference, as to what was really meant by the names given to certain varieties of wheat. As it was evident that the naming was not reliable, and that the seed generally was somewhat mixed, the conference appointed the wheat-naming committee, consisting of six of the members, who attended the Adelaide conference, to gather samples of as many varieties of wheat as possible, to sow them in uniform ground, to determine which were identical, to cancel all but one of each, and to determine the proper names of all the sorts. This work was entrusted to the New South Wales Department of Agriculture, and was carried out on Mr. William Farrer's farm at Queanbeyan. The result of the collection was the sowing of 546 varieties, and by careful examination and sifting out that number was reduced to between 375 and 400. This, of course, is only a beginning. Similar work has been carried out in Victoria and the other colonies. It may be mentioned that all the varieties grown have been photographed, and will be exhibited, with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, at the forthcoming show of the Royal Agricultural Society. The object of the meeting now announced is to inspect the results obtained in New South Wales, for which purpose all the wheats possible will be brought together, in order to determine what it is best to do in the coming year, and also to determine what system of naming will be the most suitable for farmers and seedsmen, with a view to presenting a final report to the Rust Conference which is to meet in Brisbane in 1894. It is also proposed to discuss any other business which may be considered pertinent to the subject. It is understood that the colonies of Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and New South Wales will be represented, the following being the delegates:—Mr. A. N. Pearson, analytical chemist, Agricultural Department, Victoria; Professor Lowrie, principal of the Agricultural College, Roseworthy, South Australia; Professor Shelton, Agricultural Department, Queensland; Rev. E. H. Thompson, Agricultural Department, Tasmania; and Dr. N. A. Cobb, pathologist of the Department of Agriculture, New South Wales; and Mr. W. W. Farrer, of Queanbeyan.

The business of the Presbyterian General Assembly was commenced in St. Stephen's Church yesterday morning. A letter from the Rev. J. M. Ross, resigning the position of general agent, on account of continued ill-health, was referred to a large committee. Petitions from the Church of the Covenant, Redfern, and the Rev. T. J. Curtis, for admission to the Church, were also referred to a committee. At the evening sederunt the report of the Church extension committee was the chief business dealt with. After a long discussion the deliverance as printed was agreed to. Arising out of this was a notice of motion asking for the appointment of a committee to consider the whole question of the finances, and the future policy of the Church thereanent. The General Assembly had luncheon at the "Australia" yesterday. It was expected that Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, would have been present, but at the last moment he sent a letter of apology to the effect that owing to the disastrous change in the weather he was compelled "to seek safety in that inglorious spot, my bed." It is probable, however, that, should a change in the weather take place, Mr. Stevenson will honour the assembly with his presence at luncheon.

The members of the executive committee of the Church Home met on Tuesday, in their new premises, Duxford, Suffolk-street, Paddington. The Rev. C. H. Rich occupied the chair. Several matters of importance in connection with the altered conditions of the home were discussed. The matron's report showed that on the 27th February 25 of the women in her charge entered the new home, and there have since been three applications for admission, which the committee considered and sanctioned.

The monthly meeting of the Womanhood Suffrage League was held last night at 76 Pitt-street, and the attendance was good. Dr. Kelly presided. Mr. M'Bain read a paper on "The fitness of women to exercise the franchise," and Miss Windeyer recited a poem entitled "Reassurance." It was resolved that the league should be represented at the forthcoming Chicago Exhibition, and Miss Windeyer was elected as the representative. She will leave for America on Monday week by the American mail steamer.

Mr. E. W. O'Sullivan, M.L.A., delivered a lecture last night in St. Benedict's Hall, Abercrombie-street, on "Glimpses of Irish History and Home Rule." The Mayor of Sydney (Alderman W. P. Manning, M.L.A.) presided, and seated with him on the platform were Bishop Higgins, Bishop Dunne, and others. Mr. O'Sullivan, who was received with applause, began his discourse by stating that the principal question to which he would refer was the "Irish question." Disraeli's definition of it was, he said, that "there was a surviving population, an absentee aristocracy, and in addition the weakest Executive in the world." Some people, the lecturer said, argued that the Irish race was not fit to have self-government, but he contended that Home Rule might be conceded to Ireland without in any way endangering the British Empire. He then related several interesting anecdotes concerning Irish history, and was frequently applauded during his remarks.

We have received from Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, the agents for Australasia, an advance copy of the *Sketch*, a new London publication, issued from the office of the *Illustrated London News*. The first number is admirable in every way. It is cleverly illustrated by leading artists of the day, and in its reading matter covers a wide range. It does not at all come into competition with the *Illustrated London News*, for, as the editorial says, "while our venerable parent pursues her stately flight down the broad avenues of public life, we shall hunt and illustrate the slippery worm, the popular whim, in all its haunts." Among the illustrations are some beautiful representations of Mr. Burne Jones's pictures. A series of articles on "Famous War Sketchers" begins with Mr. Sydney P. Hall, of the *Graphic* cartoons. Interviews, a short story by Mr. Morley Roberts, social, literary, and artistic gossip help to make up an excellent number of 68 pages, which is published at a wonderfully low price. Mr. Linley Sambourne, of *Punch*, has furnished a graceful design for the cover of the number.

A married woman named Annie Morrison, 54 years of age, living at 58 Shepherd-street, Darlington, died at her home yesterday morning. On Saturday she injured her spine by falling down stairs. Dr. Gwynne-Hughes was in attendance.

The Deputy Coroner (Mr. W. T. Pinhey, J.P.) yesterday resumed the inquiry begun in the South Sydney Morgue on Monday as to the cause of the death of James Lewis, who died on Sunday after taking part in a glove fight on Saturday evening. During the day a large number of persons waited in the vicinity of the Coroner's Court to hear the result. Dr. Jamieson gave it as his opinion that death was due to coma. The evidence of the police and of two other witnesses having been given, Messrs. Bull and Meagher addressed the jury in defence of the accused, and Mr. Garland on behalf of the Crown. The coroner made a short statement, and the jurors at 10 minutes past 5 were locked up. They returned at a quarter to 7 and stated that they found all the accused guilty of manslaughter with the exception of Matthews, the proprietor of the hall in which the fight took place, and he was found guilty of being an accessory before the fact. All the men were committed for trial, bail being allowed in each case.

Yesterday morning a man named John Sullivan, an employee at the Port Jackson Steamship Company, found the dead body of a male infant floating in the water at Neutral Bay. Information was sent to the police, and the body was recovered and taken to the North Sydney Morgue. It was dressed in a white calico shirt, trimmed round the arms and down the front with embroidery. Round this was a piece of white calico shirt, and the whole was wrapped in brown paper. A piece of iron about 2lb. in weight was tied to the body with a piece of string. An inquest was held at the Croydon Hotel in the afternoon. Dr. Eichler, who made a post-mortem examination, said that the child was about 4 months old, and had been dead nine days. It had been in the water about five days, and the heart and brain were much decomposed. Death was due to starvation. A verdict of murder against some person or persons unknown was returned.

The *Times*, referring in its fortnightly article on "The Colonies" (published January 30) to the various causes to which the retirement of Lord Jersey from the Government of New South Wales has been attributed, says:—"The death of a trusted agent may no doubt cause great inconvenience to a principal with large interests in this country whom circumstances compel to remain in the Antipodes, and there may be special reasons in Lord Jersey's case—reasons as to which the public are necessarily ignorant and into which they have no right to inquire—which render this explanation a sufficient one. But it may at least be pointed out that before resigning at the end of two years an appointment which ordinarily extends over five years for reasons of a purely personal and private nature, those reasons should be of a most imperative character. We are very far from saying or suggesting that they are not of the amplest and most imperative character in Lord Jersey's case; but since it is notorious that the simplest actions of life are rarely attributable to a single motive, it is not surprising if, in these days of rapid postal and telegraphic facilities, a little hesitation is felt in accepting the desire to appoint a new agent to English estates as a sufficient motive for the resignation of an important colonial governorship. Lord Jersey's relations with the Colonial Ministry affording no clue to the existence of other motives, it is not surprising if there should be some speculation as to whether these may not be found in the conditions of the office itself which Lord Jersey has just resigned. A colonial governor in a self-governing colony is, in these days, a figure head *et preterea nihil*. The rapid growth in importance of the office of Agent-General in London, the frequent visits of colonial statesmen to the mother country, the ever-increasing cable and postal facilities—all these are causes which have conspired to reduce the functions of the representative of the Crown in the great self-governing colonies of Australasia almost exclusively to those ceremonial and social duties which, under novel conditions and amid new surroundings, may satisfy and interest for a time, but which to a man of any ambition may become a weariness of the flesh long before the allotted term of five years has run its course."

In reference to a report of a meeting of the Wollongong Harbour Trust, which appeared in our issue of the 4th instant, Mr. W. J. Gunning writes to say that the statement that the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the complaint made against the trust secretary was adopted unanimously, was not correct.

TASMANIA.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our correspondent.)

LAUNCESTON, Wednesday.

The body of Walter Jamieson, aged about 44, was found in the harbour at Hobart yesterday. A small bottle of laudanum was found in his coat pocket, and also several letters and papers, indicating his intention to commit suicide. Jamieson came to Tasmania recently from Melbourne, having a short time before arrived from Scotland.

The foundation-stone of the Tasmanian International Exhibition was laid to-day by the Acting Governor in the Domain at Hobart, in the presence of 7000 persons, including the Admiral, the Ministers, and leading citizens. A banquet was subsequently held in the Town Hall, and the value of the exhibition was dwelt upon.

The eight-hour demonstration at Hobart to-day passed off successfully.

THE MERCANTILE BANK TRIAL.

THE POLICE COURT INQUIRY.

DETAILS OF THE CHARGE AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

The magisterial inquiry in the prosecution of the directors and officials of the Mercantile Bank was commenced this morning. Mr. Panton, P.M., presided. There was a large attendance of honorary justices. The accused are—Sir Matthew Henry Davies, and Messrs. James Bell, M.L.C., F. Anderson, and T. B. Muntz, directors; Frederick Millidge, manager; and C. Ellis and E. J. Richardson, auditors.

The charge against the defendants is set out under several counts, and, shortly stated, is that of conspiring to publish and represent by means of a false report and balance-sheet to the shareholders, depositors, customers, and the public generally with intent to cheat and defraud; that the bank and its affairs had during the half-year ended 1st February, 1892, been and then was in a prosperous, solvent, and sound condition, producing profits divisible among the shareholders. Under the counts the overt acts alleged are that the defendants on the 7th December, 1891, obtained from the London branch of the bank the sum of £40,000 as for a temporary advance, and retained the sum until after the date of the report and balance-sheet; that on 25th January, 1892, the defendants borrowed from the Commercial Bank of Australia the sum of £100,000; that on the 1st February, 1892, they falsely published to the shareholders, depositors, and the public the report in question, showing a balance to profit and loss of £26,273 9s 6d, which the defendants recommended should be appropriated by declaring a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum and carrying the balance of £10,273 9s 6d to next half-year, whereas no profit had been fairly earned or honestly made. That the auditors knowingly certified as correct this balance-sheet which falsely stated that the reserve fund was £150,000; deposits, £1,831,240; coin and cash at bankers, £237,725; Government and municipal debentures, £56,055; bills receivable and other advances, £2,015,031; gross profits, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, £?,622, and profit and loss £26,273, and that on the 1st February the defendants at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders falsely and fraudulently represented that the bank had been and was then in a prosperous and sound condition, that the deposits had increased, and that profits had been earned. The defendants were also charged under various counts with representing the bank as in a good, trustworthy, and solvent condition, with intent to defraud by inducing the shareholders and others to purchase and hold additional shares, and to become customers of and lend money to the bank.

Mr. Walsh, who, with Messrs. Smythe, Finlayson and Mitchell, appeared for the Crown, proceeded to open the case, taking the overt acts seriatim. He said he would prove that £40,000 was borrowed for the purpose of inflating the balance-sheet; that £100,000 was borrowed with the object of deceiving people, that it belonged to the bank; that instead of a profit there had been a heavy loss on the half-year; that the item coin and cash in the bank was wrong to the extent of £1[illegible]000; that £50,000 Government debentures were in pawn to the Alliance Bank in London; that of the bills receivable and other advances, defendants must have known of those that were bad. Mr. Walsh also stated he would prove that the balance-sheet was wrong from beginning to end, and contained gross deception and gross fraud. As a fact £50,462 was about all the customers' money they had in the bank. Numerous other inaccuracies would be shown in evidence. If allowance had been made for bad and doubtful debts there would have been a deficiency instead of a gross profit of £70,000. The bad and doubtful debts exceeded £200,000, on which the loss was estimated at £150,000, and £5000 was all that was provided to meet them, while the bills receivable, &c., were largely made up of those debts. All the defendants were present at the half-yearly meeting, and acquiesced in the glowing account of the bank given by Sir Matthew Davies, and the effect was that a number of people bought more shares, and suffered loss in consequence.

The Court stands adjourned till to-morrow.

GLEN INNES AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our correspondent.)

GLEN INNES, Wednesday.

During this morning heavy showers fell, which undoubtedly affected the attendance at the show. In the afternoon it cleared up. Sir George Dibbs attended, and took great interest in the proceedings. The land has been vastly improved since last year. With additional buildings and improvements in the grounds it has proved one of the best [illegible] here. The display of fruit, vegetables, minerals, and pictures is excellent. James Noble, farmer, secured the president's trophy for the best agricultural display, showing no less than 39 different sorts of potatoes, 60 kinds of corn, almost every conceivable thing that can be grown on a farm. The exhibits in farm produce were splendid. Several cases of fruit could not be shown for want of space, and the fruit remained in the cases. Some [illegible] took place in the afternoon, but it was not [illegible] much. The hackneys, ladies' and gentlemen's [illegible] were fair. Should the weather prove favourable, there will be a large attendance to-morrow, when the prizes will be declared. Sheep and cattle were exceptionally good. J. A. Mar[illegible] took the principal prizes in long wools. Merinos were well divided. Some splendid animals were [illegible]. In Durham, Hereford, Ayrshire, and black [illegible] Angus, of which there were some fine exhibits, the entries were larger than at previous shows. Poultry in all classes was a large feature of the show.

THE STOCKTON COLLIERY.

(From our correspondent.)

NEWCASTLE, Wednesday.

Six [illegible] miners of the Stockton Colliery have made an inspection of the colliery to-day in the endeavour to discover whether the mine may be safely worked or not, and they will report the result of the examination to a meeting of Stockton miners to be [illegible] called for that purpose. All the men are anxious to get to work, and the result of the inspection is anxiously looked for.

SPECIAL CABLES.

FROM THE *HERALD'S* LONDON CORRESPONDENTS.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, March 7.

The Ulster members have issued a manifesto in which they say that they accept the aid of their Canadian kinsmen, in the event of the Home Rule Bill becoming law.

March 8.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who was President of the Board of Trade in the Salisbury Cabinet, intends to move the rejection of the Home Rule Bill.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE FLEET.

REDUCTION IN THE SUBSIDY FOR MERCHANT CRUISERS.

LONDON, March 8.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Secretary for the Admiralty, in proposing the Navy Estimates, announced that the Government proposed to build two cruisers at a cost of £700,000 each, and of a class superior to anything in the navy. It was also intended to build three second-class cruisers and two battleships, and also two sloops of war, single screw, fitted with sails, suitable for service on the Pacific and Australian stations. The total cost of the additions to the navy would amount to £4,000,000.

Lord George Hamilton, who was First Lord of the Admiralty in the Salisbury Administration, criticised the proposal of the Government to reduce the subsidy for the equipment of merchant vessels as cruisers from £60,000 to £22,000. He declared that a number of battleships in the navy were inefficient.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth explained that the object of the Government in reducing the subsidy was that it was desired to keep one year's amount for the cruiser subvention in hand.

THE FRENCH RECIDIVISTES.

LONDON, March 7.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. J. F. Hogan, the newly-elected member for Mid-Tipperary, referred to a statement made by Sir George Dibbs to the effect that there are 700 French recidivistes in New South Wales. He gave notice that he would ask Sir Edward Grey, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, if the British Government intends to protest to the French Government against the influx of French criminals into Australia, and whether it would suggest that New Caledonia should be transferred to Great Britain.

THE QUEENSLAND FLOODS.

THE LONDON RELIEF FUND.

LONDON, March 7.

The Drapers Company of London has subscribed 100 guineas to the Queensland Floods Relief Fund.

A further sum of £1000 will be cabled to Brisbane to-morrow.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. DE COBAIN.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

LONDON, March 7.

Mr. E. S. W. De Cobain, formerly Conservative member for East Belfast, who in February last year was expelled from the House of Commons for having failed to appear to answer a criminal charge that was brought against him, has been committed for trial.

THE LABOUR COMMISSION.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

LONDON, March 7.

The British Labour Commission has asked the Agents-General to supply evidence showing the feeling of the colonies with respect to the immigration of aliens.

THE MINERS' FEDERATION.

LONDON, March 8.

The Sailors' and Firemen's Union has expressed a desire to join the Miners' Federation.

MISS PATTIE BROWNE.

LONDON, March 8.

Miss Pattie Browne has made her appearance at the Court Theatre in "The Amazons." Her performance was commended by the press.

THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, March 7.

The value of the imports into the United Kingdom for February shows a decrease of £5,120,000, as compared with the same month last year. The exports for the same period decreased £2,135,000.

ANTARCTIC WHALING.

LONDON, March 7.

The two whaling vessels despatched from Dundee, in Scotland, on September 7, to visit the Antarctic Seas south of the Cape of Good Hope, are returning. It is believed that they had fair success.

NEW ZEALAND.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our correspondent.)

AUCKLAND, Wednesday.

A quantity of wreckage, including two lifebuoys with the name, "Lake Towenbourn, Greenock," painted on, a figurehead shaped like a harp, and pieces of cabin fittings, has been washed ashore at Waitara, Taranaki. The wreckage is believed to belong to the barque Gowanburn, which left Newcastle, New South Wales, last month for San Francisco.

The natives are again obstructing the surveys in the Urewera country, and at East Cape. The Government is taking steps to have the obstructionists arrested.

VICTORIA.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

The Victorian horse artillery team which will represent Victoria at the Royal Military Tournament to be held in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in May next, will leave by the P. and O. Company's Himalaya on Saturday. The team is composed of 14 officers and men. The whole of the expenses of the tour will be defrayed by Sir W. J. Clarke.

The Speaker has issued a writ for the election of a member to represent Kara Kara in the Legislative Assembly. The seat was vacated a month ago by Mr. Dow's insolvency.

ARRIVAL OF THE R.M.S. OCEANA AT ALBANY.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our correspondent.)

ALBANY, Wednesday.

The R.M.S. Oceana, E. Stuart commander, arrived from Colombo at 5 a.m. The following are the passengers:—

For Albany: Mr. M'Pherson, Mr. Gifford, Mrs. Frewin.

For Adelaide: Mr. Margan, Mr. Justice Boucaut, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Boucaut, Mrs. Russell, Miss Boucaut, Miss Rivaz.

For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Love and child, Mr. Love, jun., Messrs. Connell, Osborne, Jeffreys, Goodie wife and two daughters, Robertson (2), Detmold, Ferguson, Stewart, Harper and wife, Menzies, Mrs. Osborne, Miss Russell, Misses Stewart (2).

For Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. Osborne and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bryant, Messrs. Lysaght, Horn, Somerville, Levy, Walker, Bergoyne and son, Braden, Morgan, Gehring, Mr. and Mrs. Whitton, Messrs. Hayes, Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Messrs. Bramwell, Frewen, Laure, Harvey, Whittell, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. Cartwright, Mesdames Smith, Hinchcliffe, Macarthur, Archer, Misses Rose, Johnson, Bramwell, Binnie, Macarthur, Walker, Masefield, Hinchcliffe, Hordern, Fremantle (2), Dr. Munro, Captain Johnson, Sir Thomas and Lady M'Ilwraith and daughter.

For New Zealand: Mr. and Mrs. Nicolls, Messrs. Ralston, Brown, Dr. Palmer, Mesdames Gray and daughter, Rolland.

For Brisbane: Mr. Goodwin, Hon. Wilson, Mrs. Banks, Misses Dutton, Wynne, Wilson.

For Hobart: Mr. Guttler.

The Oceana also brings 92 for all ports in other classes. She sailed for Adelaide at 4 p.m.

THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN BANK PROSECUTIONS.

ALL THE ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

The trial of the directors, manager, and auditor of the Anglo-Australian Bank, Limited, on a charge of making and circulating, and concurring in the making and circulating, of a false balance-sheet and directors' report, was concluded to-night in the Criminal Court before Mr. Justice Hood and a jury of 12.

The defendants were Charles Raymond Staples, Robert William Dilly, and Sydney Gunn Alwright, directors; John Haroldson, manager; and Francis Edward Norwood, auditor.

The trial was commenced on Tuesday, 28th February, and has thus lasted seven days. The indictment contained 16 counts as follows:—The defendants were charged on the first count that they, being directors and officers of the bank, did on the 13th September, 1889, make a false balance-sheet, with intent to defraud the shareholders; on the second count with making a balance-sheet with intent to induce persons to invest property; on the fourth, fifth, and sixth counts they were charged with concurring in the making of a balance-sheet to deceive the shareholders, and to induce persons to become shareholders, and to induce persons to invest property; on the seventh, eighth, and ninth counts the defendants, with the exception of Norwood, were charged with making a report with intent to deceive the shareholders, to induce persons to become shareholders, or to induce persons to invest property; and on the 10th, 11th, and 12th counts the defendants, with the exception of Norwood, were charged with concurring in the making of a report with intent to deceive the shareholders, to induce persons to become shareholders, and to induce persons to invest property; the 13th, 14th, and 15th counts charge all defendants with circulating a report and balance-sheet with intent to deceive the shareholders, to induce persons to become shareholders, and to induce persons to invest property; and the 16th, 17th, and 18th counts with concurring in the circulating of a balance-sheet and report with the same objects.

The jury retired at 10 minutes to 1 o'clock, and returned into court at 8 o'clock, after an absence of seven hours and 10 minutes, with a verdict of guilty against all the defendants,—Staples on all counts; Dilly and Alwright on the 14th to the 18th counts, inclusive; Haroldson on the first to the sixth, and the 13th to the 18th counts, inclusive; and Norwood on the fourth, fifth, and sixth counts. The Foreman (to the Judge): There is one thing I should like to mention. The jury desire to draw your attention to the extreme youth and inexperience of the prisoners Haroldson and Alwright, and to recommend them to mercy on that account.

His Honor: Very well, gentlemen. With regard to Dilly and Alwright, I am prepared to allow them out on satisfactory bail, pending the consideration of the points reserved. His Honor discharged Dilly and Alwright on the same bail as during the trial, and directed them to come up for sentence when called upon. The ages of the prisoners are as follows:—Staples 40, Dilly 54, Haroldson 27, Norwood 40, Alwright 24.

His Honor said he did not propose to pass sentence that night. The most convenient time would be on Wednesday, to which date he remanded Staples, Haroldson, and Norwood. The prisoners having been removed, his Honor said the point to be reserved for the Full Court was whether the minutes were evidence against Dilly and Alwright. He would ask the Full Court whether the minutes were admissible, and, if they were admissible, whether they constituted any evidence.

THE PREMIER IN THE NORTH.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our special reporter.)

GLEN INNES, Wednesday.

Sir George Dibbs, Messrs. F. A. Wright, A. Hutchison, and G. Cruickshank, Ms.L.A., arrived at Glen Innes at 9 o'clock this morning. They were met at the station by Mr. Sachs (Mayor), and also by the aldermen and a number of citizens. Later on, the Premier received deputations asking for the erection of a new post-office, for additions to the courthouse, for the gaol to be utilised as a reformatory for juvenile offenders, and for a special grant for the endowment of roads. Sir George Dibbs in reply said that he was pleased to hear that the council was hard up. If other municipalities were in the same condition, pressure would be brought to bear upon members to get the Local Government Bill made law, and he was determined that the bill should be passed this year. Referring to the gaol, he said that, had it been built by the Parkes Government instead of by the Stuart Government, it would have been utilised long ago. He was himself in favour of it being used for a reformatory for juvenile offenders, and promised that the matter should be taken into account to see what could be done with it. The other matters should also receive attention.

Later on a deputation interviewed Sir George Dibbs with regard to the construction of the Inverell to Glen Innes railway. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Cruickshank, who pointed out the necessity for the line for the conveyance of minerals, wool, and wheat.

Sir George Dibbs, in reply, said he had always been in favour of the line. Judging from personal observation, no line could do more to develop the district. It was a railway which ought to be made. Preliminary steps had already been taken by the Public Works Committee, and he would endeavour during the present session to get a bill passed by both Houses authorising the work. At the same time he pointed out the Government were determined not to involve the colony in indebtedness just now. The present was not a time to borrow money on any terms. The Government were endeavouring to restore credit on the London market, and he hoped that at the end of a few months the financial difficulties would have ceased.

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY GALES AND FLOODS.

CHEERING NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

THE RAIN IN SYDNEY.

SOME OF THE SUBURBS FLOODED.

STORM ALONG THE COAST.

Those who were out on Tuesday night will not easily forget the driving storm of wind and rain. It has aptly been described as a wet southerly gale. Speaking of Sydney, it proved certainly one of the most boisterous storms experienced for many months. After it fairly started on Tuesday night neither rain nor wind abated for any length of time. It was a perfect deluge at times, and the force of the wind seemed to make it heavier. No doubt, the one to some extent intensified the inclemency of the other. The storm first came on to the Australian coast on Monday at South Australia, and after fringing the Victorian coast, reached this colony on Tuesday. As mentioned yesterday, the highest force of the wind was 30 miles during Tuesday night, and the heaviest of the rain fell between midnight of Tuesday, and 1 a.m. yesterday. At 12.46 a.m. Mr. Russell measured one of the rain squalls to be at the rate of 2½in. per hour. That is, of course, in view of a rate of 6in. being on record, not remarkable; but with the gale blowing at the time, the rain appeared to those who were out in it to be most extraordinary. After midnight on Tuesday continuous heavy rain fell, and at 9 a.m. the rain gauge at the Observatory recorded 3in. 30 points. Added to this is the rainfall of yesterday, and up to midnight the quantity was 85 points, so that this wet southerly has added 415 points to the Sydney rainfall. What the effect of the fall has been in some of the suburbs may be estimated from the condition of affairs at Marrickville. The continuous and heavy downpour has flooded the low-lying portions of that borough. On the flat which extends from the Marrickville station to the tramline there was little get away for the water, with the result that it rose rapidly. By 9 o'clock last night the water was over the tramline, and in some of the houses on the lower portions of the ground it had risen to 3ft. Earlier in the night a few of the residents had made good use of their time in deserting their houses, and as at 11 o'clock there seemed to be no chance of the flood abating, nearly all the remaining families left their homes. So far no accidents have been reported. Our Manly correspondent last night reported:—"The peculiar situation of Manly exposes it to the full force of a storm when it howls over the harbour and blows the waters of Port Jackson into a seething cauldron. Passengers to Manly, when these storms are raging, are subjected to the roughness of a sea voyage when crossing the Heads, and last night the fearful south-easterly which blew rendered the voyage to Manly a very rough one. When the boats running the trips which take business people home to the marine village rounded the point at the P. and O. wharf, the passengers knew by the violence of the gale which met them that a rough time of it awaited them at the Heads. Every exposed portion of the deck was quickly deserted, the spray from the waves washing over the top deck and paddlebox, making it impossible for anyone to keep a position on the weather side. Rounding Bradley's Head, it seemed as if the force of the elements was determined to impede all progress of the steamers, their onward motion amid the roaring of the wind and lashing of the water being scarcely perceptible. As the Heads were approached, an angled course was steered to avoid a broadside, and as the white foam of the waves was breaking high on Middle Head, it was seen by those on board that a little experience was before them. On reaching the Heads, the steamers seemed like toys in the tempest as the full force of the raging sea was met, and the rolling of the boats was so severe that it was hard for the passengers to keep their sea-legs. After the Heads were crossed a feeling of security was experienced, as the worst of the voyage to Manly is always over when the waters opposite Quarantine are entered. Rough as it sometimes is crossing the Heads to Manly, the water is generally comparatively smooth on either side the Heads, but last night was a singular exception, the water from one end of the harbour to the other being tipped by the snow-white foam. A rather pathetic sight which too often meets the eye of the Manly passenger was exemplified last night. The 5.30 boat, when near Bradley's Head, witnessed the return of a juvenile picnic party on board the Mermaid, whose day's enjoyment must have been wofully marred by the angry elements of nature." Luckily no accident happened in the harbour involving loss of life, but it is stated that a collision took place in Darling Harbour between the steamer Argus and the ferry boat Utility, resulting in the loss of one of the sponsons of the last-named vessel. The water police boat was out pretty well all day, and last night was in the thick of it, but reports no untoward incident. The force of the wind, as measured by the anemometer at the Observatory, shows that the gale was very heavy at times. It was squally. Gusts now and then would reach a velocity of 60 miles per hour, and would almost die away directly after. Taking several hours last night, the average was from 32 to 35 miles per hour, but many gusts went up to a 50-mile rate. The hardest squall was at 7.15 p.m., lasting four seconds, and was over 60 miles per hour. The effect of the heavy rain in the city proper was not damaging to any appreciable extent. During the very hard showers the streets were overflowed, but the city drainage appeared to be generally equal to the demand made upon it, and no flooded cellars or ground-floor buildings in the city have been reported in the same way that has happened in some previous heavy rains. The reports from the country received by the Government Astronomer show that Sydney, up to 9 a.m. yesterday, received the heaviest part of the rain. Taking the weather reports, Mount Victoria, with 2 inches 93 points, comes next to Sydney, but the rain, it is satisfactory to learn from our correspondents in the country, has travelled well across the mountains and out into the far North-west and parts of the West on the other side of the range.

The Hon. the Postmaster-General has received the following information:—West Maitland, 6 p.m.: Rainfall, 386 points. Singleton, 6 p.m.: 311 points. Muswellbrook, 6 p.m.: 300 points. Clarence Town, 5 p.m.: 522 points. Paterson, 6 p.m.: 700 points.

River reports:—Scone, 6 p.m.: All stations on the Page and Hunter report raining heavily all day; rivers and creeks rising fast; Page uncrossable; flood anticipated. Paterson, 6 p.m.: Raining heavily; river 13ft., rising fast. Clarence Town, 6 p.m.: No rise in river. Dungog, 6 p.m.: River up 5ft.; raining heavily all day. Muswellbrook, 8 p.m.: River now commenced rising fast; raining heavily. Wollombi, 6 p.m.: Creeks rising, heavy rain all day, now raining heavily. Singleton, 10.30 p.m.: River up 17ft. and rising rapidly; it has risen wonderfully fast since 7.30, raining heavily. West Maitland, 8 p.m.: River 20ft., rising fast. 10 p.m.: Unable to regauge owing to darkness; considerably over 20ft. and rising rapidly. But the news from Nyngan and Cobar and the Wilcannia reports given below will be received with general satisfaction. Our correspondents state that the drought has broken up in parts of the colony where the graziers and farmers were in absolute despair. Where it was not actually raining last night the weather was cold and dull, and cloudy in places at which a cloud has not shown itself for months. The storm along the coast has, of course, delayed the movements of shipping. At Southern coal ports as well as at Newcastle business in a southern gale is always stagnated. Several steamers due at Sydney last night were not reported. These include the Airlie from China and the steamer Rockton from the islands. They will enter this morning. The sea at South Head is described as being the wildest seen there for months, and no vessel would care to enter in the thick and stormy state of the weather last night. The departure of the Oonah for Tasmania is postponed until to-day, and other alterations are announced by the coastal companies. The gale had abated on the extreme south of the coast last night, but was still raging from Moruya northward, and travelling right up to the Tweed, the heavy sea preceding the gale itself. Mr. Russell expects further bad weather on the northern coast.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our correspondents.)

BULLI, Wednesday.

The weather for the past few days has been variable, and heavy showers of rain still continue to fall. Yesterday morning 35 points of rain were registered, and at 9 o'clock this morning 213 points. The weather to-day has been very boisterous, with heavy showers of rain. A heavy sea is rising on the coast. The various creeks in the district are run-

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ning high, some of them flooding the decking of the bridge.

COBAR, Wednesday.

Yesterday was remarkable for the strong wind and dense dust storms. The temperature varied in 24 hours fully 30 degrees. It is now down to 58. This evening is cold and cloudy, slight showers falling at intervals. There is every appearance of a good fall of rain.

COONAMBLE, Wednesday.

Steady rain set in this afternoon, and seems likely to continue. It appears to be general rain.

CORAKI, Wednesday.

The weather to-day was remarkably hot. A heavy thunderstorm passed over at 2 o'clock. Traffic between Coraki and Lawrence, Clarence River, is blocked, owing to the want of a bridge over Myall Creek. The south arm, near Casino, is blocked. It is considered that the money spent in dredging there for the last six years was worse than thrown away. Public feeling favours a discontinuance of dredging and the construction of a tram from Casino to Coraki.

COWRA, Wednesday.

About 2½ inches of rain fell since Sunday. The river is now falling.

GOODOOGA, Wednesday.

A slight thunderstorm occurred yesterday, but only six points fell. It is now cloudy, with a strong south-east wind. The Bokhara, Culgoa, and Narran are very high, though the Barwon, at St. George, has fallen 10ft. The floods are rather pushing stock for room, but will do much good by irrigating the low ground.

GOSFORD, Wednesday.

Heavy rain, with a heavy gale, set in last night and continued to-day. There is no sign of its clearing.

GULGONG, Wednesday.

A thunderstorm with very heavy rain occurred early this morning, and it has been raining steadily all day; 255 points have fallen. Reedy Creek is a banker, cutting off the majority of milk suppliers from the dairy. Doyle's Coolah coach, which travels via Barney Reef, could not cross the creek to-day at Jackson's Crossing, and had to return 18 miles to the main Tallawang-road. It was five hours late, and the passengers lost to-night's train. A bridge is urgently needed at the crossing in the interest of the neighbouring farming population and the general travelling public.

HARDEN, Wednesday.

The weather is very cold and unsettled, with every appearance of more heavy rain.

IVANHOE, Wednesday.

For the past 10 days very warm weather has prevailed, and last night the wind suddenly blew strong from the south, accompanied by dense clouds of dust, the thermometer this morning registering only 58°. Rain is badly wanted now, as the tanks and dams are in most places getting very low. No rain has fallen since the 9th November last.

KEMPSEY, Wednesday.

The last few days have been exceedingly hot. Heavy thunderstorms occurred to-day. The farmers are busy pulling the maize, and if no flood occurs it is expected the yield will be good.

LITHGOW, Wednesday.

Heavy rain set in last night, accompanied by severe thunderstorms and lightning. It fell steadily all the morning and during the greater portion of the day, and to-night it is overcast with a rising wind and promise of more rain. The creeks are all running high, and the low flats are more or less under water; but so far no great inconvenience has been caused.

MACLEAN, Wednesday.

A wind storm, accompanied by rain and lightning, occurred here this evening. Dozens of large trees were levelled, but no serious damage was done to property. In the river the wind took up a great column of water about 40ft. high, but it was not carried very far when it collapsed. The storm only lasted a few minutes.

MITTAGONG, Wednesday.

The recent floods have left behind more damage than was at first estimated. Nearly all the bridges in the vicinity have been greatly shaken, and are quite unsafe for traffic. The Nattai Bridge has moved 6 or 8 ft., and the roads generally are fearfully cut up at the approaches to the bridges. To-day there has been almost incessant rain, the quantity registered in four days being over 13in., as follows:—Sunday, 60 points; Monday, 11in. 21 points; Tuesday, 15 points; Wednesday, 75 points.

MORPETH, Wednesday.

At 8 o'clock this morning heavy rain commenced to fall, and in an hour and a half 3in. were recorded. Rain continued falling all day, accompanied by a S.E. gale. The total fall up to 6 o'clock this evening is 7in. All the low lands are covered with surface water.

MOSS VALE, Wednesday.

Rain fell last night heavily. One hundred and sixty-five points were registered this morning. During the whole of to-day there has been a continuous downpour for the last few hours, accompanied by a heavy south-east gale. The Wingecarribee river at Bong Bong is again over its banks, and is about 3ft. across the road. If it continues to rise with the same rapidity as at present the road will be impassable in a few hours. All the watercourses are running very high between here and Bowral. At Chisholm's Hill, where the bridge was broken down, the water is rushing across at a tremendous rate. Owing to the unpropitious state of the weather the Berrima District Agricultural Society has been compelled to postpone the show till Tuesday, the 14th, and following days.

MUDGEE, Wednesday.

A terrific storm burst over the town early to-day. Nearly 2in. of rain fell in an hour, and it is still raining.

MURRURUNDI, Wednesday.

The races have been postponed till to-morrow owing to the rain, which fell heavily this morning. It is still raining.

MUSWELLBROOK, Wednesday.

Rain has been falling incessantly since 6 o'clock this morning. Three inches were registered up to 8 p.m. It is still raining.

NEWCASTLE, Wednesday.

A great change in the weather has taken place since 1 o'clock this morning. It has been raining all night, with a strong S.E. gale, accompanied with thunder and lightning. There is a very rough sea outside.

A violent south-east gale is blowing to-night, accompanied by heavy gusts of rain. The lookout man reports that a heavy sea is breaking over the bar. The brig Hebe was off the port this morning, but stood out to sea again. Rain to-day did considerable damage to property in the suburbs, and many roads in the outlying townships are under water. This evening one of the electric light poles in Watt-street was blown down by the gale. Fortunately the mishap was noticed in time and the current shut off, otherwise a serious accident might have occurred.

NYMAGEE, Wednesday.

A strong southerly wind has been blowing since last night, causing the weather to become cold, and there is every appearance of rain.

NYNGAN, Wednesday.

The drought has undoubtedly broken up in this district. It is now raining heavily, and to all appearances is likely to continue. Grass and herbage are growing fast. All are very jubilant, especially the graziers. Heavy rain has fallen from Thursday to Sunday, and continues to-day on the Mara and Duck Creeks; 364 points fell on Colane and Benah runs up to last night, where matters before looked very serious. On Alison's Canonbar run 575 points were registered. Wilgar Downs had 500 points. The Bogan River has risen 4ft., and is still rising.

PATERSON, Wednesday.

Heavy rainfall to-day; 5in. fell in 3 hours 20 minutes. The river is up to 12ft., and is rising rapidly.

PENRITH, Wednesday.

Heavy rain has fallen here the last two days. Yesterday the lightning and thunder were severe. To-day the rain was more even. All the creeks are full. The river has risen over 18ft., and is rising at the rate of 1ft. an hour.

ROBERTSON, Wednesday.

Heavy rain fell last night and all day; 5in. were registered. There is every appearance of a continuance.

SCONE, Wednesday.

After about a fortnight of very hot weather a change took place yesterday, when some light storms fell in town, but heavy showers, with thunder and lightning in the distance. This morning broke cooler and very stormy-looking, until about 7 a.m., a heavy thunderstorm and lightning, and the rain coming down a deluge, overflowing the spouting and tanks in a very short space of time. The storm lasted about one hour, flooding all the watercourses and low-lying lands. Since then a lighter rain continued up to about 2 p.m., when the rain came down much heavier, with every appearance of a continuance. 275 points were registered up to 1 p.m. (130 points during the storm), and from the appearance of the flats a flood may be expected. The Hunter and Page rivers are just beginning to rise, and traffic will again be suspended.

ST. MARYS, Wednesday.

Continued rain has fallen since Monday, accompanied with much thunder and lightning, registering 250 points since Sunday. It is still raining, with every appearance of continuing. The temperature is much cooler.

TRUNKEY, Wednesday.

Very hot weather has been followed by a heavy thunderstorm, 382 points being registered on Saturday. This caused floods in all creeks, which swept away fences, Chinese gardens, and everything else on low ground. The hand bridge across Tuena Creek, erected by the Government to enable children to cross to the Public school, was also carried away. This is the second time the bridge has gone.

WAGGA, Wednesday.

At 11 o'clock this morning the Murrumbidgee was 15ft. above summer level, and rising slowly. The river has risen 13ft. since Saturday; but, should the weather hold fine, it is expected that the waters will commence to fall this evening. The water is running through the North Wagga canal. The weather during the past week has been very cool. Good rain is reported to have fallen since Sunday at most of the stations in the southern portion of the district.

The following rains are reported:—Over 7 inches at Nubba for the past week; 515 points at Cullinga; 3 inches at Stockinginbal; nearly 6 inches at Berthong; all the tanks, about 70, well replenished; 2 inches at Zanco Siding; good rains at Midgeon, part of Buckingbong, with indications of more rain. At Wagga throughout to-day a cold breeze was blowing, but no showers fell up to a late hour. The river continued to rise slowly this afternoon.

WEST MAITLAND, Wednesday.

It has been raining continually since last night. The rain this morning was exceptionally heavy, 386 points were registered up till 6 this evening.

WINDSOR, Wednesday.

Very heavy weather is still prevailing. There is every prospect of a big flood, which must do incalculable damage to the maize and other crops. The water is 10ft. over the Windsor bridge, 3ft. over the road between Windsor and M'Grath's Hill, and 18ft. over the Richmond bridge.

WILCANNIA, Wednesday.

Ninety points of rain fell at Mungindi yesterday. The recent thunderstorm which passed across from the Cobar-road to the Mount Browne-road, gave 120 points of rain. At Caltowa the lightning was very vivid. A men's hut was struck by lightning, splitting the posts, and two men received a shock. Regarding the approaching flood in the Darling River, a higher level than last flood is expected here, probably 2ft. higher, but unless more water follows than is coming at present it will soon recede. The Murray being low, favours the idea of the water running off sooner than it otherwise would. The coming flood was 16in. higher at Walgett than last year's flood. It seems probable that the second flood now reaching Walgett will be somewhat higher.

After a spell of heat a cool change set in last night. There is no sign of the much-needed rain here.

WOLLONGONG, Wednesday.

Heavy rain has been falling almost continuously since midday yesterday and still continues, with no signs of abatement.

The following were received at the head office of the Telegraph Department:—

Penrith.—Raining heavily, every appearance of continuing. River 14ft., and rising 8in. an hour.

Richmond.—Calm, raining, river 13ft. over bridge, and rising. Windsor reports west showery, river about 6ft. over the bridge, and rising 15in. an hour.

Kiama.—At 3.15 p.m. S.E. fresh gale, thick raining, sea heavy and rising.

Camden.—Rainfall 119 points, weather dull, raining. Nepean River 8ft. from floor of Camden bridge, still rising.

West Maitland, 1 a.m.—River 28½ft.; rising very fast; raining in torrents.

Singleton, 12.45 a.m.—River 22ft., and rising fast; raining heavily.

THE DISSOLUTION CAMPAIGN.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NEWTOWN.

At the Newtown Town Hall last evening, Messrs. W. H. Traill, T. Waddell, and T. Rose, Ms.L.A., addressed a large meeting of Newtown electors, called to "protest against the shameless obstruction of the Opposition in delaying the passing of the bills now before Parliament." Mr. Wm. Coker presided.

Mr. Traill moved,—"That this meeting desires to record its most emphatic protest against the unwarrantable and unpatriotic obstruction of the Opposition for the purpose of preventing or delaying the passing into law of measures which will provide remunerative employment for a large number of our people, and also for endeavouring to prevent those who are best able to do so from being compelled to contribute towards the revenue of the colony." He said if a dissolution were brought about now merely to satisfy a place-loving party, plural voting would have to go with the Parliament. The unexpected apparition of a method of taxation had accentuated the cry for a dissolution, and those who were now crying for a dissolution had advocated the same taxation. No man could say that he had gone there in a party spirit. ("Oh!") He did not care a snap for the Ministry. He had nothing to ask of them, and had nothing to thank them for. He only felt keenly for the safety of the democratic cause. (Cheers.) The next elections, he said, would be on the principle of "one man one vote," and the next Parliament would be again democratic, instead of, if a dissolution took place, being distinctly reactionary. The cry against the labour members was about played out. They had been hard working men, and were now better qualified by their own efforts to legislate. Too much had been expected of them at first. This was no time for a dissolution from a democratic point of view, and it would only benefit about eight men on the Opposition side of the House. (Cheers.)

Mr. Rose seconded the motion because it drew a distinction between popular clamour and popular opinion, and because it showed so clearly the distinction between party government and a government for the people. They had good reason to believe that the popular clamour for a dissolution was only the creation of a day. Party government was a curse to the country. The people had been crying out for direct taxation for many years. Sir Henry Parkes lived on the cry, and when the principle was taken up by the protectionists they were cried down. The Local Government Bill was absolutely necessary to restore financial equilibrium. It had also been left to the Government to introduce the Mining on Private Property Bill which had been asked for for many years. He did not think payment of members was doing the mischief, but payment of Ministers, and he thought their salaries should be cut down to £300 per year. (Cheers.) With regard to the finances of the country he stated that the depreciation in the value of wool and the wealth owned by absentees had drained the resources of the colony. The increase in the cost of government was another cause of the depression. The future of the country had been mortgaged to the London money-lender, and the public credit had been sold for the payment of the Civil servants. (Cheers.) It was the system of government, not the parties, that was keeping it back. In conclusion he stated that this Parliament was very much purer and more democratic than any other—(groans and cheers)—and that the labour members took a clearer view of matters than many who had been before them. (Cheers.)

Mr. Waddell supported the resolution. He asked—Will a dissolution feed the unemployed? (Cheers.) The first thing to be done was to restore the financial credit of the colony, and that was to be done by the income tax being imposed on the men best able to pay it. When once the Estimates were passed public works could be proceeded with, and would give employment to those who were now out of work. The Mining on Private Property Bill and the Land Bill should be passed as soon as possible, as well as the Local Government Bill. He agreed that payment of members was a curse to the country. The dissolution proposal was only another shuffle of the cards by the Opposition in order to get the £1500 per year. (Hear, hear.) He was beginning to lose faith in party government, and he believed the time was not far distant when a better system of government would have to be adopted. (Cheers.)

The motion was, on the show of hands, declared by the chairman to be carried. (Dissent and cheers.)

A vote of thanks to the speakers was proposed by Mr. H. T. Donaldson, J.P., who apologised for the non-attendance of Mr. T. Hassall, who was detained in the House. Mr. R. S. Ross seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

WAGGA, Wednesday.

The secretary of the local freetrade association received a telegram to-day stating that Messrs. Brunker and Carruthers would, if possible, accompany Mr. G. H. Reid on his visit to Wagga on Friday next.

PASTORAL INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONAMBLE, Wednesday.

Stock movements:—2000 mixed fat sheep from Llamallo station to Flemington, via Mudgee, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., owners, Chamison in charge; 5600 wethers from Bundy station to Wolla Wolla station, V. Dowling owner, Pasworth in charge; 2009 mixed sheep from Gradgery station to Cumble, P. Mathes, owner, and in charge; 2100 wethers from Bulligreen to selection, Nebea, J. M'Leish owner, and in charge; 2692 ewes from Wingadee station to Aberdeen, Aberdeen Freezing Company owners, D. M'Arthur in charge; 2376 fat ewes from Boanbo station to Flemington, via Dubbo, J. Helman owner, A. Salge in charge.

NYMAGEE, Wednesday.

Ten thousand mixed sheep are crossing the common from Nangeribone station bound for Bogamildi station, Moree district, via Nyngan and Warren, J. W. Scott and Co. owners, Lee in charge.

WAGGA, Wednesday.

The following stock passings are reported:—2400 store sheep, Atkins in charge, from Colombo Creek, going to boilingdown works, Hay; 2000 fat ewes, Ashton in charge, from Corse station, going to Melbourne market; 800 store ewes, Poynter owner, going to Deniliquin from Wanganella.

WILCANNIA, Wednesday.

Stock Movements:—18,000 sheep from Gnalta station passed here yesterday, en route for Cuthero station, travelling via Menindie, Pile Brothers owners, Norman Campbell in charge; 232 head fat cattle, from Norley station, passed Hungerford, travelling to Broken Hill, F. W. Armytage owner, Floyd in charge.

MEDICAL NIGHT LECTURES, &c., AT THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Surely it is not unreasonable to inquire why, in this vaunted land of liberalism, our University fails to afford the aspiring business youths an opportunity of qualifying for the profession of medicine as do some institutions at home. What rational argument can there be, why the Medical School should not be opened at night during the Terms, and the necessary lectures and demonstrations given?

The University cannot plead a depleted purse. A glance at its balance-sheet disposes of this. Neither can it be stated with any possible prospect of proof that the doctors drawn from the class to whose cause I direct attention are an undesirable element in the medical body. Apart from having tangible evidence to the contrary in the persons of some of the ablest surgeons and physicians, examiners have again and again given it as their opinion that night students (invariably business men) possessed a better medical knowledge than did their more fortunately-circumstanced brothers, the day students. And, as for general education, the former so outshone the latter, nobody ever hinted at a comparison of the two medicos.

It is to be hoped that the senators of our University, whilst preserving inviolate the status of the medical profession, will not be unmindful of the greatness of their trust, for, unfaithfully indeed must they discharge the duties of their high offices, if it can be said of them that, through their fault, Æsculapius loses many an anxious disciple.

I am, &c., AN ANXIOUS ONE.

QUEENSLAND.

[By Telegraph.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BRISBANE, Wednesday.

The Central Flood Relief Fund to date amounts to £40,111.

At to-day's session of the Queensland Wesleyan Conference a resolution was carried by a large majority affirming the desirableness of extending the term of the pastorate beyond three years on the basis sanctioned by the general conference of 1890. Some opposition was manifested by the Northern representatives on the ground that the alteration would induce Ministers to endeavour to obtain a longer term in order to avoid possible appointment in the tropics. At to-night's meeting of the conference the Governor presided. In the course of his speech he made reference to the floods, and said that he sympathised deeply with the sufferers. He hoped the check Queensland received therefrom would be only temporary.

A deputation representing the members of the Chamber of Commerce, the municipal council, and the Marine Underwriters' Association, waited upon the Acting Colonial Treasurer to-day to urge upon the Government the necessity for immediately dredging the outer bar of the river, in order that vessels might be able to anchor in still water while being lightered. After discussion Mr. Nelson promised to place dredges at work at the places desired, and to expedite the matter as much as possible. The question of the formation of a harbour trust was also discussed.

The Joint Bridge and Ferries Board has received a letter from Mr. John M'Cormick, of Melbourne, asking whether a proposal from him to erect a substantial and permanent iron bridge across the river within a reasonable date would be entertained.

While the steamer Derwent was proceeding down the river this afternoon she collided with a ferry boat at Eagle Farm containing one passenger. Both the ferryman and the passenger were thrown into the water. The former reached the shore safely, but the passenger was drowned.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

[By Telegraph.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADELAIDE, Wednesday.

The Postmaster-General, Mr. C. Todd, to-day left for Brisbane to attend the Postal Conference.

Charles Fisher, 18 years of age, has been committed for trial on a charge of forging an authority purporting to be written by Dr. Murtagh, to collect moneys on behalf of the Queensland Relief Fund. Fisher was recently arrested at York with a complete bushranging outfit in his possession, and was liberated under the First Offenders Act.

Eight draughtsmen in the Engineer-in-Chief's Department have received notice that their services will not be required after the end of March.

The action brought by C. E. E. Sabine, a young Supreme Court practitioner, against Dr. T. J. Hamilton, for £2000 damages for alleged unskilful treatment, was concluded to-day. The plaintiff was non-suited, without costs, his Honor, Mr. Justice Bundey, considering that there was no evidence to go to the jury.

Some months back an Adelaide firm forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce at Tokio, Japan, several samples of South Australian products. The manager of the Osaka Commerce Museum writes to say, in regard to the wines, that the samples are unsuitable for the Japanese, being much more astringent than those of France. The people like rather sweet wines. The jams sent are pronounced to be well made; and some outlet may be found if the prices are cheap. The sale of jam is very limited in Japan, the total amount of sales in Osaka being estimated at only 1000lb. avoirdupois per month.

The selection committee of the S. A. Cricketing Association has chosen the following team to represent the colony in the match with Victoria, which begins on the Adelaide Oval on Thursday next:—A. H. and Fred. Jarvis, G. and W. Giffen, H. Blinman, J. J. Lyons, J. Reedman, E. Jones, A. Hill, W. Amos, and J. Tardiff; emergencies, A. Wilkinson and D. Ballans. Mr. G. E. Downes will act as umpire and Mr. G. D. Cook as scorer.

A fire occurred at Woodville to-day, by which the family residence of Mr. David Bower was burnt to the ground. One fireman, in assisting to overcome the flames, was severely injured by a portion of the roof falling on him.

SILK CULTURE IN TURKEY.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"During the last two years there has been in Broussa and its neighbourhood a remarkable development in the production of silk. This is mainly due to a discovery of M. Pasteur. Its application is extremely interesting. Two years ago I visited the School of Sericulture in Broussa. Young roughly-clad peasants were at work with microscopes of high power. In one corner of the room was a great heap of small bags, about three inches by two, made of the cheapest and thinnest cotton, and apparently containing for each bag only four or five stitches. In each little bag was one dead silkworm moth, together with the eggs or 'seed' she had laid. Pasteur, having shown how a diseased moth might be recognised, suggested that if that seed only were used which came from healthy moths, an end might be put to the ravages of the silkworm disease, which 10 years ago had almost annihilated sericulture. The young peasants who were at work ready with their microscopes took one of the small bags, pounded up the moth lightly with a little water in what looks like a toy mortar, placed a drop of the mixture on the glass of the microscopes, and were learning to recognise at a glance the black spots or parasites which indicated a diseased mother. When these spots appeared the bag with its presumably diseased seed was put on one side to be burned. That seed only the mothers of which showed on microscopic examination that they were free from disease was kept for breeding purposes. Since the school was opened some 30 or 40 of the peasants have bought microscopes for themselves, and spend their long evenings in carefully selecting their seed for spring use, the latest developments of science being thus practically used by poor men who can in many cases neither read nor write. The result of this applied science has been remarkable. The trade of Broussa in silk, which a few years ago threatened to become extinct, is now flourishing more than it has ever been before. Mulberry trees had been cut down by thousands, and new ones were not planted until the School of Sericulture showed the peasants how to get healthy seed. The latter came more rapidly than mulberry leaves could be provided, and two years ago a cartload of such leaves fetched a price 10 times greater than what it would have been bought for a few years ago. At the examination of the school held this week it was announced that 94 'graineurs' of experts in examining the seed had been trained in the school itself, and 101 certificates of capacity had been awarded after a searching examination to those trained to examine otherwise than in the school itself. The progress of the industry is shown by the fact while the silk crop in 1888 amounted to 710,000 kilos, in 1891 it reached 1,808,700 kilos, and this year it is estimated it will amount to no less than 2,700,000 kilos. As a result of four years' work this is satisfactory. But the increase means more than at first sight appears. All around Broussa and in large districts beyond Ismidt, in Asia Minor, new plantations of mulberry trees have been made, and thousands of persons have already found and will find profitable occupation in silk culture. The credit of founding the School of Sericulture, and of thus doing so much to revive a decayed industry, belongs to the international body known as the Department of the Public Debt. The English representative, Mr. V. Caillard, who is also the president of the body, has watched over the school since he assisted, in 1888, to found it, and it was right that he should have been chosen to distribute the prizes and certificates at the meeting which I have mentioned. As I write, the local journals announce that he received the gold medal of the Liakat, and the special compliments of the Sultan, as a well-deserved recognition in this matter."

A great bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis is just completed. The length of the bridge and the approaches from the Arkansas side to the landing on the Tennessee side is three miles; the length of the bridge proper is three-quarters of a mile, and the length of the longest span, which is the third longest in the world, is 794ft. There are five spans to the bridge, which is built on the cantilever principle. Some 9000 tons of steel were used in its construction, and it has cost its builders, the Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis Railroad Company, about £600,000.

The ancient Libyan alphabet, used by the Berber tribes of North Africa long prior to the foundation of Carthage, is still extant among the wild Touaregs of the Sahara. It is different from both the Iberic alphabet of Spain and the Phœnician characters; and is composed of consonants called tifinar, formed of the lines of a rectangle more or less complete, and vowel points called tiddebakin, which are simply dots. Some of these letters are found in the oldest Etruscan inscriptions and the "inscription of Lemnos." Sepulchral inscriptions of these letters, dating several centuries before Christ, have been discovered; and also rock inscriptions of more archaic style in the range of the Southern Atlas. The occurrence of the letters in Etruscan inscriptions is another proof of the Libyan origin of that mysterious people.

COUNTRY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

FLOOD PREVENTION IN THE CLARENCE.

GRAFTON, Wednesday.

Mr. J. M'Farlane, through the local press, submits a proposal for flood prevention by making an extensive cutting from the river at Mountain View, 10 miles above Grafton, to Broadwater, 25 miles below, thus diverting the flood waters, when the river reaches a height of 15ft. at Mountain View. The connection could be made in 16 miles, and as 11 miles of this is through swampy country, comparatively little expense would be required to carry out the scheme. To relieve the Lower Clarence from the danger of high floods he suggests the opening of a four-mile cutting from Maclean to the Lake, near the heads. The member states that he has laid the scheme before the Minister for Works and requested the necessary surveys.

At the borough council to-night, Alderman See submitted a similar scheme, making Double Swamp and Sportsman's Creek, at Lawrence, the connecting points with the river, and proposing that a race be cut 8ft. above the tidal level. The council passed a resolution to the following effect,—"That this council seeks the co-operation of other councils and representative bodies in the Clarence district, with the view of presenting a petition to the Minister for Works, urging that immediate action be taken to ascertain the most effective means of minimising flood disasters in this district."

BALLINA, Wednesday.

The steam tug Protector, whilst towing the steamer Macleay out to-day, had the woodwork of her engine-room all carried away by a heavy sea; consequently the steamer Oakland will be detained inside until to-morrow.

BATHURST, Wednesday.

Up to the present £208 has been collected at Bathurst in aid of the Floods Relief Fund, £150 of which has been sent to Sydney and the remainder will be divided equally between the Queensland and New South Wales Relief Funds.

Correspondence was read at a meeting of the Progress Association committee to the effect that as legal difficulties stand in the way, the department does not see its way clear to resume the racecourse reserve for the purpose of a model farm as formerly decided upon. In a letter from the Crown Solicitor to the member for Bathurst, Mr. F. B. Suttor, the opinion was expressed that the land at the racecourse or the town common cannot be used for the purpose other than that for which it was dedicated, except it can be shown that it would be in the public interest. On this latter ground the committee resolved to make an appeal to the Government on the subject.

BOURKE, Wednesday.

Mr. Langlow Parker, of Bangate, announces his intention of contesting the Bourke electorate at the next general election.

The following river reports are to hand this morning:—At Goondiwindi, 30ft. rising. Yetman, 9ft.; Mungundi, 21ft. 7in.; both falling. Mogil Mogil, 23ft. 3in.; Collarendabri, 20ft. 3in. Walgett—The Barwon, 33ft. 8in.; Namoi, 24ft.; all rising. Surat, 35ft. 4in., falling; Goodooga, 9ft. 6in., rising; Brewarrina, 27ft. 4in., falling; Bourke, 30ft. 3in.; Louth, 30ft. 2in.; Tilpa, 27ft. 6in.; Wilcannia, 24ft. 10in.; all rising.

Alderman W. K. M'Millan has been elected Mayor, owing to the resignation of that office by Alderman Gray.

COBAR, Wednesday.

Dr. Speece, who has had charge of the local hospital for the past year, was tendered a valedictory banquet on Monday evening. Thirty citizens attended, and the affair passed off most successfully.

So far as the Cobar district is concerned, rabbits are now almost unknown, and many do not apprehend a return of the plague.

COWRA, Wednesday.

Mr. Frank Cotton delivered an address here last night on political affairs. There was a good attendance. Alderman Mawby, the Mayor, was in the chair. Mr. Patterson moved, and Dr. Coss seconded, a resolution in favour of a dissolution of Parliament, which was carried by a majority.

GOSFORD, Wednesday.

Mr. Varney Parkes, M.L.A., has been invited to deliver an address on the political situation at Wyong, on Friday, 17th March.

GRAFTON, Wednesday.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Clarence P. and A. Society, it was decided that in consequence of the destruction to the crops the annual show this year should be abandoned.

Last month the South Hampton Butter Factory Company treated 18,919 gallons of milk for 686lb. of butter, or an average of 27½lb. of milk to 1lb of butter. Suppliers received 2½d per gallon.

IVANHOE, Wednesday.

In one or two instances news has been received of rabbit-poisoning proving a success. Dingoes are still very troublesome to graziers in the district.

KEMPSEY, Wednesday.

The number of entries for the annual show, which takes place next Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, is about 2500, and it is expected that the total will reach 3000.

LISMORE, Wednesday.

The ladies of Lismore have decided to undertake the management of a military ball, to be held on 9th April, the proceeds of which will be devoted towards the fund for paying the expenses of the representatives of the G Troop, who are going to England.

The Woodburn Dairy Factory has been closed for a short time in consequence of the large area of pasture land covered in that country by the flood water.

The police magistrate states that an amount of £10 will cover the sums disbursed by him as relief to the sufferers from the floods here. He had numerous applications from single men. So far as he could judge, they were simply looking for work. Such applicants were refused assistance.

MACLEAN, Wednesday.

The Land Court sittings commenced yesterday morning, and were concluded to-day, the board consisting of Messrs. Park (chairman) and T. Page. Several important cases were heard, the list numbering about 20 cases. John Bale made application to lease three reserved islands having an area of 160 acres. Twenty acres of this he proposed to set apart for use as an experimental farm, where he intended to grow coffee, rice, tobacco, &c., and to manufacture the same. The time of the lease applied for was 15 years, and he said he would find security in a large sum to carry out his projects, as well as erecting within five years £1000 worth of manufacturing machinery to convert the raw products raised into marketable commodities. The balance of land he proposed to use for his own purpose of a mixed farm. He was agreeable that the experimental area should be under the Director of Agriculture, and the applicant would be all cost of the experiments. The board, however, refused the application on the following grounds:—That as a technical objection, three pieces of land were applied for in one application; that except as tobacco growing, the special purposes for which the application was made are not purposes within the meaning of the Act; that only a fraction, viz., one-eighth, of the area asked for a special lease is to be used as such; that it would be in our opinion a dangerous experiment to denude these islands of their natural vegetation, considering the liability for such fragile soil to scour; that the people should not be encouraged to occupy lands subject to such inundation, dangerous to life and property; that such lands as these islands should be preserved in their natural state for the preservation of the indigenous flora and fauna, and that they may be gradually elevated by the natural action of the river; that similar applications have been invariably refused, and we see no reason to depart from that practice; that were it desirable to alienate or lease these lands, it should be offered by public competition. We therefore recommend the application for refusal, and the refund of the deposit money, less one guinea costs.

MURRURUNDI, Wednesday.

At the Quarter Sessions to-day, before Judge Gibson, Alexander Campbell was acquitted on a charge of obtaining £300 from John Bridgland Co. by false pretences. Another charge of false pretences against the same accused was postponed. The accused was liberated on bail. He was defended by Mr. Want.

NEWCASTLE, Wednesday.

A man named George Shellaby met with serious accident on the railway line, near the Wa[illegible] goods shed to-night. He was walking down the line, when a coal train, coming in an opposite direction, knocked him down, fracturing his skull and inflicting other injuries. He was taken to the Newcastle hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

Some unpleasantness has arisen at the [illegible]rwood colliery, partly on account, it is alleged, of a stranger being put on at the old and new pits, and also in cavilling out hands in No. 1 pit. The manager has declined to cavil the two pits No. 1 and No. 3 together, and a deputation has been appointed to wait on him again, and ask him to reconsider his decision, and also to see the district general secretary (Mr. Curley) on the subject.

NYMAGEE, Wednesday.

The local hospital committee has decided upon closing the institution until the services of a doctor can be obtained. The nearest doctors are at Cobar and Nyngan.

NYNGAN, Wednesday.

A man has been found dead on the Grawed run perfectly nude. An inquiry will be held to-morrow. There was nothing to identify him. He is supposed to have been dead four weeks.

Mr. Henry Herrick, lately an alderman of the town, met with a severe accident through falling from a buggy, the wheels passing over his body and causing severe internal injuries. He is in a precarious state.

TRUNKEY, Wednesday.

The land board has finished a two days' sitting here this week. Last week the board sat at Tuena.

Scarlet fever is reported in the village.

WILCANNIA, Wednesday.

The Ariel arrived from Morgan on Sunday. The Emily Jane arrived from Wentworth yesterday. The Prince Alfred left Menindie downstream yesterday. The Brewarrina left Menindie up stream yesterday. The Emma left Pooncarie up stream yesterday. The Gem arrived at Wentworth from Morgan yesterday.

WOLLONGONG, Wednesday.

The Very Rev. Dr. Barry, O.S.B., last night delivered a lecture in the Town Hall on "The Existence of God." The weather was exceedingly inclement, consequently the audience was small, but those who were present enjoyed an intellectual treat.

Mr. A. Campbell, whose seat upon the Harbour Trust Commission was recently declared vacant in consequence of his having taken payment for work in connection with the trust, has complied with the request of the municipal council, which body he represented on the trust, and written a letter to the effect that "no future act of his will inconvenience them." It is understood that he will be returned unopposed.

In consequence of the recent heavy rains one of the approaches to a bridge across Mullet Creek, on the Dapto-road, has been washed away, the damage being estimated at £150. Much inconvenience is caused, as vehicular traffic is impossible, except by making an extensive detour.

The shipments of coal at the jetties during the month of February totalled 43,930 tons. At Belmore Basin 10,326 tons were shipped, making a grand total of 54,256 tons, which is nearly 12,000 tons more than the previous month. In the corresponding month of the previous year the total was 58,190 tons.

The total amount received to date towards the Queensland Flood Relief Fund here is £145.

MILITARY.

The New South Wales Cavalry team which is going to England to take part in the tournament to be held in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in May next, has been quartered for the last few days in the Victoria Barracks. The training which had been begun has, however, been interfered with by the squally weather. During Tuesday night a marquee and three out of the four bell-shaped tents, in which the men and their equipment and portmanteaus were domiciled, were blown down. Fortunately, one of the non-commissioned officers of the permanent force had, in anticipation of bad weather, handed the key of the musketry-shed to one of the members of the team, nearly all of whom availed themselves of this shelter till morning. Yesterday the men did their best in the way of clearing up and trying to get some of their garments dry. A good deal of work was done on Tuesday, when the men were drilled and practised in the different events in which they are to compete, such as lance and sword exercise, cleaving the Turk's head, slicing the lemon, sword versus sword exercise, and tilting at the ring, the horses used being some of those belonging to the Permanent Artillery. The team are to leave on Saturday next by the R.M.S. Orizaba.

THE VISIT OF N.S.W. CAVALRY TEAM TO ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Thanks to the splendid patriotism and *esprit de corps* ever evinced by this branch of the service, backed up by the public-spiritedness of a number of our fellow-citizens, Australia will be worthily represented by a team enlisted from our local cavalry regiment, which is about to invade Britain and compete with the flower of British chivalry in deeds of "derring do" in the lists at Islington this year. That the visit will result by our fellows taking high honours and a corresponding share of the spoils is the wish of everyone in this "fifth quarter of the globe." But I should like to see their programme extended beyond its present limits, and, if time and money would permit, a visit paid by our stalwart warriors to Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and a challenge issued to the crack cavalry corps there quartered to engage in similar friendly contests with the French cuirassier, Prussian uhlan, and Hungarian hussar in the use of the weapons carried by these regiments, which our men will have to use against British cavalry in the approaching tournaments in the Royal Agricultural Hall, London. I submit it would be a very good opportunity to impress the Continental military authorities with the knowledge that Australia possesses mounted soldiers second to none in the use of lance, carbine, or sabre, besides, on the other hand, enabling our men to compare the various systems, &c., of the three great soldier nations of Europe.

March 7. I am, &c., C. J. W.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AND INCOME TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Under the 47th section of Act of Parliament, Vic. 48, No. 24, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has power to recall to duty, upon restoration to health, any Civil servant who has been retired from the Civil Service in consequence of ill-health.

Upon reference to the Civil Service Board's report for 1891 I find that there are no less than 112 officers who have been thus retired since 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1891.

The annual charge against the superannuation fund to pay these pensioners amounts to no less a sum than £14,665 [illegible]s 5d. Would it not be in the interest of the country to recall to duty these paid officials for the purpose of collecting the income tax. Many of these persons I allude to may now be found in active employment, and competing with various trades and professional men. I am, &c.,

March 5. W. A. OAKLEY.

THE EASTER ENCAMPMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—We learn that the Government have decided that the encampment is to take place this Easter as usual; also, that a new departure is to be made, and four separate camps are to be pitched. Have the authorities considered the expense attached to such an undertaking? At a modest computation experts calculate the cost will be £10,000 more than usual. I shall not waste your time and space with figures, but will suggest the principal item—transport.

Surely no harm would be done by waiting until the new commandant arrived before incurring such grave expense, the advantages of which will be absurdly disproportionate?

As to the forces being discontented, they could not possibly be more so than at present, and they will certainly "hang on" until the details of the reorganisation scheme are divulged.

I am, &c., WONDER.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Professor Sylvanus Thompson delivered, on 12th January, says a London paper, at the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, the first of a series of lectures on "Electric Lighting," the immediate subject being the generation of electric currents. Now-a-days, he said, everybody was so much interested in the spread of electric light that no apology was needed for discussing the methods of its production. Before touching on electric lamps or any accessories necessary for the use of lamps in houses, factories, railway stations, or other buildings, he had to deal with electric currents themselves and the machinery for generating them, which a few years ago was to be met with on a comparatively small scale and in isolated situations, but which had lately become much more extensive. Much larger machinery has been built, and it was established in central stations and stations that were not central for the supply of electric currents over considerable areas. Later on he would direct his remarks to the arrangements that were necessary at central stations in order to supply electric light for the use of the public. But, to begin at the beginning, the modern method of developing electric currents—of causing electric currents to flow along conducting wires or a cable was so different from the older modes that the mere progress of their development deserved more than a passing notice. Down to the beginning of the present century, so far as he was aware, there was only one mode known of making electricity run along a wire, and that was to take one of those ancient glass machines which were now put on the shelves of museums, and to grind it round, with the result, perhaps, of sending a few feeble sparks into the one end and out of the other. At the end of the last or beginning of the present century a better method was discovered, namely, when the great Volta found that he could chemically propel electricity round a circuit by means of certain metals and acids capable of chemically acting upon one another. This discovery led to more important results, for, given the means of generating electricity and causing it to flow by wire, it was obvious that the means would be capable of various applications, as in the case of telegraphs and the production of light. About the year 1800, within a year from the discovery of Volta, Humphrey found he could draw small sparks by using a chemical in the production of the spark. He produced more important results a few years later; but even in 1802, within two years of the discovery of the Voltaic pile, the conjurers in France had got hold of and improved upon the process, Roberson, a Scotchman by descent, announcing that he could show a light exceeding that of the sun appearing on the top of a Voltaic current between two ardent carbons. But the industry of the application of the electric light was not yet. The Voltaic pile was developed into the Voltaic battery—in which development an important part was played by Lord Justice Grove. Still, the full development did not come until a much more direct mode was found of producing the current. In 1831, the great Faraday showed how electricity could be developed by the mere mechanical process of moving conductors such as copper wire in the neighbourhood of a magnet. Given that discovery, the rest was bound to follow sooner or later. The lecturer showed by means of photographs thrown on a screen, and by experiments with appliances fitted upon a table, the various important steps in the perfecting of the machinery for the generation and transmission of electric currents, from the most primitive to the most modern forms. Holms's machine appeared at the Exhibition of 1862. Faraday went to see it, and in congratulating the inventor, said, "30 years ago I showed you a baby; you have now shown me it grown into a giant." During the 30 years that had elapsed since then the giant itself had grown to such an extent that an engine now at Deptford for the production and transmission of electric light required about 1250-horse power to drive it, and one was being constructed which would require 2500-horse power.

The proposed Guatemala railroad from San Jose on the Pacific to Puerto Barrios on the Gulf of Honduras, whose construction has been sanctioned by the Guatemalan Congress, will be 180 miles in length, and its cost is estimated at 8,000,000dol. Other railways recently authorised to be built in Guatemala are: One from the port of Ocos to Santa Catarina, another from El Naranjo to Santa Clara, and a third from La Maquina to Santa Lucia. The Government will pay a subsidy of 8000dol. a mile to the companies which shall build these lines.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR IN 1892.

A *Times* correspondent writes as follows on the 7th January:—

If the year 1892 saw a conspicuous diminution in the number of conflicts of first-class magnitude between employers and workmen, it was none the less a year of peculiar interest to every student of social developments, by virtue of the new forms in which the problem involved in the words Capital and Labour made itself manifest, and by virtue of the new methods of operation which labour showed a tendency to adopt. Of the decrease in the number of direct conflicts, the state of trade was the principal cause. For many reasons, general and special, trade languished, and, since when trade is languid employment becomes the more precious as a privilege, workmen and their responsible leaders saw that the period of languor was not a suitable time for making fresh demands. The leaders and the workmen saw that, as month followed upon month, the number of skilled mechanics out of work grew more and more alarming; they saw at the beginning of the year blast furnaces being put out one after another; they knew that scores upon scores of employers were keeping their works going either at a loss or for a margin of profit so small that an excuse for stoppage would be welcome, and of all these things the natural tendency was towards peace. But there were other causes at work. The funds of one of the greatest of the old unions—that of the Engineers—had been tried severely by the expenses consequent upon the strike of November, 1891, which renewed itself in a half-hearted sort of way in the early part of 1892. The most aggressive of the new unions, the dockers' and the sailors' and firemen's organisations, had fought losing battles at great loss in 1891; the railway men were in similar case. Finally the leaders, having learned the lesson of prudence from bitter experience, began to show signs of understanding that no power comes to any man without corresponding responsibility. Mr. Burns and Mr. Mann, both men of strong personality, both distinguished from the beginnings of their careers by a certain kind of fierce honesty of purpose, appeared no longer as leaders of strikes, but they worked often quietly and industriously to prevent an outbreak. Their change of attitude was due, undoubtedly, to an appreciation of the state of trade and to a recognition that, of all the great strikes of recent years, the dock strike alone had attained so much as the appearance of success, while in every case where employers had fought with resolution the strikers had been worsted.

For these reasons and others the great conflicts of the year were reduced to three, of which two were connected with the coal trade, while the third, connected with the cotton trade, is still in progress. Concerning this last conflict, since it is not at an end, and since I have not studied it at the scene of action—and such study is a condition precedent to any accurate perception of the merits or the chances of a struggle—I shall say nothing. The two conflicts in the coal trade were of grave importance. Early in March the public at large became aware that the Miners' Federation, which embraces almost the whole of the English and Welsh collieries, save those of the extreme North of England and South Wales, had determined to cause a cessation of work in all collieries under its control for an indefinite period, beginning on the 12th March. The object of this decision was simply to raise the wholesale price of coal at the pit's mouth by restriction of output, but the whole scheme was conceived in a spirit of unwisdom and imprudence. All observers of the course of trade knew that the constitution of trade was in anything rather than a robust condition at the time; that the contracts for the supply of coal which had been renewed about that time were uniformly based upon a lower price than previously; that consumers of coal upon a large scale could not afford to add to the cost of producing manufactured articles by paying an increased price for coal. The stoppage was, in fact, a cruelly stupid attempt to interfere with the natural course of trade. Its only results were that a serious strain was placed upon the already straitened resources of the manufacturers, that some 300,000 colliers lost a week's wages, that there was a panic among small consumers in London, and that, in consequence of that panic, coal merchants were able to sell at famine prices coal which they had bought wholesale at normal prices. Coal merchants and consumers were accused respectively of roguery and panic-stricken folly; but, as a fact, each class acted as men will always act under like circumstances. Coal merchants did not neglect their opportunity of making large profits. Consumers were seized with panic, which was not altogether unreasonable, albeit it ran to excess, for the weather was cold, and great numbers of people, among the comfortable classes no less than the poor, had to face the fact that they could not store much coal and that the duration of the period of stoppage was indefinite. The best thing to be said for the authors of the stoppage is that, at the end of a week, they were able to recognise their mistake. Of course they said their object had been realised; but the statement was untrue, for the men returned to work at the old rates.

Meanwhile a totally distinct conflict between the Durham miners and their employers had been going on vigorously. Here there was no attempt on the part of the men to interfere with the course of trade or to make a corner in coal. The simple issue was, whether the men should or should not accept a reduction in their wages which the masters declared to be inevitable. Events have shown that the masters were right in their judgment, but, in a practical world, in which men have a right to refuse to sell their labour at a price which seems to them inadequate, the men had a right to fight for their own interests as long as they did not become liable to the criminal law. In deciding to resist a reduction they acted, at the worst, with injudicious folly. But their manner of fighting was criminal, and the incidents of their resistance were disgraceful. First they mobbed a reporter; then sporadic riots burst out all over the county, Hebburn, Consett, and Houghton-le-Spring being the worst centres. Many of the disturbances were quite irrational. At Consett the pitmen stoned ironworkers who were filling coal from the stocks of the Consett Iron Company. Some of the acts of violence were simply suicidal. At Houghton-le-Spring the men would not allow their own water supply to be provided, and in many places the pitmen did all that in them lay to kill the goose which might some day lay golden eggs again, by molesting those who were pumping away the water which threatened to drown the collieries. All the riots were marked by dastardly cowardice. At Pelton Fell eight pit ponies were burned to death, and in no case did the men who had recourse to violence show fight when they were opposed by anything approaching to an adequate force. At Hebburn, for example, the pitmen turned out the street lamps and stoned the police, but when the police charged the pitmen fled helter-skelter, and those who were caught crouched upon the ground, crying for mercy so piteously that the sturdy constables of Newcastle passed them for the most part with a contemptuous kick. At last the military were called down to Hebburn, and five minutes after their arrival that colliery village was as dark and quiet as a city of the dead, though the hour was barely 9 p.m. The progress towards settlement was slow. The masters were united and resolved; the men were stubborn to the last degree, were living rent free, were paying nobody for anything which could be obtained on credit, were extorting credit by threats of taking away custom in the future, and had no confidence in their leaders. The end did not come for months; when it did come the men went back upon a reduction, having lost a vast sum in wages, having caused a great loss to the masters—a loss which could not fail to react upon the men—and having wrought incalculable havoc in the iron districts. Meanwhile, the South Wales miners, guided by the powerful hand of the Sliding Scale committee, upon which Sir William Lewis and Mr. W. Abraham, M.P., are the leading spirits, and the Northumbrian miners, guided principally by Mr. Burt, were meeting the depression in trade in the spirit of common sense. Of late, it should be added, strenuous efforts have been made to divorce the South Wales miners from the sliding scale and to induce them to join the Miners' Federation, but in spite of the fact that a reduction has been inevitable at the opening of the new year, these efforts have been without success.

Meanwhile, the Labour Commission has continued to hold sittings, and to hear heterogeneous evidence, but the reports of its proceedings have almost ceased to attract public attention, and it is doubtful whether men expect any fruit, other than a plentiful harvest of Blue-books, from its deliberations. The reasons of this state of the public mind are not far to seek. The Commission seems inclined, like Lord Tennyson's brook, to go on for ever. Witnesses come and witnesses go, complaining sometimes of grievances that are dead and gone, giving a great deal of irrelevant evidence, indulging in a vast amount of mutual recrimination, ventilating many crude schemes of municipalisation, of conciliation, and so forth. The Commission seems to have lost sight of the original terms of reference. It was appointed to inquire into disputes which had arisen recently in the United Kingdom, and to suggest such remedies as might seem appropriate, to find the causes of recent strikes and locks-out, and to see whether they could be avoided in the future. It is inquiring into the relation between employer and employed everywhere, on the Continent, at the Hague, for example—and in America; it is compiling a *précis* of an immense amount of literature; it is collecting information which may be useful and interesting some day to the student, but it is giving too much freedom to its witnesses, it lacks the practical spirit, it is not sufficiently careful of the present, and the world is moving onwards. Labour, in particular, is taking new steps. It has increased its representation in Parliament, and the labour party, with no object in life save that of increasing wages and shortening hours, will surely be troublesome to all political parties. This I say, well knowing the constituent units of the labour party—their fierce energy, their recklessness of consequences, and their impulsive ignorance. Labour, too, for the present, holds the London County Council in the hollow of its hand. Its representatives—for the Progressives are little more than labour representatives—have gone straight to the root of things and are endeavouring with apparent success to prescribe the wages which shall be paid, in the long run by the ratepayers, to the men who have placed the representatives of labour in power. There will be some who will say that from this point of view a year comparatively sterile of strikes has been more full of presage of trouble to come than many a turbulent year.

A TRUISM.
The independent testimony of scientific experts and the most eminent skin specialists award Pears' Soap the first position among toilet soaps.—[Advt.]

MR. ASQUITH ON BURIAL REFORM.

(*Standard.*)

The Home Secretary received on 6th January a deputation from the Church of England Burial Reform Association, who were instructed to ask, *inter alia*, for the appointment of a Minister of Health, an exhaustive inquiry into the effect of earth burial on the subsoil, water, &c., and the more careful certification of the fact and cause of death in every case. The deputation was introduced by the Duke of Westminster, and included the Bishop of Bedford, Sir Spencer Wells, Sir H. Thompson, Sir H. Roscoe, M.P., Sir G. Hunter, M.P., Dr. G. B. Poore (hon. secretary National Congress of Hygiene), Dr. Norman Kerr, Mr. Braxton Hicks, Mr. Seymour Haden, Mr. Smith Wright, M.P., the Archdeacon of London, Mr. G. R. Benson, M.P., and Mr. Morton, M.P.

The Duke of Westminster said his only claim to introduce the deputation was that he had been for many years connected with the Church of England Burial Reform Association. The general condition of sanitation was greatly improved, and to a certain extent satisfactory, but it was far from being perfect, because they had the authority of experts for the belief that thousands died annually from preventive diseases whose lives might otherwise have been preserved. In view of the possible, though he hoped not probable, recurrence of cholera this year, the case became still more urgent. They believed that the time had now come for the appointment of a Minister of the Crown specially charged with the health of the whole country, with experts under his ken, and with inspectors in various parts of the country, whose duties it would be to enforce in the strictest manner the laws relating to health, and who would be independent of the local authorities. The inspectors should have under their charge the important questions of the air we breathed, the water supply, the pollution of rivers, the housing of the poor, the isolation of cases of infectious disease, and the disposal of the dead. The memorial emanating from the Burial Reform Association aimed at bringing back the nation to the system indicated by the words "ashes to ashes, dust to dust," in contradistinction to the almost monstrous system of preserving for many years the bodies of the dead in a state of corruption that it was beyond the imagination to conceive—(hear, hear)—and that was a source of infinite danger, if not now, at least in future years, to the community. The present system was revolting to a degree and highly dangerous. (Hear, hear.) They asked the Government to institute an inquiry into the modes of burial, the present condition of the cemeteries, the effect of earth burial upon the air and the water percolating through the cemeteries, with a view to future legislation. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of Bedford and the deputation were exceedingly desirous that an inquiry should be instituted into the condition of things touched upon by the Duke of Westminster, and it was hoped that such an inquiry would lead to the establishment of a Board of Health, with a Minister of Health presiding over it, which could take complete and undivided charge of those sanitary matters which were now distributed among the offices belonging to the Home Office and the Local Government Board. It should be understood that the deputation were not there for the purpose of advocating either cremation or earth to earth burial. What they desired to urge on the right hon. gentleman was the necessity of a thorough and exhaustive inquiry into the questions they now submitted as deserving immediate consideration.

Sir Henry Roscoe said everybody admitted that the present system of burials was a scandal, the mode in which bodies were interred actually intensifying the danger to the public arising from the crowded state of our intra-mural burial grounds. He hoped that before long something would be done to put the sanitary arrangements of the country on a better and more satisfactory footing than at present.

Sir H. Thompson said it was one of the first duties of a State to obtain satisfactory evidence as to the fact and cause of death, and contended that the means employed in this country, although framed to fulfil that duty, were defective, and failed to a serious extent. The method now adopted was to obtain a written certificate from the medical man who had personally attended the deceased. He believed this plan produced a satisfactory result in the great majority of cases; but in many cases, where no doctor had been present, and evidence was most needed, no provision for any special medical examination and testimony was made, and registration was accepted without it, unless obviously suspicious circumstances became known to some one who would demand a coroner's inquiry. To remedy existing defects it appeared to him to be necessary—first, to ensure a somewhat more detailed inquiry for the certificate in all cases; secondly, a searching medical examination should be made compulsory in every case not attended by a qualified medical man. The body should be identified as that of the individual named, a duty not recognised by the present certificate. Then the certifier should state in every case the nature, duration, and complications of the fatal disease. Lastly, in every instance, the examination should be made as soon as possible after death, especially when the case was an exceptional one, the history of which was unknown, when it should be made by an expert. Moreover, whatever the destination of a body, whether burial or cremation, it was necessary to obtain the evidence respecting poison in doubtful cases while the body was above ground.

The Home Secretary, in reply, said—It seems to me that the demands you have made divide themselves into two classes—first, the general demand of a wide and far-reaching character for the appointment of a Minister of Health; and next the demand for specific and particular reforms in relation to the burial of the dead and the certification of death. The propriety or expediency of establishing a new department is not one for me; it is one that can only be determined by the Government as a whole, and you will therefore not expect me to do more than promise, as I very readily do, to be the vehicle of conveying to my colleagues the representations you have made. (Hear, hear.) But I should not be acting with perfect candour if I did not say that as far as my personal opinion goes I see very great difficulty in the way of acceding to your request. In these days State departments are not to be multiplied beyond necessity, and we are not without experience as to a Minister of Health. That experiment has been tried, and I do not believe that those who watched its operations regarded it as an unmixed success. Although, theoretically, the administration of the public health by two Government departments is open to objection on the grounds of symmetry and economy of working, yet I have not heard from you of any specific cases showing that that dual control has produced inconvenient or injurious effects. Moreover, there is in this country a legitimate jealousy on the part of the local authorities of excessive interference on the part of the central authority. I am not at all sure, speaking for myself, that the proper lines on which our system of local government ought to proceed in future are not those which have been followed for a considerable time past, that is to say, as a rule it lies in the initiative of the public health officers under the local authorities to prevent the London departments exercising a supervising control; the local authorities being confirmed by the central authority in what they have done well, while when they fail in their duty they are brought to book, and compelled to do what they ought to have done. At the same time, I do not wish to be understood as expressing a final or an irrevocable opinion on the subject, which I shall be happy to place before my colleagues in the Government. I now pass to the second set of questions that you have been good enough to put before me, those relating more particularly to the subject of the disposal of the dead and the ascertainment of the cause of death. Let me say in a sentence that I feel much indebted to Sir Henry Thompson for the very lucid memorandum that he read and has left with me; and I fully recognise the importance of the matter that he has called my attention to; and if, after consultation with my colleague, the president of the Local Government Board, I find that it is practicable to amend the system of certification, so as to bring it into more complete harmony with the requirements of public safety, I shall be very glad to associate myself with such measures as may be necessary to that end. With regard to the disposal of the dead, in some respects I think that the gentlemen who have spoken have a little undervalued the provisions of the existing law. For instance, the Bishop of Bedford spoke of the defective provision of mortuaries, referring, I understand, more especially to London. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, that applies to all urban sanitary authorities outside London, by the 141st section, any public authority may, and, if required by the Local Government Board, shall provide a proper place for the reception of dead bodies before interment, and make bylaws for the management and charges for the use of it. So that any local authority outside London failing to do so is neglecting its statutory power, and, if it fails to do so when required by the department it does not perform its duty. A similar provision is to be found as to London. The Public Health (London) Act, 1891, provides, by section 88, that every sanitary authority in London shall provide a proper place for the reception of dead bodies before interment. I would suggest that the Bishop of Bedford should represent to the sanitary authority failing to do this the provision in the Act, and that, if proper steps are not taken, he should bring the matter under the notice of the Local Government Board. Again, with regard to the overcrowding of cemeteries and burial grounds, may I point out that so far as churchyards are concerned there is a provision in the Acts 1852-53 which enables the Secretary of State of this office, on due representations made to him, to obtain an Order in Council to close them, and that without his consent a new ground cannot be opened? When nuisances of this kind are found to exist it is the duty of the persons who become cognisant of them to make representations to this office, and I can assure them that, as in the case of the Ardwick Cemetery, to which Sir H. Roscoe alluded, I shall always give the matter my closest attention. (Hear, hear.) Then I come to the disposal of the bodies of the dead. I strongly sympathise with the objections from time to time put forward to many of the features of our existing system of burial. I have no doubt that the practice of burying the dead in brick graves, and still more in what are called family vaults, has been productive of very serious public injury. There are many features connected with the present mode of burial that are certainly irrational, and probably from a sanitary point of view detrimental; but at the same time, as your speeches have shown, there is very far from being anything like common agreement, even among experts, as to what is the best and least objectionable substitute for the existing system. I was glad to hear that many speakers were not anxious to dogmatise—(hear, hear)—but were rather desirous of putting their case as a case for inquiry. I am inclined to go with you on that point. I think that a case for inquiry has been made out, and am most anxious to facilitate its being held by competent persons, so that it may result, if possible, in something like a practical remedy. (Hear, hear.) I cannot be expected to go further than that at this moment, or to pledge myself as to what particular form the inquiry shall take. But I will promise most readily to give my mind to the subject, and if I am able to devise, by consultation with others, some instrument of investigation which will command general respect, and will be able to receive the assistance of the opinions of those who have thought most on these subjects, and have given the study of experts to them, I should be most happy to have contributed all that it is in the power of a Minister of the Crown to contribute to the solution of this most vexed and most important question. (Hear, hear.) I thank you for the freedom with which you have spoken. I trust that some good may come from this interchange of views. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Westminster having thanked the Home Secretary, the deputation withdrew.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF ROBBER-CATCHING.

(*London Daily Telegraph.*)

A little book bearing the title of "Robbers' Record," and published for private circulation in California, is attracting some attention in the Western States of the American Union. The book in question is from the pen of Captain James B. Hume, who has been ceaselessly occupied for the last 35 years in catching robbers of stage-coaches and express waggons for Messrs. Wells, Fargo, and Co., in the mountains of California, Oregon, and other neighbouring States and territories. "The fact," says one of our Transatlantic contemporaries, "that Messrs. Wells, Fargo, and Company have for many years been the only carriers of gold, silver, and bank notes in all that wild Western mountain country has caused their stages to be objects of special regard to gentlemen of the road; so that the company has, in self-defence, been compelled to maintain a special detective bureau, at the head of which Captain Hume has carried on war for the purpose of capturing and punishing the robbers." War, indeed, it may truly be called, seeing that in the last seven years of which Captain Hume's book treats he has lost 43 men and 70 horses killed in actual fights with robbers, and has had many more of his band seriously wounded, so as to be disabled for further work. It is worthy of remark that there is a significant difference between the United States and Australia in the methods pursued for conveying bullion down from the mines to places of safety. In Australia the constabulary are required by law to provide what are called "gold escorts," which accompany the vehicle or vehicles that carry the precious metal from the mining camps of which such a capital description is given in that exciting Australian novel, "Robbery Under Arms." In the United States, on the other hand, the protection of their bullion is left to the miners or managers of mines to whom it belongs, and it is doubtful whether in this respect it is not safer to trust private enterprise than to lean upon official escorts. Be that as it may, few more interesting and exciting books than Captain Hume's "Robbers' Record" have appeared in the Western States for many a day. Some of the larcenous heroes—for thus they are regarded in the mountains—who figure in it are men of dauntless courage and inexhaustible resource, men who might have earned fame and fortune without difficulty in some commercial pursuit which gave scope for their good qualities. We learn without surprise that in Captain Hume's opinion the axiom "once a stage-robber always a stage-robber" applies to all the buccaneers with whom he has come in contact during his long career.

In confirmation of this truth a glance at Captain Hume's "Handbook to Crime" will show that a stage robber never leaves prison when he has served his term of penal servitude, or is pardoned, as constantly happens, by some tender-hearted and popularity-hunting Governor, except to make his way back with all possible speed to the nearest lonely mountain road upon which he may find a stage to stop. In a great majority of cases conviction promptly follows the offence, seeing that stage-robbers—or, as they are called in the West, "road agents"—although daring in the extreme when making the attack, are seldom clever at hiding or escaping. The history, for instance, is told of John J. Ivey, whose record is "thirteen robberies, twenty burglaries, eight times in prison, and six escapes from prison." Whether he left gaol by working out his full sentence, or by pardon, or by escape, he invariably lost not a moment in resuming his former life, with the usual result. One scoundrel named "Old Jim Smith" seems to have established a reputation for prison-breaking which Jack Sheppard might have envied. Every known method of getting from behind the bars has been practised again and again by this wily old sinner; and at last, after exhausting all other modes of regaining his liberty, he feigned insanity, and was transferred to an asylum, whence he escaped when he had regained his health; and, so far as we know, he is now once more "on the road." Captain Hume's favourite hero is, however, a man whose real name is Charles E. Bolton, but who is better known under the soubriquet of "Black Bart." He is incomparably the most picturesque character in this American "Newgate Calendar," and his courage and audacity in "sticking up," or robbing, a stage was more than equalled by his skill in escaping, thanks to his activity in climbing and extraordinary powers of running and walking over incredible distances. He is described as a man of good education, as a great reader, cool and self-possessed, neat and tidy in his dress, extremely polite and modest in his behaviour, highly respectable in appearance, and with an abhorrence of the profane and coarse language for which California is notorious. In addition, he is never known to gamble, and his investments in mining stocks have been always most shrewdly conducted. Black Bart is a native of New York, and is said to be now at large in the Cascade Mountains, whence we doubt not that he will be soon heard of again. After "holding up" a stage it is his custom to strike into the woods and mountains on foot, stopping neither for food nor sleep until he has reached some sanctuary where it is impossible to follow him. Before a week has passed he is at work on another road, and with the proceeds gained by robbing one or two more stages he gets back so quickly to San Francisco that no one suspects him of having ever left his comfortable home in that wonderful city. His quiet demeanour and respectable appearance disarm all suspicion that he could ever have played the part of a stage-robber, and such has been his success in concealing or disguising his features that he lived for years close to the detective station in San Francisco, and took his meals at a restaurant frequented by the police.

Few of the customers with whom Captain Hume has had to deal are as mild-mannered and gentlemanly as "Black Bart." That worthy has always made it his rule to abstain, if possible, from taking life, or even firing at anyone; but all his robberies of stages have been effected by himself alone. Very different is the character of another scoundrel, who goes by the name of *William Smith*, his real name being C. P. Weibusch. He is said to belong to a highly respectable German family in Chicago, and he makes it his invariable practice to carry no other weapon than a double-barrelled shotgun. At last this desperado's robberies grew so frequent and formidable that it became necessary for Captain Hume to take measures that he should be confined for life in the California State Prison. Before his conviction he robbed in one afternoon two stages and three private vehicles, compelling all the passengers to stand by the roadside until, in Captain Hume's language, "he had 13 men, 16 horses, and four vehicles under the control of his little shotgun." It is curious to find that so few Californian passengers are in the habit of carrying arms about their persons in a mountainous country where "road agents" are known to abound. Robberies of this kind would be impossible in the Southern States, where it is as much the custom to carry revolvers, and to use them too, as it is to put on an overcoat. One of the most desperate fights in which Captain Hume and his men were ever engaged took place in Nevada, where 12 of the most abandoned and violent prisoners broke loose one night from the Nevada State Penitentiary. The leader of the gang was a train-robber named Morton, who took to the mountains, accompanied by five members of his gang. They broke into a police-station in a little town called Bodie, and possessed themselves of some Winchester rifles, together with plenty of ammunition. Shortly afterwards they met a youth named Poor on horseback, with the United States mail in a leather bag slung over his shoulder, and fearing that he would betray them they shot him down with merciless cruelty and piled brushwood over his body. Captain Hume, however, was close on their track, accompanied by a large number of volunteers on horseback, whose assistance he had solicited before leaving Bodie. The whole countryside, in fact, was aroused, and the resistance made by the convicts was so desperate that three of Captain Hume's party were killed and nine wounded before the fight ceased. Morton and his intimate friend Burke were taken alive and strung up at once at the nearest tree; and their four companions were shot dead. The vast distances of unsettled and mountainous country in the Wild West lying between Nevada and the Pacific lend themselves to crimes of this description, and it is the opinion of Captain Hume that for many a decade to come the stages and express waggons owned by his employers, Messrs. Wells, Fargo, and Co., will continue to be exposed to similar attacks by marauders. At the time of Mr. Fargo's death, in 1881, the great company of which he was the life and soul owned a capital of nearly £4,000,000 and gave employment to about 6000 men. In the organisation and management of firms of this kind our American kinsmen are unsurpassed among civilised nations.

Dr. Fritz Noetling has been investigating the amber and jade mines of Upper Burmah, and sets forth the results of his inquiry in the new number of the Records of the Geological Survey of India. The strata in which the amber is found belong to the tertiary formation, probably to the lower miocene. Dr. Noetling does not think that Burmese amber would be received with much favour in Western markets—first, because it does not include the milky-white, cloudy variety which has for a long time been so much appreciated in Europe; second, because of its fluorescence. This is the bluish tinge which appears when the amber is looked at under a certain angle—a tinge which is sometimes so strong that fine yellow pieces seem to be of an ugly greenish colour.

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NEWS BY THE MAIL.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN ITEMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 3.

Believing that the time has arrived when statesmanship might effect a closer union between Great Britain and her dependencies, Lord Augustus Loftus has formulated a scheme for establishing a commercial unity with the colonies based upon freetrade, leaving both parties to the agreement complete liberty to arrange their tariffs with regard to foreign States. He regards commercial federation as urgent and essential, and he thinks that political federation will be the natural corollary to its establishment. His idea is to connect the colonies with Great Britain in one commercial union, and to unite them not only in name, but virtually as members of an Empire whose material interests and prosperity are intimately interwoven, thus founding the grandest and most powerful federation in the world. He believes that his scheme, which is fully set forth in an article contributed to a leading monthly magazine, possesses advantages which would commend it to Australians. In the first place it would leave the colonies full power to make their own fiscal arrangements for intercolonial federation, and also to formulate their own tariffs in regard to foreign Powers, subject to the assent and ratification of the Crown; it would leave them free to form one Dominion, as in the case of Canada; and under it they might enjoy the maritime protection of Great Britain and the advantages of the diplomatic and consular system of the mother country in all parts of the globe. Lord Augustus is confident that the adoption of his scheme would increase the productiveness and wealth of the colonies.

After having devoted columns to the description of the agricultural and mineral resources of Queensland, Miss Shaw is now turning her able pen to the pastoral interests of the colony. She is evidently deeply impressed with the possibilities of this great industry. She endeavours to remove some misconceptions which the labour leaders are fond of emphasising. For instance, she points out that it is a confusion of ideas to talk of "absenteeism" as being equally an evil in the case of a Queensland squatter as it might be in that of the owner of a pleasure property in Ireland. In the one case the property must be regarded as an industrial undertaking which must be successfully conducted by the paid representatives of the owner in his absence. In the other case the property might be left altogether unimproved while the owner was away. Miss Shaw states that her experience goes to show that the "managed" estates exhibited evidences of prosperity, development, and provision for the comfort of the hands employed, which place them at the head of the list of pastoral properties. Miss Shaw writes with sympathy, but not effusion, with regard to the labour which is dependent upon this industry. She had some opportunities of testing the reality of their grievances, and considers that there is a very large percentage of decent, intelligent, and thoroughly respectable men who are not only dissatisfied with the existing conditions, but are determined they shall be mended. She describes with considerable humour a meeting which she attended at a woolshed to hear the general organiser of a district hold forth. The scene impressed her, and elicited the comment that the labour party in Australia appeared to have "larrikins at the tail, inept chatterers at the head, and the great mass of good men silent in the middle."

The intelligence of the outbreak of a revolution in Hawaii would probably have aroused more interest in this country had not the public mind been concentrated upon issues of much more political importance. As it is, but little surprise or indignation is expressed at the *coup* of American planters who are supposed to have adopted revolution as the most direct way of enabling them to participate in the bounties which the American Republic pays for all sugar grown on American territory. The Queen is represented as having been guilty of tyrannical conduct in desiring to disfranchise the foreign element in Hawaii, and her version of the dispute has not as yet been made very clear. Both parties have representatives in the United States who are hurrying to Washington for the purpose of urging their respective claims. A noisy, but it is believed inconsiderable, party is urging the annexation of the group, but there are many indications that the Democrats are indisposed to favour such a departure from the traditional policy of the Republic. The British press discusses the matter with its customary phlegm, and, while opposed to any attempt to hand the islands over to America, is quite disposed to institute a joint control of the Powers interested in the islands, somewhat on the lines of the administration which has been tried without very brilliant results in Samoa. The Germans appear disinclined to take a hand in the business, though not indisposed to grant concessions to America at Hawaii on condition that the Republic withdraws its interest in Samoa. The French Government have been silent on the matter, though it has been pointed out in the Paris press that in 1846 France and England guaranteed the independence of the Hawaiian kingdom, and that America at the same time gave a solemn pledge to respect the autonomy of the little native State.

It would seem impossible to suspect the heir to a dukedom who has married a princess of the blood royal of England, and who has occupied the post of Governor-General of Canada, of disloyalty; and yet such a charge has been brought by implication against the Marquis of Lorne. At the last public meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute Lord Lorne wrote to Mr. F. P. de Labilliere a letter in which he assigns some rather singular reasons why it was not the interest of Great Britain to maintain a policy of selfish isolation as against the colonies. He recalls the heavy penalty which Great Britain had to pay for the exhibition of a little carelessness in allowing cruisers to escape from neutral ports at the time of the American war, and suggests that terrible consequences might ensue if in time of war a few such cruisers were to be allowed carelessly to escape from our numerous colonial ports. While the mother country could not punish the colonies for such carelessness it was open to them to effectually punish Great Britain for not being sufficiently careful of their interests during times of peace. The Marquis of Lorne has apparently been seriously taken to task for having at a meeting of colonists suggested to them the commission of deliberate acts of the grossest treachery if Great Britain did not comply to their every wish. Of course such a strained interpretation as this never occurred to any of the colonists who heard the somewhat rambling communication of the Marquis read. His phraseology was not happy, but no one would probably be more surprised than Lord Lorne at the construction placed upon his words in certain quarters.

Mr. W. Saville-Kent, F.L.S., brought home from Queensland two specimens of Australian birds—Podargus strigoides—which closely resemble the European fern owl, but which is known throughout the colonies as the "More-pork," from the belief that the note actually produced by the true owl Ninox boobook, but wrongly attributed to its bush companion, suggests this compound word. A remarkable feature associated with ... birds is the ... extreme versatility of attitude and expression. This has induced Mr. Saville-Kent to utilise a series of pictures which he has obtained from this single pair of birds, for the decoration of stationery and menus. Some of his illustrations of the protean aspects affected by these owls are very amusing, and should render his idea of utilising their peculiarities a popular and remunerative one.

The unexpected success of the Queensland loan has set the quidnuncs speculating as to how it was engineered. Sir James Garrick's explanation—and the whole operation was left in his hands—is very simple. He recognised at the outset that the brokers must be conciliated, and that their support could only be obtained by making it worth their while to work for, and not against the success of the loan. Arrangements were therefore made with 30 brokers in the city, they constituting themselves into a syndicate, and practically underwrote the loan at a figure which left them an assurance of profit, even if no premium were obtained. As the public responded to the persuasive pressure which was put upon them from various directions the syndicate was able to pocket a very handsome commission without incurring any monetary risk. The Agent-General for Queensland is very proud of his success, and is the recipient of congratulations from all sides.

Captain Andrew Abercrombie Jopp, who was secretary to the New South Wales Government Agency in London some 15 or 16 years ago, died this week. He had been acting for many years as Director-General of Stores at the Indian Office, but retired in 1891 upon a pension.

The dinner which the Queensland Meat Export Agency Company gave at the Hotel Metropole this day week to celebrate the commencement of the business operations in London was attended by a number of British officials who will have a potent voice in determining whether Australian frozen meat shall be introduced into the two great defensive services of the country. So far as can be gleaned those influential gentlemen are not indisposed to give the experiment a second trial, though they are careful to point out that the first, which was made some five years ago, was not a success. Two officers—one in the navy and the other in the army—urged the extension of the experiment far beyond Gibraltar, one going so far as to say he hoped to see depots established not only at the stations in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, but throughout India and the Far East, being confident that the British soldier would be physically better for the wholesome succulent Australian beef and mutton with which he could be supplied, while, in the long run, the authorities would find the supply both cheaper and better than the existing arrangements permitted.

NOTES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Sir Gerald Portal, whose mission to Uganda had primacy of mention among the references of the Speech from the Throne to matters not distinctively "foreign affairs," has (remarks a writer in the *Evening News and Post*) already travelled in what seems an incredibly short time several hundred miles from the coast. The letters which friends in London have received from members of the commission indicate that, while they are keeping in view the diplomatic character of their expedition, they are not ignoring the opportunities, with which their line of march is sprinkled, for very fine sport. It is a case of big men after big game, for all the members of the commission are tall, handsome fellows, and renowned for physical prowess. Sir Gerald is a crack polo player; Mr. Berkeley is famous for the speed with which he can run a hurdlerace, carrying safely a large number of eggs; Lieutenant Arthur is noted for his agility at gymkhana meetings; and Captain Portal, Sir Gerald's brother, is an all-round athlete.

The new coinage is in such forward preparation that some of the new pieces will be ready in a fortnight, writes a London paper on 3rd February. The new Queen's head upon all the coins is the work of Mr. T. Brock, R.A., and is very bold and effective. The difficulty of treating the crown has been solved by converting it into a tiara which covers the brows and the head about as far as the ears, where it is hidden by the folds of a veil, which fall gracefully down to the shoulders. Her Majesty is represented as wearing the ribbon and star of the Garter and the Koh-i-noor. Apart from the alterations upon individual coins the chief changes that will be noticed when the new money comes into circulation are two. The value is clearly stated on every silver coin, with the exception of the 4s piece, which, now that the double florin is about to be withdrawn, is considered to be too distinctive to need to be marked with its denomination. The addition to the legend upon every coin of the words "Ind. Imp."—Empress of India—was sanctioned by the late Government and approved by the present, and will commend itself to most people as a very proper development of "Imperialism."

Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia, is coming to Rome in May to convey the felicitations of the Antipodean Catholics to Leo XIII. on the occasion of his episcopal jubilee. He is bringing, also, something more substantial than verbal congratulations—£2000 to wit, in the shape of Peter's Pence. He will be the bearer of a monster address from the Australian Catholic Young Men's Societies to the Pope.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, 2nd February, Colonel Saunderson resumed the debate on the Address. In the course of his remarks he said Ulster would never submit to Home Rule, and if the present Government insisted on a Home Rule measure for Ireland, they must take the serious consequences, for Ulster might even feel itself justified to shed blood.

The hon. and gallant gentleman next condemned the release of the men who had been sentenced for the murder of District-Inspector Martin at Gweedore, led on by that ruffian, that murderous ruffian, M'Fadden. ("Order," and cries of "Withdraw.")

An Hon. Member (excitedly): The expression is a ruffianly expression.

Mr. John Dillon: Is the hon. member entitled to say a priest is a murderous ruffian? (Cries of "Withdraw.")

Colonel Saunderson: I will withdraw nothing. I did not call him a murderer. I said "murderous ruffian." ("Oh, oh! and cries of "Withdraw.")

The Speaker appealed to the hon. member to say nothing to unnecessarily exasperate feeling.

Mr. O'Brien: I beg to move that the hon. gentleman be no longer heard.

The Speaker said he would not put the motion.

Mr. Gladstone, in the interest of the honour and dignity of the House, appealed to the House to bring to a close this scene as soon as possible. He appealed to the Irish members to restrain themselves, and he appealed to Colonel Saunderson not to speak of a gentleman, who was held by many in the highest respect, as a murderous ruffian.

Mr. Balfour joined in hoping the scene would now close.

Colonel Saunderson then withdrew the expression "murderous ruffian" and substituted that of "excited politician." (Laughter.)

A Dalziel telegram from San Antonio, Texas, 2nd February, says:—News has been received from Burnet, a post village not far from here, that Mary Ellis, a young coloured woman, barely 20 years of age, was lynched last night by a body of masked men, and that it has already since been demonstrated that she was entirely innocent of the crime for which her life was taken. The girl was a nursemaid in the family of a well-to-do farmer named Parker, living some miles from Burnet. Three or four days ago two of the children were found to have been poisoned, and one of them died. Suspicion pointed to the girl, and in her fright she committed the error of running away. The case, however, had been placed in the hands of the local police, and they, suspecting a neighbouring farmer named Robinson, who bore a grudge against the Parkers, proceeded quietly to find and arrest him. In the meanwhile the news of the unfortunate girl's flight had spread throughout the district, and very soon a mob assembled with the avowed intention of hunting her down and lynching her. The Parkers endeavoured to explain that it might be a mistake, and that strong suspicion pointed in another direction. The lynchers were, however, obdurate, and after a search of three hours they found the girl hiding in a barn some few miles away. In spite of her supplications they dragged her to a tree, and gave her five minutes in which to say her prayers. The scene that followed was inexpressibly touching. The young girl, resigning herself to her fate, fell on her knees, and, surrounded by about 300 men, buried her face in her hands and prayed. Five minutes later she was dangling from the limb of a tree; and the mob, after discharging a gun or two at the body, left it swinging in the air. It is now reported that at almost the identical moment when the lynchers were taking the young girl's life John Robinson, the man suspected of poisoning the children, was caught by the police, and at once confessed.

The sites proposed for the Paris exhibition of 1900 are under discussion (says the *Builder*); one project succeeds another, but nothing like a decision has been arrived at. The proposer of one of these schemes, M. Saint-Lanne, has commissioned two able decorators, MM. Hista and Chaperon, to execute a model showing the immense agglomeration of buildings which he proposes to construct behind the Auteuil Viaduct, on both banks of the Seine, and which will cover about 150 acres. Taking the river as a base, M. Saint-Lanne places upon it a bridge terrace of enormous proportions, the four towers of which will be connected with the palace of electricity, and with a "Tour Ville," in 45 stories, to contain 2000 apartments, a theatre, a bathing establishment, gardens, restaurants, &c., on the right bank, and on the axes of the terrace will be a "Place des Nations" 400 metres in length by 200 in width, abutting on the Palace of Electricity, to be built in steel, and of which the highest lantern will overtop the Eiffel Tower. At the centre of the place is to be a State pavilion, around which will be grouped the foreign exhibition departments. On the left bank will be the pavilions of machinery, industries, and transport, the agricultural exhibition, the colonial and Ministerial exhibitions. Such is the project, of which we give an account as a curiosity, and without the least belief in its accomplishment, considering the restricted and economical ideas of most of the members of the organising committee appointed by the Government.

The experiment with the electric light in London omnibuses has been so satisfactory that arrangements have been made for its being installed in the whole of the vehicles of the two leading companies. Two lamps are to be placed in each omnibus. The portable lamps provided for the use of the ticket inspectors are also giving satisfaction.

In one respect (observes the *Pall Mall Gazette*) the late Mr. J. G. Blaine was a fortunate man. He had a devoted and talented woman for his wife, and some part of what success he won in the world of politics was due to her tactful help. Deep sympathy is felt with her in her new affliction which has just fallen upon her house, for the death of her husband comes at a comparatively brief interval after the loss of her two sons and her favourite daughter. Mrs. Blaine's maiden name was Harriet Stanwood. The Stanwoods were originally a Massachusetts family, but at the close of the last century some of them settled in Maine, and it was at Augusta, the State capital, that Harriet Stanwood was born in 18[illegible]. She started in life as a school teacher, and while teaching at Millersburg, in Kentucky, she made the acquaintance of a young man who was acting as professor of mathematics at the State Military Institute at Blue Lick Springs. The young professor was James Gillespie Blaine, and a brief courtship ended happily in marriage. It was at his wife's suggestion that Blaine gave up mathematics for journalism, and moved into her native town, where, beginning as a newspaper reporter, he found his way into politics, and at length was elected Speaker of the Maine Legislature. From the local politics of Maine he passed on to the Congress at Washington, first as a member of the Lower House, and later as a Senator. During this period Mrs. Blaine became a figure in Washington society.

The new President of the United States has a fondness for walking sticks with a history, or with some peculiar and eccentric feature. Mr. Grover Cleveland will probably take into the White House with him a unique private exhibition of canes, shillelaghs, knuckle-dusters, and stout patriarchal staffs. The Czar of All the Russias is reputed to devote attention to the steady enlargement of his grand collection of birds' eggs, and to the bettering of the postage stamps in his magnificent albums. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Czar's brother-in-law, is also an ardent philatelist. The late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon had a notable assortment of the comic pictures in which he appeared. It was a staple amusement for visitors to his home. At one time Mr. Gladstone was amongst the anxious and eager collectors of old china. And, true to the distinguishing trait of his character, he went into the hobby with zeal and enthusiasm. It is understood, however, that he has abandoned this particular pursuit and broken up his collection. Lord Beaconsfield owned an extensive collection of pipes, usually with some notable association clinging thereto. It is, indeed, the "record" that is behind the items gathered together which often accounts for the beginning, and then for the continuance, of the collector's fancy. There is this simple and adequate explanation of Mr. Henry Irving's hoard of relics, properties—stage and personal—of Edmund Kean. It accounts for the little bundle of eye-glasses which we are told Miss Ellen Terry preserves with religious care. They have been the close companions of distinguished men and women. Sir Morell Mackenzie's, Sir Arthur Sullivan's, Mr. Whistler's, Mr. Henry Irving's—all are included. A number of ordinary-looking clay pipes are favoured by the eminent French novelist, Alphonse Daudet. They are very old, and were once the property of Gustave Flaubert, the author of "Madame Bovary."

The two Scotch cyclists—Messrs. Robert Kerr, of Aberdeen, and Donald M'Guire, of Dundee—who some 15 months ago rode round Europe on bicycles, left London on the 28th January for Naples, to join the Orient line steamer Oroya, en route for Australia. Their journey is undertaken with the sole object of riding from Melbourne across Australia to Port Darwin. They intend returning to Melbourne from Port Darwin on their machines, but by a slightly different route.

The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour has accepted the presidency of the Society for Psychical Research for 1893.

A discovery in anaesthetics is being a good deal talked about in medical circles in Vienna. Heretofore chloroform and cocaine were the two agencies employed by surgeons to deaden or minimise physical pain during serious operations. But neither is wholly free from danger. Chloroform cannot be administered with safety to persons suffering from heart disease, poverty of the blood, &c., and cocaine injections under the skin have more than once had exceedingly deleterious effects. The London *Daily Telegraph* says that Dr. K. L. Schleich has now discovered that absolute local immunity from pain, even during protracted operations, can be obtained without resorting to general narcosis of the patient, so that a sufferer may remain perfectly conscious during the amputation of his hand or foot without undergoing the tortures so often inflicted on the battle-field, or exposing himself to the danger of syncope ever present in the operating-room. It appears that subcutaneous injections of a solution of sugar, nay, even of simple cold distilled water, will produce exactly the same local anaesthetic effects as cocaine. This discovery has already borne the test of numerous experiments. The explanation of the phenomenon is simple; local insensibility to pain is caused in the case of cocaine by purely chemical changes; while cold water acts mechanically by means of high pressure and low temperature. Under the influence of the high pressure and sudden lowering of temperature, the blood and lymph are driven from the region operated upon to places where the pressure is less. The tissue is thus deprived of its supply of blood, and temporary paralysis of the nerves results.

Mr. Francis Galton, lecturing on 27th January, at the Royal Institution, explained some experiments he had been making on the subject of pictorial telegraphy. He had experimented with the profile of a Greek girl, and found, by a form of letters and dots, this picture could be telegraphed from America for £8. For this purpose he had taken a paper facsimile of a mariner's compass, using only the alternate points. Against each of the 16 points he placed a letter running from A to P. With these almost any number of outlines could be formed, and when the letters had been transmitted the only thing to be done to reproduce the picture was to take the paper compass, which he called the protractor, hold it against a piece of paper, and prick dots against the letters. He had also been able to produce a map of England by this method. Of course, the whole 32 points of the compass could be used, giving scope for more complicated drawings. Dots did not give continuous lines; but when the dots were small the difference was very slight. For instance, 300 [illegible] to the inch appeared to the naked eye as a continuous line at a distance of only a foot. There was just a perceptible difference of optical continuity, and his experiments showed that this slight difference had given us a new power that had practicable bearings, for undoubtedly it would be found of great use to be able to transmit pictorial descriptions of events in distant parts of the world by telegraph.

The Prague newspapers this morning (writes a London paper on 2nd January) give long accounts of a terrible mining disaster which occurred yesterday at Ossegg, in the Dux coalfield. They agree in estimating the loss of life at 150. From 50 to 80 men are still entombed in the Fortschritt pit, and are believed to be beyond all hope of rescue. The explosion of firedamp occurred yesterday morning in the Fortschritt Mine at Dux. Only half of the morning shift had gone down the pit. The men in the descending cage were hurled against the sides by the force of the concussion, and received frightful injuries. When the cage was pulled up it was found that 10 of the occupants were dead, and that 15 were badly injured. Owing to the wreckage with which the galleries became obstructed after the explosion, the rescue parties could only make their way very slowly into the mine, and the fate of the men in the interior of the workings was long left in doubt. It now appears as if the worst fears will prove justified. Up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon 17 dead and 30 injured men had been brought to bank, and it was then estimated that the number of deaths would be no less than 80. Crowds of people, composed for the most part of relatives of the entombed miners, assembled at the pit's mouth, and when reports were circulated of the terrible nature of the disaster the people became frantic and assumed a threatening attitude. A large force of gendarmes was consequently ordered to the spot to preserve order. Six medical men are in attendance upon the injured. The owner of the mine is named Herr Jansen.

According to a Dalziel correspondent there is grave reason for stating that in the highest circles in Berlin the long-threatened attack on Germany by Russia is looked upon as almost certain to be made in the coming spring. The movement of troops in Poland is being carried on upon an unprecedented scale, and only one more division of infantry is required to complete the concentration which has been in progress for the past six years. The railways necessary to carry supplies to these troops are practically complete, but in spite of the severity of the weather work is being continued. The entrenched camp at Lomtza, near Bielostock, now contains 200,000 men. All is now ready for action. France, it is to be noted, will in the regular course of retirement lose next year her last contingent of veterans. Time consequently presses. The fact that Russia does not yet possess the new rifle constitutes no hindrance to action. Tacticians of the leading schools, headed by General Dragomiroff, are even opposed in principle to the adoption of the repeating rifle. They believe that the man is of more consequence than the weapon. The financial embarrassment of Russia forms the chief factor in the hope for the maintenance of peace; but history shows that poverty never yet prevented war.

It is said that, under pressure from his friends, Mr. J. J. O'Kelly has discontinued his libel action in respect of Major Le Caron's book. It is understood that while Mr. Heinemann withdrew the statement complained of, and reissued the book thus expurgated, Major Le Caron stood to his guns, and declined to be a party to the apology. The action against him, therefore, still remained pending. Now, however, he has the satisfaction of seeing it withdrawn unconditionally.

Telegrams from Belgrade, published in Vienna (says the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent), affirm that Mr. Gladstone, during his sojourn at Biarritz, contributed materially to bring about the reconciliation between King Milan and Queen Natalie. King Milan is said to have informed one of the Servian Regents that his reconciliation with Queen Natalie was solely effected in the interests of the dynasty, and that neither he nor the Queen intended to depart from their present relations to the State. It is stated, also, that a remarriage is contemplated.

It is stated that Mr. Phil May will leave London early next year for Japan, China, India, and probably Australia, New Zealand, and the United States on a sketching tour for the *Graphic*.

An appalling ordeal (says *Vanity Fair*) awaits the public entry of the Princess Royal of Roumania into Bucharest. In compliance with an ancient custom, a deputation of peasants will present "the bread of welcome" to Princess Marie. This national dish is a cake composed of garlic, pig's blood, honey, and bean flour. It is baked in wood-ashes; and not to partake freely of this dainty would give mortal offence to the young bride's future subjects.

BANKING RETURNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The table of banking returns published each quarter can scarcely be regarded as forming a fair representation of the positions of the various banking institutions mentioned therein, in so far as the figures given refer only to the business carried on in New South Wales, whereas almost all of the banks have branches in other parts of Australasia. It is true that the totals of capital and reserves belonging to each bank appear in the returns of this colony, but this conveys the impression that the shareholders' funds bulk much more largely than is really the case when it is considered that against this capital have also to be set all the obligations incurred in the other colonies. It must be remembered that while the banks furnish separate returns of their operations in the various colonies, they are each worked as one concern, and it is better to show that their position on the whole is a safe and sound one, than to give rise to misconception by the partial and misleading view of an institution as it appears in one colony. A summary of the totals of advances, deposits, coin, &c., of the different colonies certainly does come out in the daily papers, but that gives no indication of the position of each individual bank. It is to be presumed that when the colonies are federated there will be but one set of banking returns published, embracing the whole of Australasia, and then there will be no difficulty in understanding the relative position and strength of each of the colonial banks. As the Oriental Bank has now been removed from the list of those trading in the colonies, it can now be said that the stability of any Australasian bank cannot be endangered by causes operating outside of these colonies, or having nothing to do with colonial products. In the growing commerce of Australasia there is abundance of lucrative legitimate business for the various banks, and any encouragement given to land and share speculation can only result in checking that bona fide industry on which true banking relies for custom.

I am, &c., J. A. H.

THE WOOL TRADE.

MARCH 8.

Since the auctions held in Sydney a week ago but little business has eventuated by private treaty, owing to the limited supply and to the miscellaneous character of the wools now arriving in this centre. Some few of the lots withdrawn from sale have been cleared out, but the fresh arrivals are for the most part being held for inclusion in the sales which will take place on 14th and 15th instant. A good inquiry has, however, been experienced, buyers being fully prepared to pay fair-times value for any good shipping lines of either scoured or greasy that may be left in the market. The fact that, viewed as a whole, the result of the January-February sales in London cannot be regarded as satisfactory to shippers of New South Wales produce in no way deters business, the hope that during the current year some improvement in values will be witnessed, being perhaps as freely indulged in now as it was at the commencement of the season. As a consequence prices continue to rule extremely firm, and on a level slightly above existing European parity of value. The following may be accepted as rates now current in the Sydney market:—

Description.	Superior.	Good.	Medium.	Inferior.
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
G. fleece ...	—	7¾ to 8¾	6¼ to 7½	5 to 6
G. pieces ...	—	6½ to 7	5 to 6	3½ to 4¼
G. bellies ...	—	4½ to 4¾	3½ to 4	2½ to 3½
G. lambs ...	—	6½ to 7½	5 to 6	3 to 4½
G. crossbred	—	8 to 8¾	7 to 7½	6 to 6½
S. fleece ...	16 to 18	13½ to 15	12 to 13	10 to 11½
S. pieces ...	12 to 13½	10½ to 11½	9 to 10	7 to 8½
S. bellies ...	11 to 12	9½ to 10½	8 to 9	5½ to 7½
S. locks ...	5 to 5½	7 to 7½	6 to 6½	4 to 5½
W. fleece ...	—	10 to 10½	9 to 9½	7½ to 8½

The deep-sea exports of wool from Sydney and Newcastle since 1st July last, as compared with shipments during a corresponding period in the preceding season, are as follow:—

From Sydney.		Bales.
Catterthun (s.), March 1 ...	...	44
Australasian (s.), March 3 ...		1,053
Himalaya (s.), March 4 ...	...	1259
		2,359
Brought forward		514,092
Total from Sydney		516,451

	Bales.
From Newcastle. ...	52,779
Total since July 1, 1892 ...	569,230
Same period last season	558,062
Increase	11,168

The course of the London market from 28th January to 1st February is indicated by the following list of sales of New South Wales wools effected during the dates mentioned:—Greasy: G&HS over Curranyalpa, 80 bales at 7¼d, 6¾d, 6½d, 6d, 5¾d; Suttor over Boyd, 100 bales at 8d, 7½d, 7d, 5d; Horseshoe over Howling, 130 bales at 8d, 7¼d, 7d, 6½d, 6¼d, 6d; S&H over Baden Park, 300 bales at 7¼d, 6¾d, 6½d, 5¾d, 5½d; Goonoo Goonoo over PRL&MCo, 650 bales at 12½d, 12d, 11¼d, 11d, 10¾d, 9½d, 7¾d, 7d, 6¾d, 6¼d; M&L over Corona, 460 bales at 7¾d, 7¼d, 7d, 6¾d; MKy over Pullaming, 60 bales at 8d, 7¾d, 7½d, 7¼d, 7d, 5½d; RS over Bolaire, 420 bales at 7¾d, 7d, 6¾d, 6½d, 6¼d, 6d; AL in diamond, Colly Creek, 90 bales at 9d, 8½d, 6¾d, 5½d; TL over Bringagee, 250 bales at 8d, 7½d, 7¼d, 7d, 6¾d; Ungaree, 110 bales at 9d, 8d, 7¾d, 5¾d; G and HS over Bathurst, 100 bales at 9½d, 8½d, 8d, 7¾d, 6½; Florida, 100 bales at 9d, 8¾d, 7¾d, 6½d; BOB over Cultowa, 320 bales at 7¼d, 7d, 6¾d, 6½d, 6d, 5½d; M1K over Parnestman, 60 bales at 7½d; Mollo, 160 bales at 6½d, 6¼d. Scoured: Mollo, 150 bales at 13d, 12½d, 12d, 11d; P&W over Eroungella, 400 bales at 14d, 13½d, 13d, 12½d, 11½d, 11d; A. Tobin and Son over Lua Springs, 50 bales at 19½d, 18d, 17d, 15d, 13½d; AC over Byron, 80 bales at 14d, 13d, 12½d, 10½d; PMy over Northampton, 240 bales at 14½d, 14d, 13½d, 13d, 12½d; the highest figures being for fleece, and many of the lower ones for skirting.

Cablegrams received in wool circles this week have contained some few items which we are happy to say are not without encouragement to shippers and to the trade generally. In London wool values are reported to be ruling firm, and one or two private firms are understood to have received news of an actual, though slight, advance in the "futures" market on the Continent. Recent advices from the manufacturing districts afford evidence of a fair consumption, but it is not as yet admitted that business is being done on terms profitable to the manufacturer. The supply of the staple this year is, however, not by any means likely to be in excess of legitimate trade requirements, and if this improvement in prices on the Continent is confirmed, shippers will look forward to the opening of the April-May series of sales in London with more confidence than they were inclined to indulge in at the close of the January-February auctions a fortnight or so ago.

By a large section of the German trade the "futures" market appears to be regarded with anything but favour, and we learn with much satisfaction that organised efforts are being made by many of the leading spinners and manufacturers in Germany to put an end to, or at least curtail the growth of what is after all a mere system of gambling, prejudicial alike to the interests of both the producer and consumer. The Continental term markets are well-known to be a creation of recent years, and so far the business transacted in them has been chiefly confined to River Plate produce. This is due to some extent to the different degrees of quality in Australian staple, which has not, on this account, lent itself so readily to the operations of the "bulls" and "bears" operating in Antwerp, Leipsic, and other centres, in which this form of speculation is indulged in. In a word, Australian wools are too good for term market dealings, whereas South American wool, though vastly inferior in nearly all respects, appears to furnish a more even standard, or type of quality, without which the business of the term market could not be carried on. In addition to irregularity in the quality of the Australasian supply selling forward in the face of the immense spot opportunities afforded in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and London can only be fraught with danger at the best of times. Through the medium of the "futures" market millions of pounds of tops which never existed are turned over with the result that consumers find it difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the real position of the raw article. The prosecution of sound business is thus hindered to the disadvantage of growers who will without doubt join in wishing that at least some measure of success may result from the movement now being made in Germany with a view to checking the growth of an unhealthy branch of the industry.

Mr. Grover Cleveland assumed office on the 4th instant, and we are thus brought one step nearer to the time when the development of the direct trade in wool between this colony and the United States will be no longer checked by the existing restrictive tariff which, while inimical to the interests of our pastoralists, has at the same time so cramped the energies of American manufacturers as to render them quite unable to compete successfully even in their own markets with English and Continental rivals, to whom the free use of the great wealth of raw material produced in Australasia has not been denied. This has been particularly the case in the production of the best classes of goods. It is also worthy of note that woolgrowers in the United States have never received lower prices for their produce than during the past two years during which the M'Kinley tariff has been in force. That a special session of Congress would be held to deal with the wool duties seemed at one time possible. A cablegram received to-day, however, states that no extra session of the United States Congress will be held to deal with the question of the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act; and we infer from this that other matters also will be allowed to stand over and take their proper turn when Congress meets in December. We have at various times since the Presidential election stated our belief that no alteration in the tariff on wool would take place during 1893. Our latest advices from the States are to the effect that up to the end of January last there was nothing in the course of trade from which to infer that a change in the economic policy of the Government was probable within a year or so, and it is more than likely that our next clip will be shorn and marketed before the much desired fiscal changes take place in the United States. When Congress does sit it is possible that the Conservative element of the Democratic party may influence and dominate whatever tariff legislation is formulated. In Boston it is, however, regarded as probable that both consumers and speculators will take the field as the current year progresses, and place themselves in a position to take advantage of any modification in the tariff. And in the event of a movement of this kind taking place, growers may possibly derive a larger measure of good from anticipatory business than would accrue to them if any changes that may come during Mr Cleveland's tenure of office were made at once, and all uncertainty regarding the future was removed. That changes in the direction of freer trade in the United States, and especially in wool, will be made in the not distant future, is regarded as a certainty.

By mail we learn that final arrangements have now been made for the carrying on of the American branch of the firm of Salt and Co., at Bridgeport, by a new company, the capital of which is 100,000dol. Mr. C. F. Stead, son of Mr. Charles Stead, the managing director of the old firm at Saltaire, near Bradford, is one of the managers of the new company, and in this capacity will be associated with Messrs. J. W. and R. Pearson, two other Saltaire managers. Regarding the more important scheme of transferring the renowned Saltaire mills and business to a syndicate, some delay is understood to have occurred in bringing matters into definite shape. The great mills are not, however, being allowed to remain idle, the business of the firm being to all intents and purposes now managed by a syndicate, the members of which are Mr. Isaac Smith (John Smith and Sons), Mr. John Maddocks, Mr. James Roberts, gentlemen of great influence in the Bradford trade, and Mr. J. Rhodes, an extensive colliery proprietor of Pontefract, Yorkshire.

THE TRADES DISPUTES ACT.

PROPOSAL FOR DEALING WITH SMALL STRIKES.

In the early part of last year a meeting of representatives from the Trade Unions in the colony was called by the Council of Arbitration in connection with the working of the Trades Disputes Act of 1892. At that meeting the following suggested rule was submitted to those present with a request that it would be taken into consideration by the unions:—"Whenever a dispute or claim shall arise between 10 or more members of this union and their employer or employers, and no settlement can be privately arrived at by the parties thereto, the same shall be referred to conciliation under the Trades Disputes Act, with a reference, if needed, to the Council of Arbitration; and in the latter case the award of the arbitrators shall be accepted by this union on behalf of its members." Subsequently the Clerk of Awards wrote to all the unions in question requesting information to be supplied to him with regard to their views upon the rule. Many replies have already been received. It has been pointed out that members of certain trades are rarely employed to the number of 10 by any one employer, while 10 is the minimum limit of the number forming a body of applicants who can apply under the Act. Employees fewer in number than 10 having a dispute with their employer cannot, dissassociated from others, avail themselves of the benefit of the Act. The effect of this is practically to exclude them from the operations of the Act, unless in the event of a movement coincidentally by several sets of employees in the service of more than one individual employer. It was not the intention of the Legislature to create courts to deal with individual disputes between master and man; but, having regard to the number of cases in which sets of three or four employees are working in the service of one employer, and the desirableness of placing at their services an easy and expeditious method of adjusting disputes that may arise between them, the Clerk of Awards considered that possibly such cases as those referred to might be met by the adoption of a system similar in principle to that embodied in the Queensland Act, by which conciliation magistrates have been appointed to deal with all classes of disputes between individual and individual. Operations in the present case would of course be confined to industrial disputes. The procedure would be very simple. An agreement would be committed to writing, and being signed by both parties might be placed in the custody of the department, and would of course be as binding on the parties as any other written instrument of a similar kind. A memorandum was accordingly drawn up, after the President and arbitrators had been consulted and had expressed willingness to give their services without fee for the purposes referred, and submitted to the Attorney-General, asking if there would be any objection to the President and arbitrators, either jointly or severally, giving their services in such matters without fee, and the officers of the department performing any clerical or other work that might be required without additional salary. To this the Attorney-General, Mr. Barton, has replied that, where the parties have agreed to refer the matter to conciliation or arbitration, he saw no objection to their meeting to confer, in the first instance, at the offices of the Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration if they were available; nor did he object to the President, arbitrators, and officers giving their assistance without fee, provided that it was clearly and definitely understood in each case that the matter was not being dealt with officially, and that the department was undertaking no responsibility whatever.

POLICE.

Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, S.M., presided in the Charge Division, and Mr. James Giles, D.S.M., presided in the Summons Division of the Central Police Court yesterday. John Gilmore, 35, was committed to take his trial at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on a charge of having obtained the sum of £1 13s from William Artois Mullins by means of a false pretence, with intent to defraud. John Stewart, 25, having stolen about £20, the property of Mrs. Emma Kinsey, was committed for trial at the April sittings of the Court of Quarter Sessions. William T. F. Marre Russell, 21, on remand, was committed for trial on a charge of having broken and entered the dwelling-house of Edward Cubitt, Palmyra, Boyce-street, Glebe, with intent to commit a felony. James Seymour, 34, a bricklayer, was fined £2, in default 21 days' imprisonment, for having assaulted Constable Hatton; and John Toomey, 23, casemaker, was ordered to pay a fine of £2, in default 14 days' imprisonment, for having resisted the officer whilst in the execution of his duty. Emily Smith, 78 years of age, was, on a charge of vagrancy, sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. William Crown, 27, having in company with another stolen a purse containing about £1 16s from the person of Margaret Ritchie, was sentenced to a term of three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Jeremiah Callagan, 49, a confectioner, was fined £2, with 21s costs, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, for having assaulted one Wilfred Stephen Griffiths. In the Summons Division John Cunningham was fined £1, with 5s 6d costs, levy and distress, for having caused a street to be broken up.

Mr. Addison, S.M., presided in the Charge Division of the Water Police Court. Michael Molloy admitted breaking four panes of glass, valued at £3, the property of James Johnson, of the Three Crowns Hotel, and was ordered to pay a fine of 20s and the damage, in default three months' imprisonment. John Donohoe, 27, was accused of having, in company with others, assaulted John Allen, and robbing him of £1. Remanded till Tuesday on bail, himself in £10, or two sureties of £50. Maggie Toohey, or Mary Murphy, 30, servant, was charged with being on the premises of Thomas Dundas, 251 Victoria-street, for an unlawful purpose. The evidence showed that accused, who was a total stranger to the Dundas family, was discovered in one of the rooms, and that when asked what she was doing she said she was looking for a room. A lady living in the house said she heard the drawers in one of the bedrooms being opened, and found accused in the room. Accused stated in evidence that she had no bad intentions in going into the house. She was sent to gaol for seven days. Creswell Kelton Gannon, on two charges of obtaining money by false pretences, to wit, valueless cheques, and one charge of larceny as a bailee of two promissory notes, was remanded for a week. Captain Fisher, S.M., presided in the Small Debts Court, and disposed of between 60 and 70 cases.

MISS SHAW'S TRUISMS IN THE TIMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Your London telegram of to-day, giving some pithy extracts from Miss Shaw's contribution to the *Times*, is of considerable value just now. Well do we know our Cabinet's want of responsibility, the continuous unnecessary expenditure in the face of all our monetary troubles, fully verifies the opinion we go through you from the other side of the world. The main policy and desire of our Government appears to be to persist in running the country into millions of debt and to increase our burthen of taxation in every possible way, to enable them to expend money foolishly. Whereas, the only way to ease our troubles would be to retrench boldly and effectively, and refrain from expending money upon useless works. As an example, I may say that the sum of £300,000 per annum could be taken off the expenditure of the Public Instruction Department alone, and make but little difference in its efficiency. Is it not absurd for an almost unpeopled country like this to expend borrowed money and taxes to the extent of £800,000 to educate children, the majority of whose parents are well to do, and many of them wealthy? And is it fair to the people that the department should go on even now with the erection of unnecessary Public School buildings. Miss Shaw goes on to say that many unneeded officials are encumbering the Public Civil Service, and that the national bookkeeping demands reform. Indeed I should think it did; for as it is now neither the Treasurer nor any one else can understand how matters monetary are going on. Professional accountants should be employed. All we now know is that we are piling on loans and short-dated Treasury bills, without the slightest idea of how they are to be met. Whatever shall we do to extricate ourselves from this awful muddle? It is a great comfort to know that the National Association is aroused, and that public opinion shines in to doom to extinction the unwarrantable outlay of payment of members of Parliament.

In spite of the anonymous letter you publish to-day from a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the motion passed at the meeting of that body was a good one, and to the purpose, and if members, instead of finding fault, would only combine and force the Government to carry out the remedies suggested, some good would result.

I am, &c.,
March 8. W. B. CAMPBELL.

Writing on the cancer bacillus, the *Pall Mall Gazette* asks, "Is it the Psorosperm?" It seems that we are running to earth the cause of cancer. Mr. J. Jackson Clarke, pathologist at St. Mary's Hospital, has been carefully investigating the matter, and last week read a paper on the subject before the Pathological Society, which is abstracted in the *British Medical Journal*. He maintains that the parasitic sporozoa which have been observed from time to time as being present in cancerous growths, and which are called psorosperms, are in reality the cause not only of that disease but of sarcoma also. The psorosperms have been found by him in great numbers and masses, and he computes "that on an average at least one-third of the weight of every one of 20 different cancers was accounted for by the parasites they contained." Mr. Clark's conclusions were subject to some criticism, but as the specimens he submitted were referred to the Morbid Growths Committee for a report, we shall probably hear more about the matter. If the psorosperm is the cause of cancer, the discovery is of the highest importance.

LAW REPORT.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.

In Banco.—(*Before the* CHIEF JUSTICE, *Mr. Justice* INNES, *and Mr. Justice* FOSTER.)

BRADSHAW V. SLATTERY.

Mr. Wise and Mr. Whitfeld, instructed by Mr. J. W. Abigail, appeared for the plaintiff in support of a motion to make absolute a rule nisi to set aside the verdict for defendant, and for a new trial. Mr. Pilcher, Q.C., Mr. Heydon, and Mr. Ralston, instructed by Mr. P. Hourigan, appeared for defendant to show cause. The action, which was tried in July last before Mr. Justice Stephen and a jury of four, was brought by Patrick Bradshaw against Thomas Michael Slattery, solicitor, to recover compensation for alleged negligence on the part of defendant in not delivering briefs to counsel in a matter in the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction, heard on the 4th June, 1886, when the plaintiff sought to obtain a judicial separation and the custody of the children, and in not appearing to defend in a suit by the wife against plaintiff for alimony. A second count of plaintiff's declaration charged that defendant did not conduct the case with due care and diligence. Defendant denied the negligence. In the course of the evidence, two briefs were put in, one being what is technically known as a "hand brief" bearing no instructions, and the other a large brief containing instructions, proofs of witnesses, &c. As to the first, Mr. Gibson, who was retained on behalf of Bradshaw in the suit, stated that he remembered receiving it, but could not say whether the larger brief was delivered to him. John Mackins, the clerk of defendant who had charge of the case, however, stated that both briefs were delivered. The plaintiff complained that when the matter came on he was not represented in court, although he was waiting outside with his witnesses, and an order for alimony was, by consent, given against him, and the wife was granted the custody of the children. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff, with £300 damages. They specially found that there was no evidence to prove that the larger brief was delivered to counsel; that defendant was guilty of negligence in conducting the plaintiff's case on the 4th June; and that the consent would not have been given had counsel been properly instructed. They further found that the case was not taken as an undefended one. On these findings, Mr. Justice Stephen directed a verdict to be entered for defendant. Plaintiff now appealed, on the ground that his Honor was in error, on the facts proved and on the findings of the jury, in directing a verdict for the defendant on the first and second counts of the declaration.

After hearing Mr. Pilcher,

The CHIEF JUSTICE (without calling upon Mr. Wise) said that the two important questions to the plaintiff in the Divorce Court were—first, the application by his wife for alimony and the custody of the children. It appeared from the subsequent proceedings that, unfortunately, the petitioner (the wife) was a most dissolute character, and apparently at that time was living with another man and away from plaintiff. Under the circumstances, the decree for judicial separation was one which plaintiff might well have consented to, seeing the life his wife was leading; and the important questions to him were, undoubtedly, the application by the wife for alimony and the custody of the children. According to the endorsement on Mr. Gibson's brief the decree of judicial separation went by consent; and there having been some previous order for alimony which plaintiff had allowed to fall into arrear, an order was also made by consent that £50 should be paid into court by the following Tuesday; and the questions of alimony and the custody of the children were postponed for a fortnight. According to the evidence of Mr. Mackin, who seemed to have had the conduct of the case in Mr. Slattery's office on the 21st May, 1886, he received positive instructions from plaintiff, who was the respondent in the divorce Court, to oppose the wife's application for alimony and the custody of the children. Plaintiff therefore seemed to have left the matter in the hands of Mr. Slattery with these instructions given to Mr. Slattery's clerk. It also appeared that on the 1st or 2nd June plaintiff and his witnesses attended at Mr. Slattery's office, and their proofs were taken tending to show that the wife was not a person who ought to have alimony allotted to her, or to get the custody of the children, owing to the course of life she was pursuing. Between the 1st and 4th June a small sheet of paper was, beyond all question, handed to Mr. Gibson, but whether the proofs of the witnesses were then handed to him was left in doubt. The jury, in answer to a question by his Honor as to whether the proofs were delivered or whether both the briefs were delivered, said there was no evidence to prove that the larger brief was delivered to counsel. It had been contended by Mr. Pilcher that the onus of proof that the proofs and briefs were not delivered lay upon the plaintiff in the action. He doubted that very much, though it was not important to consider that point particularly in the present case. Looking at the question laid before the jury and their findings he thought there could not be a shadow of doubt that what was present in the minds of the jury was that defendant was guilty of negligence in the conduct of the case on 4th June, and that a consent would not have been given if counsel had been properly instructed. In other words, they said that defendant was guilty of negligence in not being present or having a representative in Court to instruct counsel, and thus allowing a consent to be given which his client desired should not be given. That was the effect of the question put by his Honor, and the answer of the jury. He thought there was abundant evidence to support the finding. With the evidence before them, and bearing in mind that plaintiff swore that he gave positive instructions on the 21st May that the wife's application for alimony and the custody of the children was to be opposed, and that the proofs of the witnesses for plaintiff—then respondent in the case—showed that the wife was not a fit character either to receive alimony or to get the custody of the children, it was incomprehensible to him that if Mr. Gibson had these proofs before him, and positive instructions that the suit was to be defended, he should have allowed himself, in the absence of his client, to consent to the handing over the custody of the children to this woman, who was then a disreputable character, and who had since been divorced from her husband. There was abundant evidence of negligence in the conduct of the plaintiff's case in defendant not being present at the court, and there was also abundant evidence from which the jury could draw the inference that a consent would not have been given if counsel had been properly instructed. Upon the second finding of the jury, his Honor, in the hurry of nisi prius, in directing a verdict for the defendant was in error, and his Honor had since reported to the Court that had his attention been directed to the case of Falconer v. Howard he would not have directed a verdict for the defendant. Under these circumstances the present verdict must be set aside and a new trial granted.

Mr. Justice INNES said that as he regarded the case he thought that the answer given by the jury as to the delivery of the larger brief must really be taken to mean that they found it had not been delivered. He could not understand, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, that counsel, if the witnesses' proofs were delivered to him, could have taken the course which he did in consenting to an order.

Mr. Justice FOSTER concurred.

Rule absolute to set aside the verdict and for a new trial, with costs.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that he hoped some arrangement would be come to between the parties to save further litigation.

CITY BANK V. ROWAN AND ANOTHER.

Sir Julian Salomons, Q.C., Mr. Pilcher, Q.C., and Mr. Pring, instructed by Messrs. Dawson and Son, appeared for the plaintiff in support of a motion to make absolute a rule nisi to have the verdict for defendants set aside and to have it entered for plaintiff bank. Mr. Rogers, Q.C., and Mr. C. B. Stephen, instructed by Messrs. Stephen, Jaques, and Stephen, appeared for the defendants to show cause. The action was one brought by the City Bank against Rowan and Co. on an overdue promissory note for £574 0s 3d made on the 22nd December, 1891, by defendants, in favour of J. Shackell and Co., payable four months after date, and purporting to be endorsed by J. Shackell and Co. to Jones and Co., and by the latter to the plaintiffs. By consent a formal verdict was entered for defendants, with leave to plaintiffs to appeal to the Full Court on a statement of facts drawn up by counsel. From this statement it appeared that in December, 1891, a man named William Shackell called upon defendants at their warehouse in Pitt-street, and represented that he had 150 bales of woolpacks for sale on account of Messrs. James Shackell and Co., of Melbourne, and that he was related to Mr. J. Shackell, of that firm, and negotiations for the sale of the bales to the defendants then took place. In the course of these negotiations William Shackell introduced to the defendants a man whom he represented to be a Mr. Jones, carrying on business as Jones and Co., Pitt-street, who he alleged was the agent in Sydney for James Shackell and Co. The price of the woolpacks being agreed upon, the sale-note was signed by William Shackell in the words "William Shackell, for James Shackell and Company," and on the following day a document purporting to be a store warrant for the woolpacks was handed over to defendants, who thereupon handed to Jones the promissory note, Jones giving a receipt signed "J. Shackell and Co., per Jones and Co." The defendants shortly afterwards discovered that the transaction was a fraudulent one on the part of William Shackell and Jones, and that although Shackell and Jones had some bales of woolpacks in a store occupied by them, they were far less in number than 150, and had already been sold to other persons; nor had either of them authority to act for James Shackell and Co. or any other person in selling the goods or in endorsing the said note, but were associated in a conspiracy to defraud by making sham sales. William Shackell was afterwards convicted, but Jones absconded, and could not, therefore, be prosecuted. In the meantime William Shackell or Jones had forged an endorsement on the note purporting to be the endorsement and signature of J. Shackell and Co., and to be without recourse to J. Shackell and Co., but without any authority from James Shackell and Co., and had also endorsed the note with what purported to be the signature of Jones and Co., and thereupon discounted the note with the plaintiffs who gave value for the same at the current rates of discount, having no knowledge of the fraud. The defendants, upon becoming aware of the fraud, gave notice to the plaintiffs that they repudiated the contract and sale, and any liability in respect of the note, on the ground that it had been negotiated by means of a forged endorsement. The note was subsequently duly presented for payment at maturity, but payment was refused by defendants' instructions. The defendants at the time they made the note were not aware that the firm of James Shackell and Co. had ceased to exist, but, believed that they were in fact dealing with that firm, and in that belief inserted the name of J. Shackell and Co. as payees. The plaintiffs, under the foregoing circumstances, contend that defendants are liable, but the latter submit that they are not liable; upon the grounds, amongst others, that the promissory note was not duly endorsed by the plaintiffs, and that they acquired no title to sue on the note under the forged endorsement of the name of J. Shackell and Co. The question for decision was whether defendants were or were not liable.

The case stands as part heard.

In Equity.—(*Before the Chief Judge in Equity, his Honor Mr. Justice* OWEN.)

HURLEY V. HURLEY.

Mr. Gordon and Mr. Garland, instructed by Mr. W. F. Tribe, of Tamworth, appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs, Hannah Hurley and Johanna Hurley (an infant, who was represented by Charles Jeffries Britten as her next friend); and Mr. H. E. Cohen, instructed by Mr. C. J. Ross, of Tamworth, appeared on behalf of the defendant, Martin Hurley.

The object of this suit was to obtain from the Court a declaration that the defendant held certain lands (at one time belonging to Alexander Hurley, deceased), as trustee for the plaintiffs, and upon the terms of the will of Alexander Hurley, deceased, and that the defendant might be decreed to convey and transfer the said land to the plaintiffs as tenants in common. That in the alternative it might be referred to the Master in Equity to ascertain the value of the moneys and improvements expended and made in respect of and upon such lands by Alexander Hurley, deceased, and that the defendant might be ordered to pay the same to the plaintiffs, or that the same might be declared a charge upon the land. That all necessary decrees and orders might be made and given, and that the plaintiffs might have such other and further relief as the nature of the case might require. It was stated in the claim that Alexander Hurley conditionally purchased, on 25th January, 1872, certain Crown lands in the parish of Attunga; that on 24th July, 1873, he made an additional conditional purchase of 150 acres, and that on 14th August, 1873, he made a further additional conditional purchase of 97 acres. On 7th January, 1878, Alexander Hurley was committed for trial, charged with felony. It was alleged on behalf of the plaintiffs that it was then agreed between Alexander Hurley and the defendant that Alexander Hurley should transfer the land to the defendant, to be held by him in trust for Alexander Hurley, and that in the event of Alexander Hurley being acquitted the land should be re-transferred to him by the defendant, and in the event of his conviction that the defendant should re-transfer the land to him on his release from custody. In pursuance of the agreement, Alexander Hurley transferred the land to the defendant on 29th January, 1878. On 9th February, 1878, Alexander Hurley was convicted of a felony and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. On his release from custody on 8th April, 1882, he immediately went into possession of the land, commenced to farm and expended money in improving the land and continued so to do, to sell the proceeds thereof, to use the proceeds of such sales, and personally to pay the annual instalment of the purchase money to the Crown, and in all ways acted as owner of the land until his death on 31st August, 1887. On the 30th August, 1887, Alexander Hurley made his will, and on the 13th October, 1891, probate was granted to Charles J. Britten. The defendant had been repeatedly asked to transfer the land to the plaintiffs, or to pay the moneys expended by Alexander Hurley, deceased, on the land; but he refused to do so.

The defence was that in consideration of a loan of £200 which the defendant made to A. Hurley and a subsequent payment by him to A. Hurley of £100, A. Hurley absolutely sold the land to him, and transferred it to him on 29th January, 1878. Shortly after 8th April, 1882, the defendant agreed to allow A. Hurley and his brother Timothy the use of the land on certain conditions, and they occupied the land in accordance with that agreement.

The case stands as part heard.

In Divorce.—(*Before his Honor Mr. Justice* WINDEYER.)

CURRY V. CURRY.

Mr. Newbery appeared for the petitioner, Eliza Curry. There was no appearance for the respondent, Henry John R. Curry. This was a suit for divorce on the ground of desertion. The parties were married on the 16th December, 1868, at Slack's Plains, near Cooma, according to the rites of the Church of England. They lived happily together for three years. In 1872 her husband went away to Goulburn on business, but did not return. About 12 months afterwards respondent wrote to petitioner from Narrandera, but he said nothing about returning, and he sent her no money. He did not ask her to go to him. Petitioner wrote to her husband, asking him to come back, but he did not. Since that time she had heard nothing of her husband, and he had not supported her. Two children were the issue of the marriage.

Decree nisi to be made absolute in three months.

WRIGHT V. WRIGHT.

Mr. Murdoch appeared for the petitioner, Emily Augusta Wright. There was no appearance on behalf of the respondent, Hugh Dunlop Wright. This was a suit for divorce on the ground of desertion. The parties were married on 12th February, 1886. After marriage they lived together at Forest Lodge. They were always quarrelling. The petitioner kept a fruit shop, and respondent wanted his wife to keep him in idleness, but this she refused to do, and on 26th April, 1886, he packed up his boxes and left. Petitioner had not heard of her husband since, and he had not supported her.

Decree nisi to be made absolute in three months.

SPRATT V. SPRATT.

Mr. F. S. Moore appeared for the petitioner, Ellen Maria Spratt. There was no appearance on behalf of the respondent, Samuel Frederick Spratt. This was a suit for divorce on the ground of desertion. The parties were married on 9th October, 1888. Petitioner was 18 years of age and respondent 21. They lived together for four months, but were always quarrelling. Respondent said they could not agree and he had got tired of her. One morning respondent brought in an auctioneer and sold up the furniture. He gave petitioner half a sovereign, and said she was lucky to get that. Respondent left her. She sued him for maintenance, and an order for 17s 6d a week was made against respondent. He did not comply with the order, and she had a warrant issued for his arrest, but he could not be found.

Decree nisi, to be made absolute in three months.

JAMES V. JAMES.

Mr. Edgar appeared for the petitioner, Alice James. There was no appearance on behalf of the respondent, Laurence James. This was a suit for divorce on the ground of desertion. The parties were married in December, 1887. The respondent was a member of the Permanent Artillery Force. They lived together for a fortnight, and then respondent left his wife. She went to the barracks and asked him to go home and pay her way. He said he would not, and that she could get her living the best way she could. Respondent had not supported his wife since.

Decree nisi, with costs, to be made absolute in three months.

DUNSTER V. DUNSTER.

Mr. Ralston appeared for the petitioner, Thomas Charles Wells Dunster. There was no appearance for the respondent, Harriett Dunster. This was a suit for divorce on the ground of desertion. The parties were married on the 25th January, 1885, in London, according to the rites of the Church of England. They lived together in England for about a year, and then came out to the colonies to settle. They lived at Hay until 1887, when they removed to Wilcannia. In December, 1887, they went to Melbourne for a trip. Respondent was a bad-tempered woman, and they were continually quarrelling. While on the visit to Melbourne respondent left her husband, saying that she was sick of the colonies, and wanted to clear out. Petitioner tried to persuade his wife to return to him, but she would not, and the next thing he heard of her was that she had left for England by the Carthage. She obtained money from friends in Melbourne to pay her passage. Respondent had not heard of his wife since.

Decree nisi to be made absolute in three months.

KIDSTON V. KIDSTON.

Mr. Whitfeld appeared for the petitioner, John Kidston. There was no appearance for the respondent, Ellen Mary Kidston, or for the co-respondent, Isaac Banks. This was a suit for divorce on the ground of adultery. The parties were married at Leichhardt on the 4th November, 1882. They lived together for two years, when petitioner's health broke down, and he went on to a station on the Lachlan, leaving his wife in Sydney. In 1887 respondent visited her husband on the station and stayed there for six weeks. They were perfectly friendly. Respondent returned to Sydney, and after a while petitioner paid a visit to his wife in Sydney. Petitioner took up a selection, and after a while his wife went up to the place and admitted having committed adultery with the co-respondent, Isaac Banks.

Decree nisi, to be made absolute in six months.

HATCH V. HATCH.

Mr. Howarth appeared for the petitioner, Martha Hatch. There was no appearance on behalf of the respondent, George Francis Hatch. This was a suit for divorce on the ground of desertion. The parties were married on 7th December, 1885. In 1887 respondent got out of employment, and on 8th March, 1887, he left his wife. She got a warrant out for him for wife desertion, but he was not found. Petitioner had not seen her husband since, and he had not supported her.

Decree nisi to be made absolute in three months. His Honor gave the petitioner the custody of the child, the issue of the marriage.

BYRNE V. BYRNE.

Mr. Howarth stated that in this case, in which the wife was the petitioner, the parties were living together again.

BURCH V. BURCH.

Mr. Hale appeared for the petitioner, William Burch. There was no appearance on behalf of the respondent, Edith Burch, or of the co-respondent, Thomas Robertson. This was a suit for divorce on the ground of adultery. The parties were married on 7th March, 1885, in London. They came out to Australia in 1886. Petitioner went into business with Thomas Robertson in Melbourne. Subsequently respondent left her husband and went to live with the co-respondent.

Decree nisi to be made absolute in six months. Costs against the co-respondent.

WILLETT V. WILLETT.

Mr. Herbert appeared for the petitioner, Clara Willett. There was no appearance on behalf of the respondent John Willett. This was a suit for dissolution of marriage on the ground of desertion. The parties lived together in Sydney for several months, and in 1884 respondent left his wife. He was away for six years when the petitioner accidentally met him in the street. She then summoned him for maintenance, and an order was made against him.

Decree nisi to be made absolute in three months.

HUNT V. HUNT.

Mr. Passmore appeared for the petitioner, Annie Hunt. There was no appearance on behalf of the respondent, W. John Hunt. This was a suit for dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery. The parties were married in London in December, 1881. They came to this colony some years after marriage, and in 1887 the respondent admitted having committed adultery. Evidence was given of the adultery.

Decree nisi, to be made absolute in six months.

HYNARD V. HYNARD.

Mr. Whitfeld and Mr. M'Intyre appeared for the petitioner, Angelina Hynard. There was no appearance on behalf of the respondent, Robert William Hynard. This was a suit for divorce on the ground of desertion. The parties were married in Sydney on the 9th June, 1863. They only lived happily for three months. The respondent was of intemperate habits. With occasional separations, they lived together until the year 1889. At this time the respondent was a porter on the railways, stationed at Cootamundra. Petitioner heard that her husband was suffering from delirium tremens, and she went to Cootamundra and fetched him back. Respondent went to live at his sister's house, and only visited petitioner when he was drunk. Petitioner got a Judge's order out against respondent, who had not lived with her or supported her since 1882. Orders for the maintenance of his young children were made against the respondent.

Decree nisi: to be made absolute in three months. The petitioner to have the custody of the children.

CHIPLIN V. CHIPLIN.

Mr. Ralston appeared for the petitioner, Janet Eliza Chiplin. There was no appearance on behalf of the respondent, John Weston Hargreave Chiplin. This was a suit for divorce on the ground of desertion. The parties were married at Bathurst on 30th June, 1885. Petitioner was only 14 years of age at the time of her marriage, and respondent was 19 years of age. Immediately after the marriage they separated; she went to live with some of respondent's friends. In October a child was born, but it died shortly after birth. Respondent sent petitioner some money before the child was born, but since the marriage the parties had never lived together, nor had petitioner received any support from respondent. Petitioner was willing to live with respondent if he had asked her.

Decree nisi; to be made absolute in three months.

M'GRANE V. M'GRANE.

Mr. Howarth appeared for the petitioner, George William M'Grane. There was no appearance on behalf of the respondent, Mary Jane M'Grane. This was a suit for divorce on the ground of desertion. The parties were married on the 10th January, 1885, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. They lived together at various places about Sydney for some years. A separation took place in consequence of respondent's intemperance and unfaithfulness. Petitioner went away to Mittagong to work, but respondent would not accompany him. When he was away he heard something about his wife and commenced proceedings for adultery. Respondent said that a child which she had with her was not her own, but that she had taken it and registered it as her own to save another female from disgrace. However, petitioner took respondent back again in 1888, but she only lived with him for three months. She deserted him and would not go back again.

Decree nisi; to be made absolute in three months.

In Bankruptcy.—(*Before his Honor Mr. Justice* MANNING.)

MOTION TO SET ASIDE.

Re William Holmes, exparte Henley Vicars Howe, motion to set aside bankruptcy notice. Mr. Pollock appeared in support and Mr. Rich to oppose the application. The application was dismissed, with costs.

(*Before the Registrar, Mr.* ARTHUR HENRY.)

CERTIFICATES SUSPENDED.

Re Jeremiah Moriarty. The Registrar said that the bankrupt neglected to keep proper books of account, continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent, and contracted debts without having, at the time of contracting them, reasonable and probable ground of expectation of being able to pay them. The issue of a certificate would be suspended for two years.

Re Hugh Wallace. The Registrar said that the bankrupt had incurred liabilities without having, at the time of contracting them, reasonable and probable ground of expectation of being able to pay them. The issue of a certificate would be suspended for 18 months.

Re Henry Frederick Mood. The Registrar said that the bankrupt failed to keep proper books, gave an undue preference, and continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent. The issue of a certificate would be suspended for 12 months.

Re James Robert Ritchie. The Registrar ordered the suspension of the issue of a certificate for three months, on the ground that the bankrupt had not kept proper books of account.

CERTIFICATE APPLICATIONS ADJOURNED.

Robert Henry Reynolds, to stand over generally; Alexander Spence and Eliza Spence, to March 15; Daniel Quain, to March 15; Alfred Press, to March 22; John Francesco, to March 22; Arthur Bindon, to March 15; Melbourne Robert Jamieson, to March 15.

CERTIFICATE APPLICATION STRUCK OUT.

The application which had been lodged by Eggart Holm was struck out.

EXAMINATIONS.

Re George Mackay. The bankrupt (who was examined by Mr. Mark Mitchell) deposed that for six years he was a baker at Waterloo. He had no capital when he started except the money which purchased the business. He had been in difficulties for the last two years. He still continued to obtain goods from his creditors. His overdraft amounted to £100 odd. The bank held a piece of ground as security. He valued the land at £23. Witness was now selling on commission for Mr. Heinrich, a baker, who was a personal friend of his. Heinrich had part of witness's run. He received 10 per cent. commission on all the bread he sold for Heinrich. He used to bake a ton and a half of flour a week. He was delivering nearly £26 worth of bread a week. He was losing a halfpenny a loaf on the bread then. The bankrupt was ordered to file accounts, and his further examination was adjourned till 15th March.

Re John Larsen. The bankrupt was examined by Mr. Field, on behalf of the official assignee.

The bankrupts Frederick Garrett, William Henry Steadman, Thomas Holt Tomley, were briefly examined.

CREDITORS' RESOLUTIONS.

Re Thomas Holt Tomley. It was resolved by the creditors that the bankrupt be allowed to retain his furniture. The resolution was approved of by the Registrar.

Re William Henry Steadman. It was resolved by the creditors that the bankrupt be allowed to retain his furniture. The resolution was approved of by the Registrar.

Re William Henry Chapman. It was resolved by the creditors that the bankrupt be allowed to retain his furniture. The resolution was approved of by the Registrar.

ESTATE RELEASED FROM SEQUESTRATION.

Re Owen Malone. The Registrar made an order releasing this estate from sequestration.

SEQUESTRATION ORDERS.

William Ah Hee, of Dubbo, fruiterer and gardener. Mr. E. M. Stephen, official assignee.

Alfred George Robert Browne, of Oxford-street, Woollahra, fruiterer and greengrocer. Mr. A. Morris, official assignee.

William Arthur Williams, of Hillgrove, butcher and goldminer. Mr. E. M. Stephen, official assignee.

Spencer Thomas Whiteman, of Urana, labourer. Mr. A. Morris, official assignee.

James Smith, of Goovellabah, near Lismore, farmer. Mr. L. T. Lloyd, official assignee.

Peter Gondolf, of Woollahra and Fairfield, assistant in a vineyard. Mr. A. Morris, official assignee.

LAND APPEAL COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

(*Before Messrs.* A. OLIVER, *President*, FREEMAN, *and* BRANDIS.)

Mr. Canaway appeared on behalf of the Minister for Lands.

COBAR.—The President, on behalf of the Court, delivered the decision in the case of the appeal by Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co., against the finding of the Bourke Land Board. The finding of the local board was that certain improvements on the homestead lease of one W. A. Jeffrey, No. 92-1, Cobar, became the property of the Crown owing to the improvement purchase, which vested such improvements in the Crown having lapsed, and the local board also ordered that the appellants should pay the sum of £100 to the Crown for such improvements. The Bourke Land Board had heard the appeal when Messrs. Peele, Borrodaile, and Co. appeared as agents for Messrs. Alison and Sons' interested purchase. On that occasion an objection was taken to the effect that there was an absence of *prima facie* evidence as to the agency, and also on the ground that the land as measured was not in agreement with the application. Both these objections the Court overruled, but on the main question of the case it was the opinion of the Court that the appeal was similar to that of Bircher v. Ridley, and therefore the decision in this case must be the same as in the case of the appeal just referred to. Under the 44th section of the Act, and by the decision given, the improvements on the lapsed improvement purchase were the property of the Crown. The decision in the case of Bircher v. Ridley remained law until overruled or set aside by the Supreme Court, and that decision must govern other similar cases heard by the Court. The Court therefore dismissed the appeal, and allowed the appellants 28 days in which to state a case for the Supreme Court.

BOURKE.—Messrs. Dalgety and Co. appealed against the dismissal of their claim for half-cost of erection of rabbit-proof fencing on common boundary of Gidgee and Pulpulla pastoral holdings, Western division. Mr. M'Namara appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Rogers appeared for the respondent. An objection was raised on behalf of the appellants that there was not sufficient evidence to show that the old fence was not rabbit-proof, and even if it were not so, the local board had not stated the repairs necessary. Mr. Rogers argued that the board was the judge in regard to the state of the fencing, and that body had decided that the fence was not sufficiently rabbit-proof. Decision was reserved.

GUNNEDAH.—D. A. Nicol appealed against the finding of the board in respect of his conditional purchase, No. 89-32, Gunnedah. Sir J. P. Abbott appeared for the appellant. Under the finding of the board the purchase was recommended for forfeiture on the ground of the non-fulfilment of the residence conditions. The appeal was sustained.

GRENFELL.—Pierce Butler appealed against the finding of the board in respect of his conditional purchase, No. 89-10, Grenfell, formerly M. O'Sullivan. The Court ordered that the case should be returned to the board, in order that a definite finding should be given on the point whether the applicant was a transferee with notice or knowledge, and to take additional evidence if thought necessary to arrive at a finding.

GRENFELL.—The Grenfell Land Board referred to

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the Court for direction in the matter of Edward Smith's additional conditional purchase application, No. 92-26, Grenfell. The point upon which information was required was "where the land is held absolutely by an individual, can an agent be 'lawfully empowered?'" The Court was of opinion that the point had been decided in re Gunther, vol i., part iv., page 212, and that the board could deal with the application.

MORTON PLAINS.—M. A. Todd, for A. Gillespie, appealed against the appraised rental of leasehold area of Morton Plains holding, No. 69, Western division.

The Court reserved its decision.

BREWARRINA.—Decisions were reserved in the following appeals against appraised rental of homestead leases:—A. R. M'Kellar, homestead lease No. 57?, Brewarrina; George Woods, homestead lease No. 85-3, Brewarrina; and J. N. Plowman, homestead lease No. 85-21, Brewarrina.

The Court, at its rising, adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

(Before his Honor Mr. District Court Judge FITZHARDINGE.)

CAMPBELL V. BROWN.

John Campbell, of Sussex-street, Sydney, sued T. Brown, of Balmain, for the recovery of £26 14s, goods sold and delivered. Verdict for the amount claimed.

CULLEN BULLEN COMPANY V. FLANAGAN.

The Cullen Bullen Lime and Cement Company sued F. L. Flanagan, of Waverley, for the recovery of £18 1s 10d, goods sold and delivered. Verdict for the amount claimed.

GROTH V. SMITH.

H. H. Groth, jun., and Co., of George-street, Sydney, sued J. Martin Smith, of Ultimo, for the recovery of £24 16s 9d, goods sold and delivered. Verdict for the amount claimed.

GODFREY V. WILLIS.

James Godfrey, of Sydney, sued H. H. Willis, of Sydney, for the recovery of £18, rent of a house. Verdict for the amount claimed.

COPPARD V. MARSHALL.

James Coppard, of Randwick, sued P. Marshall, also of Randwick, for the recovery of £22 10s, value of a watch, and damages for alleged detention. Verdict for plaintiff for £13, to be reduced to 10s if the watch be returned to plaintiff in good order within seven days.

KIRBY V. DIXON.

Mrs. P. Kirby, of Sydney, sued T. Dixon, also of Sydney, for the recovery of £15 7s 6d, hire of horses and vehicles. The defendant pleaded a set-off, and paid £4 2s into court in satisfaction of plaintiff's claim. Verdict for plaintiff for £3 15s.

HISCOCKS V. MOSS.

Frederick Elijah Hiscocks, of Sydney, theatre manager, sued Simeon Alexander Moss, of Sydney, for the recovery of £40 19s 1d, wages and expenses alleged to have been paid in connection with plaintiff's position as acting manager of the Theatre Royal. Defendant paid 9s 1d into court in satisfaction of plaintiff's claim. Verdict for plaintiff for £16 10s.

CHRISTIENSEN V. COOPER.

Bertel Christiensen, of Pyrmont, sued Frederick W. Cooper, of Sussex-street, Sydney, for the recovery of £200 damages for alleged breach of agreement. The defendant let to the plaintiff a vessel known as the Mary Warner at the rental of £16 per month, the rent to be reckoned and payable for such time as the vessel should be in active use. The defendant, it was alleged, did not give plaintiff reasonable notice of the determination of the agreement, but abruptly refused to allow the plaintiff the further use of the vessel. The defendant denied the breach. Verdict for the defendant without costs.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—WEDNESDAY

(Before his Honor Mr. Justice STEPHEN *and a jury of 12.)*

Mr. Healy prosecuted on behalf of the Crown.

ALLEGED MURDER.

John and Sarah Makin were arraigned on a charge of having, on the 29th June, 1892, at Redfern, feloniously and maliciously murdered Horace Amber Murray. The accused were further charged with having, on the day and at the place aforesaid, feloniously and maliciously murdered a certain male infant whose name was unknown. The case was continued from the previous day.

Mr. T. M. Williamson appeared for the defence, the accused pleading not guilty.

Alfred Newman, registrar of births, deaths, and marriages at Newtown, deposed that the accused had not registered the deaths of any children who had died at Burren-street, Macdonaldtown.

Rosetta Warburton, registrar of births, deaths, and marriages at Redfern, gave evidence that the accused had not registered the deaths of any children who had died at George-street, Redfern.

Dr. Marano corroborated Dr. Milford's evidence, and this closed the case for the Crown.

Agnes Todd, recalled, stated, in answer to questions put by Mr. Williamson, that her child's life had been insured for £30 before the infant was handed over to the Makins. She told the accused that she had insured the child's life. Makin refused to have anything to do with the transfer of the policy.

Mr. Williamson then proceeded to address the jury. He said that he proposed to preface his address with remarks as to some impressions which had got abroad. For some considerable time the public mind had been agitated, if he might use the term, by the evidence which had been taken in the Coroner's Court. In this case, as in others, people had formed opinions upon what they had read and heard, and perhaps some of the jurymen had done so; but they were to decide the case according to the evidence which had been put before them. He was sure that they, as men who had a strong regard for the solemnity of the oath which they had taken, would perform their duty honourably and disabuse their minds as to anything they had heard outside the Court. If any articles or reports had influenced them they should disabuse their minds of them in arriving at their decision and their verdict. If they did that he felt assured that their verdict would be of a satisfactory character so far as his clients were concerned. Coming to the case in the indictment, the accused were first charged with the murder of the child of Amber Murray, and then there was an additional count charging them with the murder of a child whose name was unknown. By the second count they were charged with murdering the same child, so that in the event of the first charge falling through owing to some technicality, the other one could be gone on with. With regard to the number of children who left 109 George-street, Redfern, with the accused, some of the witnesses differed a little. The Crown Prosecutor, in his opening, made a material statement when he said that on June 29th the accused took six children with them apart from their own family. The Crown Prosecutor could not blow hot and cold. He had not withdrawn the statement, and, in fact, he had not made any attempt to withdraw it. There were two features in the case which required their special attention, and they were these:—1. Did Horace Amber Murray die, and, if he had died, had the remains been identified? 2. If the child had died and his remains had been identified, had he died from natural causes or had he been murdered? Before they could attempt to consider the second proposition they must consider the first. The Crown Prosecutor had told them that, an opportunity would be afforded the accused of saying where the child was; but he (Mr. Williamson) said that that was not necessary in law until the Crown had proved that a murder had been committed. The Crown had not proved that a murder had been committed, but had, so to speak, attempted to build a house without a foundation. The cause of death had not been given in regard to any one of the infants who had been referred to in the evidence, and was it not an insult to their intelligence that they should be asked to think that because certain children had been found dead, No. 1 had been murdered?

The Crown Prosecutor admitted that the case was a very extraordinary and an unique one. His Honor had allowed to be produced in the case evidence of the finding of bodies of infants at places other than George-street, Redfern, but that evidence had only been put before them with a view of throwing some necessary light upon the case. In the evidence it was proved that Miss Murray's child was healthy and strong, and, when the male prisoner saw it, he said that that was just the kind of child that he wanted. Makin, having received the child, disguised from its mother his address so that he should not be found out by its parent. Under the law, he was bound to say where the child was. He and his wife could have gone into the witness box and given evidence on the point, or, if they did not wish to face a cross-examination, they could have made a statement from the dock. They had done neither the one thing nor the other, and the defence had called no member of the Makin family who knew this particular child to say what had become of it. He considered that the jury would have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the child had been murdered; but, if they had any reasonable doubt as to whether the prisoners were guilty of murder, it was quite competent for them, under the indictment, to return a verdict of manslaughter.

His HONOR then addressed the jury. He said that he had now to undertake the most arduous task that had ever fallen to his lot, or would probably fall to his lot, in dealing with criminal cases. He would not say anything about the enormity of the offence with which the prisoners were charged, for they were entitled to be considered innocent before they were found guilty, and he would be very sorry to prejudice the jury against them. The prisoners were charged on two counts, and Mr. Williamson was quite right in saying that the Crown must, to secure a conviction, prove to their satisfaction that the child murdered was the son of Amber Murray. The prisoners could not be convicted of murder if the jury were not certain that the child referred to in the indictment was Amber Murray's. In 99 cases out of 100 the cause of death was known. It was one difficulty in the Crown's way here that the cause of death had not been ascertained, but in the administration of justice they must not be daunted at the outset for that reason, because, in certain cases, if that happened, convictions would not be obtained where they ought to be. The difficulties ought to be grappled with. When a body was found under circumstances which suggested murder, the first question thought of was as to whose it was. In this case the Crown said the body was that of Amber Murray's child. It was contended for the prisoners that that had to be proved. As to what Mr. Healy had said regarding the prisoner's not having gone into the witness box, he might say that he and another Judge held that by the law which provided that that course could be adopted, it was never intended that if prisoners did not avail themselves of it, the fact should be used as evidence against them. Other Judges held the contrary view. Generally speaking, the Crown said that Amber Murray's child was at the Makins' house in George-street, Redfern, on 27th June last, and that the Makins left the house on 29th June. The child, therefore, had been in the vicinity of the place where its body had been found—it had not been 100 miles away. Bodies of infants had been subsequently dug up in the yard. What did that secret burial in the yard point to? Who buried the bodies? If the prisoners did not do it, the question was, Who had done it? He would leave this part of the case to the jury without remark. They would have the evidence to guide them. There was the evidence as to the anxiety of the prisoners to obtain the child, and as to its being kept out of the way. There was the evidence, also, as to other children being given into the care of the Makins, and those children were not forthcoming. The evidence as to those other children was not given in order to lead them to conclude that those children had been murdered, but to show them, in the event of an attempt being made to convince them that the child had died of neglect, that other children who had been given into the care of the prisoners had also died. As a matter of fact, there was a kind of defence of that sort. The Crown said, Well, if this child died from neglect, *what about all the others? Those other* children were not forthcoming. Where were they? His Honor then went carefully over the whole of the evidence which had been adduced, except that which was of a purely formal character.

At about 5 o'clock the jury retired to consider their verdict.

After the retirement of the jury, Mr. Williamson handed to his Honor a memorandum of the points which he had taken, and which he asked his Honor to reserve. They were:—1, that his Honor was wrong in admitting evidence of the finding of the bodies other than the one alleged to be that of Horace Amber Murray; 2, that his Honor was wrong in admitting the evidence of Florence Risby, Mary Stacey, Agnes Ward, Agnes Todd, and Mrs. Sutherland; 3, that there was no evidence to identify the body referred to in the indictment as that of Horace Amber Murray; and 4, that there was no evidence of the death or the cause of the death of Horace Amber Murray.

At 6 o'clock, as the jury had not agreed, his Honor caused it to be announced that he would take his seat upon the Bench again at 9 o'clock. At 9.10 p.m. the jury returned into Court, and the foreman was asked whether they had agreed upon their verdict.

The foreman said that they had not, but that he wished his Honor to repeat the authority which he had quoted as to the establishing of the cause of death, as the jury wished to hear it again.

His Honor said that he had told them that he did not consider it absolutely necessary that the cause of death should be established in making out a case. Probably the quotation which the jury meant was the following, which was given in a case in Victoria:—"The prisoner was charged with murder, and there is no doubt there must be proof of the *corpus delicti*, as well as of the criminal agency; in fact, before the accused is called upon to answer any circumstances unfavourably affecting him as regards the criminal agency, there must be evidence of the *corpus delicti*. That issue may properly be subdivided into two, namely—proof of the fact that the remains said to be found are those of a person unlawfully killed; and next, that they are those of the person charged in the information as having been murdered." What he had pointed out to them was that they must be satisfied that the child who was referred to in the indictment was Amber Murray's child, and that its death had been unlawfully caused. They must be satisfied that it met its death, not by a natural means, but by some unlawful act. In cases where the cause of death was in doubt, juries had to exercise a little more caution than was required of them in other cases.

The foreman thanked his Honor, and said that what his Honor had told them was what the jury had wanted to know.

His HONOR inquired whether they were likely to arrive at a verdict in a little while or not.

The foreman said that, from what he knew, he did not think that there was a possibility of their agreeing that night. His Honor intimated that if there was a possibility of a decision being arrived at he would come back to the Court later on. As the foreman said emphatically that he did not think that that was necessary, the jury were locked up for the night.

SENTENCE.

Charles Thomas M'Pherson, a young man, who had been found guilty of having, on 6th February, choked Thomas Edward Barry with intent to commit a felony, and also of having robbed Thomas Edward Barry of a watch and chain and two rings, was brought up for sentence. There was a long list of convictions against him in Victoria. His Honor, after perusing a written statement handed to him by the prisoner, pointed out that he was liable to imprisonment for life. He sentenced him, however, to penal servitude for 12 years. The prisoner asked whether his Honor would recommend a remission of part of the sentence if his conduct were good in gaol, to which his Honor replied that he would make no promises at all to such a ruffian as the prisoner.

The jurors summoned to the Central Criminal Court are required to attend to-day, as also are the witnesses in the case of the Crown versus Wastel and Nicholson, for alleged conspiracy.

METROPOLITAN QUARTER SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY.

(Before his Honor Judge BACKHOUSE.)

Mr. R. J. Browning prosecuted on behalf of the Crown.

LIBELLING MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

John Ferguson, proprietor of the *Cumberland Times*, was charged that, being a person of evil and wicked mind, and wickedly, maliciously, and unlawfully contriving and intending to injure, vilify, and prejudice William Patrick Crick, and to bring him into public contempt, scandal, infamy, and disgrace, and to deprive him of his good name, fame, credit and reputation as a member of the Legislative Assembly, on the 4th day of February, 1893, wickedly, maliciously, and unlawfully did write and publish, and cause and procure to be written and published, of and concerning the said William Patrick Crick, in the said newspaper, a false, scandalous, malicious, and defamatory libel in the form of an article entitled "Government appointments," containing divers false, scandalous, malicious, and defamatory matters, and things of, and concerning the said William Patrick Crick, according to the tenor and effect following, that is to say:—"It is a misery to the country that the present Parliament so largely consists of spirits of a kindred nature—drunken, pettifogging —— like Crick," meaning thereby that the said William Patrick Crick was a person of drunken and dissolute habits and of corrupt mind, he, the said John Ferguson, then well knowing the said defamatory libel to be false. The accused pleaded not guilty. The jury found the accused guilty of having published the libel without knowing that what he had published was false. They strongly recommended the accused to mercy.

Ferguson was then charged with having published, in precisely the same article above referred to, a libel upon William Nicholas Willis, M.L.A. The accused pleaded guilty to having published the libel, but denied that he knew that what he had published was false.

The accused was remanded, on both cases, till Monday next, bail being allowed.

HORSE-STEALING AND LARCENY.

Paul White, a youth, was charged with having, on the 16th February last, stolen a gelding, also a cart, harness, fruit, &c., the property of John Mason. The accused, who pleaded guilty, was ordered to appear and receive sentence if within three years required so to do, and to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for that period.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Richard O'Keefe, who stood charged with having attempted to obtain certain property from Annie Tausch by false pretences, was acquitted, his Honor directing the jury to acquit the accused as the evidence showed that he had been the victim of a practical joke.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

John Graham was charged with having, on 16th February last, at Sydney, assaulted Alexander M'Pherson, and robbed him of a watch. The jury found the accused not guilty.

CASES FOR TO-DAY.

Chee Loy, receiving stolen property; Michael King, assault and robbery; Henry Jones, breaking and entering.

LAW NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

Term List.—New trial motion: City Bank v. Rowan and others, part heard. Demurrers and special cases: The Attorney-General v. M'Leod and another, demurrer; in re Henry Ricketson and the Crown Lands Acts of 1884 and 1889, special case; Scully v. Murn, special case; Haslam v. Williams, demurrer; in re A. R. M'Rae and the Crown Lands Acts of 1884 and 1889, special case; in re W. E. Abbott and the Crown Lands Acts of 1884 and 1889, special case.

In Divorce.—At 9.30 a.m.: Chamber business. At 10 a.m., to make decrees nisi absolute: Miriam Mills v. George Sydney Mills, Nora Mills v. Alfred Raper Mills; and hearing of other causes.

Prothonotary's Office.—Before the Prothonotary: Re W. Butler, 10; Attewell v. Pickering, 11; Borough of Parramatta v. Rosehill Race Company, 11.30; same v. same, 12; re Dorvine, 2. Before the Registrar of Divorce: Divorce, 9.15. Before the Chief Clerk: Bradford v. Harrington, 10.30; Proctor v. City Bank, 10.30; Owen v. Smith, 10.45.

In Lunacy.—Before his Honor the Chief Judge in Equity: At 10 a.m.: Lunacy matters.

Probate Jurisdiction.—Before his Honor the Probate Judge—At 10 a.m.: In the will of Benjamin Ingram, for rule absolute; in the will of William George Clift, for rule absolute; in the will of Mary Pearce, for rule absolute; in the will of John Masterson, for rule nisi; motions for probates and administrations, motions to pass accounts and for commission, motions for sale of real estate. Before the Registrar—At 11 a.m.: To proceed on accounts in the following estates:—Judith Spence, Benjamin Ashman, William Bell, Thomas Walker, Ellen Fitzgerald, John Hunt.

In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction.—Before Mr. Justice Manning: Daniel Quigley, part heard.

Before the Registrar in Bankruptcy.—Hearing of creditors' petitions—At 11: J. T. Evers and Co. v. Alfred Thomas Rees, Frederick William Vahrenkamp v. Annie Myra Frampton, Miss Lawrence v. William Stewart Hill, Emanuel James Gorman v. James Ernest Ramsay. Opposed creditors' petitions: E. S. and A. C. Bank v. William Goodyer, jun., Martin and others v. William Amess, Martin and others v. R. H. Willis, Martin and others v. A. B. Amess, D. A. Littlebridge v. E. Gallagher, Joseph Butterworth v. C. Smyth and Co. Single meetings: John Mackellar Brown, Thomas Rook. At 2: John Larsen, examination under section 30; John Larsen, public examination.

Master's Office.—At 10.30 a.m.: Dunn v. Bogan, to pass accounts. At 11.30 a.m.: Australian L. and G. Company, Limited, to settle draft certificate. At 12 noon: Farrelly v. Farrelly (Saunders's claim).

Before the Deputy Registrar.—At 10 a.m.: Municipal Council of Sydney and claim of John Hughes, to tax costs. At 11 a.m.: Federal Reversionary L. Company, Limited, to pass accounts. At 12 noon: Re will of Louis Samuel, to tax costs. At 2 p.m.: Fraser v. White, to tax costs.

In Equity.—Before his Honor the Chief Judge. At 10 a.m. (after lunacy matters): Victory Gold-mining Company, Limited, v. Buckland, motion for injunction; Harvey v. Watson, motion for injunction. At 11 a.m.: Hurley v. Hurley, part heard. Before his Honor Mr. Justice Manning. At 10 a.m.: Re the Shoalhaven Syndicate, Limited, and Companies Act, motion to continue injunction.

DISTRICT COURT.—THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

(Before his Honor Judge Fitzhardinge.)

Scheerer v. Lucas (part heard), Gulbridge v. Corrigan, Bertout v. Weber, Joseph v. Booth, Edwards v. Herrington, Rigg v. Mackley, Gregory v. Verdich, Sands v. Clarke, Thomson v. Saunders, Symes v. Australian Builders' News Company, Cornish v. West, Richardson and Wrench v. Eyre, Cocks v. Strother, Reilly v. Stokes, Abouchabki v. Bistami, M'Donald v. Booth, Stewart v. M'Gillenddy, Wheeler v. Westbrook, Lyell v. Jansel. List called over at 10 a.m. sharp.

Thomas v. Kane, at 2 p.m.

THE FATAL GLOVE FIGHT.

ACCUSED COMMITTED.

The inquest which was begun on Monday at the South Sydney Morgue on the body of a man named James Lewis, who died at his residence, 28 Wellington-street, city, on Sunday, after having engaged in a glove contest on Saturday evening, was concluded yesterday, before Mr. W. T. Pinhey, J.P., Deputy City Coroner, at the Coroner's Court, Chancery-square.

The men accused with having been concerned in causing Lewis's death were present in custody. They were—William Edward Savage, the deceased's opponent; James Kennedy, the referee; Andrew Fennelly, timekeeper; Joseph Carley, Edward O'Brien, John Fenning, William Grover, Samuel Farmer, Thomas Larkin, and Samuel Matthews, the proprietor of the hall in which the contest took place.

Mr. Garland, barrister, appeared to conduct the case for the Crown, Mr. C. Bull watched the proceedings on behalf of Fennelly and Matthews, and Mr. Meagher (of Messrs. Crick and Meagher) was present in the interests of Kennedy. Sub-inspectors Potter and Garland were in attendance to watch the case on behalf of the police.

Dr. Jamieson stated that at 6.20 p.m. on Sunday a messenger called at his residence and asked him to go and see a young man named Lewis, living at 28 Wellington-street. When witness arrived at the house Lewis was dead. He examined the body, and found that death had only recently taken place. There were contusions beneath both eyes, some slight abrasions on the chest and about both shoulders. The body was strongly built and had been well nourished. He subsequently made a post-mortem examination. On reflecting the scalp, the tissues in two regions—over the forehead on the left side, and over the occipital on the right side—were found to be the seat of effused blood. The skull was not fractured, and was of average thickness. On removing the skull-cap, a clot of blood weighing 1½oz. was found beneath the membranes of the brain and pressing on the brain tissues. A small branch of the right middle meningeal artery was lacerated, causing the blood clot mentioned. The contusion on the *outside of the* head was immediately over the laceration on the artery, and the laceration was directly above the blood clot. All the other organs of the brain and body were perfectly healthy, though the lungs were congested. Such a state usually accompanied death from coma. Death was, in witness's opinion, due to coma from compression of the brain from an effusion of blood from a branch of the right middle meningeal artery, which might have been produced either by a blow or a fall. The symptoms described by Mrs. Lewis were consistent with witness's opinion that deceased died from coma. The injury described might have been caused by 4oz. or 6oz. boxing gloves.

By Mr. Meagher: Extreme and heavy retching would not, in his opinion, cause the rupture of a healthy blood vessel, but where bleeding was taking place it would tend to accelerate it.

By the Coroner: There was no fracture of the cranium. In these cases the rupture was in the interior of the brain itself, and not from the membranes.

By Mr. Garland: It was not necessary that, if a person had died from injuries received during a prize-fight, there would be a fracture of the skull.

Sub-inspector Alfred Potter deposed that he entered the California Athletic Club, in York-street, at a few minutes after 9 o'clock on Saturday night. There were between 300 and 400 persons present, and the ring was in the centre of the hall, a few feet above the floor. Witness did not know what the charges for entrance were on Saturday, but he knew that money was taken at the doors. He saw Samuel Matthews enter the ring and introduce the competitors. There was a good deal of noise in the room, and witness could not hear all that Matthews said. He did hear him say something like "fight for £20 or £25." He afterwards heard the word, "side-wager," and subsequently heard Matthews say that "the fight was to be a fair and square one, and if it were not, not a cent would be paid." Before he left the ring he turned round and said, "Who'll be referee?" After some delay, Kennedy volunteered, and as the combatants made no objection to his appointment he was installed into the position. Matthews then announced that Fennelly would be timekeeper, but witness did not see Fennelly at all. He saw two pairs of tan-coloured boxing gloves thrown into the ring; they appeared to him to be 6oz. gloves. From start to finish the fight, as a fight, was fairly conducted, and lasted for 20 rounds. During that time he saw the deceased receive repeated blows on the head, chest, and ribs, but during the whole of the fight he was not knocked down. The contest was declared a draw. Thomas Larkin, Samuel Farmer, and William Grover acted as seconds to Lewis, and John Fenning, Joseph Carley, and Edward O'Brien were seconds to Savage. On Sunday night witness arrested Kennedy and Fennelly at the former's hotel.

By Mr. Bull: Witness did not see anything during the course of the fight that would necessitate his interference, and there was nothing to show that deceased was getting the worse of the contest, except a mark under one eye.

By a juror: As far as witness was aware, the hall where the fight took place was not licensed by the police.

By Mr. Bull: Had witness seen that either of the combatants had been injured or exhausted, he would have stopped the fight.

Sub-Inspector John Garland stated that he was at the California Club on Saturday night. Outside the street door he saw a placard announcing that a glove contest would take place between "Yankee" Savage, of Newcastle, and Jim Lewis for a side wager of £25, and the "gates." The prices for admission were 3s, 2s, and 1s. Witness then corroborated the evidence given by Sub-Inspector Potter concerning what took place in the hall during the course of the fight.

By a juror: Witness had seen worse fights in the hall, and had not interfered.

Mr. Garland intimated that he would not call any further evidence unless the jury had any doubt that a man could appear well and strong and at the same time have such an injury to his brain as Lewis had.

The foreman intimated that the jury was satisfied, and the taking of evidence was concluded.

The Court having resumed after lunch,

Mr. Garland said that, for the information of the jury, he would call another witness who knew something of the deceased's movements after the fight.

Michael John Hayes, a labourer, stated that, after the fight was over, Lewis and six others left the hall and walked home along George-street. He had a drink of iced lemonade on the way, and a few minutes after began to retch in the gutter. When the fit had ceased Lewis said he felt better. A cab was called, and deceased, witness, and two others got into it and drove to a tobacconist's shop in Regent-street. He complained of being thirsty, and went into a fruitshop with his friends and had some hop beer. He did not complain of any pain or illness when his friends left him shortly after near his home.

By Mr. Bull: Witness was taking tickets at the door on Lewis's behalf on the night of the fight. Matthews had nothing whatever to do with the hall that night. There was another ticket-taker, acting for Savage.

By Mr. Garland: There was a third man taking the money for the tickets. After the fight he divided the money. Lewis and Savage received £4 10s each, and the remainder of the receipts, £6, was kept by the moneytaker as payment for the use of the hall. Witness did not know whether the hall was hired from Matthews.

The Coroner asked Mr. Bull and Mr. Meagher if they desired to put any of the men before the Court in the witness-box.

Mr. Bull said that there was one man whom he would call—a man who knew something of Lewis's conduct antecedent to the fight.

Samuel Farmer was then called. He stated that on Wednesday and Thursday nights last deceased was training for the fight at Meadows's athletic hall in Abercrombie-street. On each night he indulged in a particular form of exercise. The exercise consisted in an attempt made by the deceased to bring his head back from a pole with his hands behind his back and his feet about 4ft. away from the base of the pole. In going through the exercise, Lewis struck his head violently against the pole five or six times.

At this stage the witness, at Mr. Bull's request, gave a practical demonstration of the exercise, and almost drove a hole through one of the panels of the door screen, much to the amusement of those in court.

Witness (continuing) said that he also tried the exercise at the same hall, and next morning his head was so sore that he could not put his hat on.

By a juror: Witness saw Lewis between his practice at Meadows's Hall and the Saturday night. He appeared to be quite well then. While going through the exercise mentioned, deceased always struck the pole with the top of his head, not the back.

Mr. Bull then addressed the jury. He spoke principally in defence of Matthews, and contended that he had nothing to do with the fight. He said the evidence showed that it had been a fairly fought fight, the police stating that nothing occurred to warrant their interference. Matthews had nothing to do with the fight beyond announcing it in the ring. There was no evidence that the gloves were "rigged." A most simple appliance could be made dangerous by trickery, but, he contended, no trickery had been used with the gloves in question. It was a singular fact that the contest was over at 20 minutes to 11, and that Lewis at that time hopped out of the ring, and had an altercation with the referee. He then left the hall, stopped in town drinking iced lemonade and hop beer, and then went home reaching there at about a quarter-past 12. He had vomited after drinking the beverages mentioned. He strongly submitted that the evidence did not point to the fact that Lewis died from injuries inflicted upon him by Savage, and that was what the jury had to consider.

Mr. Meagher said he wished the jury to dismiss all prejudice raised in their minds after reading the press comments on the Stewart case. It was the duty of the jury to decide whether Lewis met his death at the hands of Savage, and he confidently submitted that he did not. He asked if it were not reasonable to think Lewis sustained an injury to his head while exercising in the dangerous manner described by the witness Farmer. Medical authorities had stated that a man had lived for some time after sustaining an injury to the head.

Mr. Garland said that if the jury found that Lewis had met his death through an injury received at the fight, which was illegal by law, they should find all the accused but Matthews guilty of manslaughter. Matthews should be found guilty of being an accessory before the fact.

The Coroner then addressed the jury, and said they had to consider (1) the cause of death, (2) by whom it was caused, whether the person be known or unknown, and (3) when and where it was caused. As the cause of death in this case pointed to manslaughter at the least, he deemed it to be his duty to tell them what in law constituted manslaughter. Manslaughter was, in law, foully killing another without malice either expressed or implied, and was either voluntary—from sudden transport of passion, or involuntary—ensuing from some unlawful act, or from the pursuit of some lawful act, criminally or improperly performed, or from the neglect of some duty. So, if death ensued from the commission of any unlawful act, contrary to public policy or morality, which did not amount to felony, it was manslaughter, which rule extended to all acts which were unlawful, including prize fighting, public boxing matches, and suchlike sports, and every act done without lawful authority. Killing by fighting was either murder, manslaughter, or homicide, *se defendendo*. All homicide was presumed to be malicious until the contrary was proved, but there might be different grounds for extenuation; but no provocation, however grievous, could render homicide justifiable or either excusable. The least that it could amount to was manslaughter. He would leave the case in their hands for them to determine whether there had been a prima facie case made out. If so their verdict should be that of manslaughter against all the men before the Court, either as principals or accessories.

At 10 minutes past 5 o'clock the jury retired to consider their verdict. After waiting until 20 minutes past 6 o'clock, the Coroner said he would give the jury a quarter of an hour longer to come to a decision. If they were not agreed then he would call on them at 10 o'clock for a decision, and, failing any conclusion then, he would lock them up for the night.

The jury returned at 6.45. The foreman announced that they had found all the accused guilty of manslaughter with the exception of Matthews, whom they had found guilty of being an accessory before the fact. The following rider was added:—"The jury are of opinion that these fighting exhibitions are brutalising and have a tendency to demoralise the growing youth of this country, and they trust the authorities will do something to prevent them altogether."

The Coroner then committed the accused for trial.

Messrs. Bull and Meagher asked for bail.

The Coroner said he would allow bail to each—accused in £150, or two sureties of £75, or one of £150. He would also require justification bonds.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

EIGHTH DAY, WEDNESDAY.

MINISTERIAL SESSION.

Proceedings were commenced with devotions at 10 a.m.

The daily record was read and adopted.

The thanks of the conference and of the ministers who were ordained on Monday night were tendered to the ex-president, the Rev. Charles Stead, for his charge delivered on that occasion, and the hope was expressed that the charge would be published.

The Rev. C. STEAD acknowledged the vote.

The conference then went to the consideration of the second reading of stations, but had not completed it when the conference adjourned at 1.30 p.m.

REPRESENTATIVE SESSION.

The President took the chair at 2 p.m., after devotions.

The daily record was read and adopted.

The secretary read a letter from the Queensland Conference expressing appreciation of the services rendered by the Rev. Dr. Sellors, and especially at the opening and ordination services.

The Rev. Dr. SELLORS referred to the respect and honour with which he was received by the Wesleyans of Queensland, and remarked that in spite of the prevalent depression in consequence of the recent disastrous floods, there was a buoyancy of spirit that was quite refreshing to witness.

A vote of thanks was carried by the conference and presented to Dr. Sellors, which was suitably acknowledged.

In answer to a question from the Rev. P. J. Carwood, the President gave it as his opinion that it was competent for trustees to grant the use of church property for any purpose without the sanction of the superintendent of the circuit.

The committee of procedure through the Rev. W. H. Beale presented a memorial from the Muswellbrook circuit, appealing for assistance owing to the serious financial difficulties, and it was agreed to refer the case to the favourable consideration of the distribution committee.

BALMAIN AFFAIRS.

The Rev. J. E. CARRUTHERS resumed the debate upon Balmain affairs, and in a lengthy speech opposed the resolution moved by the representative from Balmain, on the ground that the matter proposed was illegal, inequitable, and unnecessary.

The Rev. W. W. RUTLEDGE supported the contention as to the illegality referred to by the previous speaker, and urged the conference to do what was right at all costs.

The Rev. W. H. BEALE moved an amendment that all words after the word "meeting" be omitted from the resolution.

The Rev. W. G. TAYLOR pointed out that the cases of York-street and Balmain were essentially dissimilar.

The Rev. J. P. STEPHEN quoted the precedent of the action of the British Conference. He believed the work of the mission would suffer unless the resolution were carried in its entirety.

Mr. LONSDALE, M.L.A., deplored the method in introducing the resolution.

The Rev. B. J. MEEK moved as a substitute motion,—"That the chairman of the Sydney district be superintendent of the Montague-street circuit, and that the Rev. P. J. Stephen be appointed to the mission in connection with the circuit."

Mr. J. DRUCE seconded the motion.

After further discussion the debate was further adjourned.

METHODIST UNION.

The Rev. W. W. RUTLEDGE presented the report of the joint committee on Methodist union and moved the following resolutions:—"1. This conference records its deep and solemn conviction that in the interests of Christ's kingdom in these colonies an organic union of the several Methodist churches in Australasia is desirable, providing a satisfactory basis for such union can be agreed upon. 2. This conference expresses its general approval of the basis of union as prepared by the joint committee on Methodist union; but before committing itself to the whole of the details remits the question with the suggested basis to the various quarterly and district meetings for consideration and report to the conference of 1894. 3. That the following be the committee for 1893:—Revs. President of the Conference, ex-President Stead, Dr. Brown, W. Clarke, Dr. Sellors, Geo. Lane, J. Spence, R. Bavin, J. E. Carruthers, P. R. M'Michael, P. Clipsham, W. W. Rutledge, F. Duesbury; Messrs. W. Robson, R. W. Conway, R. H. Ducker, R. Hall, E. Lonsdale, W. H. M'Clelland, J. Wade, M. H. Bowmaker, Jno. Salmon, W. Druce, T. E. Corkhill, T. M. Tinley, Geo. Giffes." He pointed out that the present position of the movement was a distinct advance upon that of a few years ago. Fourteen conferences in Australasia held during the past year passed resolutions, more or less strongly worded, in favour of union. He urged at length as reasons for union that the divisions now existing were contrary to the spirit of Christ and the teaching of the New Testament. The common origin and likeness between the various branches of the Methodist Church was a further argument. There was a strong desire for union, and that feeling was increasing. He pointed to the waste of power in the overlapping of circuits; ministers preaching the same doctrine were occupying ground that should be only occupied by one. A united church would be able to do more for society than a divided church could possibly do in dealing with such questions as Sabbath observance, temperance, social purity, and other matters of social reform. He pointed to the success of union elsewhere, in Ireland and Canada, and instanced the testimony of high authorities to the truth of that fact. He did not wish to force the question. All he asked the conference to do was to advance it a stage, as nothing could be done in the way of legislation until the General Conference of 1894.

The Rev. J. W. MOORE seconded the resolution, and thought they were all agreed upon the first part of the resolution.

The Rev. Dr. SELLORS moved as an amendment,—"That the whole matter be remitted to the September quarterly meetings to be reported upon at the district meetings and conference of 1894." He hoped the matter would not be forced.

This was seconded by the Rev. M. H. Parkinson, and the Rev. F. C. Boyer also supported the amendment.

Mr. W. ROBSON referred to the minutes of the conference of last year, in which initiatory steps were taken in the direction of organic union and also to the general conference years ago the same might be said. In his opinion the present state of things was a scandal to the nineteenth century. He alluded to the advantages which had accrued through a union of a similar character in the Presbyterian Church. He hoped it would go forth to the public that at least we desire union.

The Rev. E. J. RODD, in a vigorous speech, said that there was a good deal of sentiment in this question, and should be carefully and thoroughly examined. He predicted difficulties on the ground of finance, which he considered a serious impediment to organic union.

At this stage the debate was adjourned.

The conference adjourned at 5.45 p.m.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes:—"I have convinced myself that in tubercular and the various forms of strumous disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces greater therapeutic efficacy than any other cod liver oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists. Sole consignees—Ansar, Harford, and Co., Limited, 210 High Holborn, London. Agents at Sydney, Elliott Brothers.—[ADVT.]

"IN SICKNESS AND IN HEALTH" Use Fry's Malted Cocoa.—[ADVT.]

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SECOND DAY.—MORNING SEDERUNT.

The Moderator (the Rev. P. F. Mackenzie) took the chair at 10 o'clock. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated.

At 11 o'clock the general business of the assembly was commenced.

PRESBYTERY RECORDS.

Committees to appoint presbytery records were appointed as follows:—Bathurst, Revs. J. R. Bruce and J. Terras; Clarence, Revs. R. H. Waugh and R. Jackson; Goulburn, Revs. W. F. Craigie and R. Kay; Hawkesbury, Revs. J. C. M'Donald and J. H. Archibald; Hunter, Revs. A. Armstrong and J. M'Intyre; Illawarra, Revs. W. A. Smith and J. L. Thorburn; Lachlan, Revs. D. Smith and T. W. Dunn; Monaro, Revs. A. Barron and R. Inglis; Murrumbidgee, Revs. J. Paton and R. W. M'Kinlay; New England, Revs. J. W. Inglis and J. J. F. L. Ferguson; Sydney, Revs. J. Taylor and W. Bain; Wagga Wagga, Revs. M. Kirkpatrick and R. Dill Macky; Young, Revs. R. Jennings and J. Ewen.

THE GENERAL AGENT.

A letter was read from the Rev. J. M. Ross, general agent of the Church, tendering his resignation. This course had been rendered necessary, the letter stated, owing to the continued illness of the writer. During the past year he had been able to do very little church work, except in consultation with Mr. Wood, on whom the burden of the work had fallen, and who had laboured in the interests of the Church early and late. The Rev. J. M. Ross also stated that he had served the Church as general agent since April, 1880. He had been an ordained minister for over 32 years, and was now 67 years of age. He hoped that they would acknowledge his claim to participate in the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund.

Dr. STEEL thought that for the conserving of the time of the House it would be best to refer the matter to a large and representative committee to bring up an early report. He moved that the letter he referred to the following committee:—The Revs. Dr. Geikie, W. G. Maconochie, A. Barron, A. A. Steel, Robert Jackson, Dr. Cameron, D. Lamont, James Bain, J. S. Laing, Dr. White, J. Burgess, R. Kay, J. Auld, Dr. Cosh, T. E. Clouston, James Paton, Dr. Gilchrist, Dr. Steel, R. M'Kinnon, W. S. Frackelton, ministers; and Messrs. J. A. Aitken, J. Garden, A. Brown, J. Barrie, W. Affleck, H. J. Lamb, Hon. W. Walker, Messrs. A. Gardiner, J. Kirkland, J. Anderson, junior, D. L. Waugh, W. Henderson, Alexander Dean, and John Ross.

The Rev. Dr. Cameron, in seconding the motion, referred to the deep obligations that the Church was under to the Rev. J. M. Ross.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

COMMISSION.

On the motion of the Rev. George M'Innes, seconded by the Rev. R. S. Paterson, a commission was given to the Rev. John Auld to represent the Court in the Supreme Court of any Presbyterian churches he might visit during his leave of absence.

THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT AND THE REV. T. J. CURTIS.

References anent the petition of the Church of the Covenant and anent the petition of the Rev. T. J. Curtis, which were transmitted *simpliciter* from the Presbytery of Sydney, were read by the clerk. The petition of the Church of the Covenant stated that its doctrines were in accordance with those of the Presbyterian Church, that many of its members were formerly connected with the Presbyterian Church, that its financial condition rendered it self-sustaining, and that its minister, the Rev. T. J. Curtis, was in possession of a presbyterial demission certificate of a minister, granted at his request by the Presbytery of San Francisco. The petitioners prayed that the Church should be recognised as a sanctioned and self-sustaining charge within the bounds of the Presbytery of Sydney; that its name, "Church of the Covenant," should be retained; and that the Rev. T. J. Curtis, its minister, be received as a member of the Presbytery of Sydney, and be retained in his position as minister of the church. The Rev. T. J. Curtis petitioned to be admitted as a recognised minister of the Presbyterian Church.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Steel, both petitions were referred to the following committee:—Revs. J. Auld (convener), Dr. Gilchrist, J. Paton, W. G. Maconochie, A. Barron, R. Jackson, W. Bain, R. Kay, A. Armstrong, D. Smith, R. Hutchison (ministers), and Messrs. R. Parkhill, J. Garden, J. Robinson, W. Affleck, Arch. Gardiner, A. Dean, J. Kirkland, A. M'Lean, and A. Bowie (elders).

STANDING ORDERS AND THE CODE.

The report of the committee on standing orders and the code stated that there were three matters relating to standing orders and the code which had come under the cognisance of the committee—1. As to the extension of the operation of the closure as recommended by the committee, seven presbyteries had approved of the same, two had disapproved, and four had sent in no returns. 2. As to rule 127, which deals with the course to be pursued in the event of a vacancy in the moderatorship, the addition proposed relating to the course to be pursued in the event of the moderator being incapacitated by bodily or mental illness, had been approved of by nine presbyteries while four had sent no returns. 3. The proposed new rules in regard to moderation in a call had also been sent down to presbyteries. The returns showed great divergence of opinion among presbyteries. The main purpose was stated in the overture (1891) and its declared object was to shorten the ordinary procedure, and thus facilitate the settlement of ministers in the interior of the colony, where the distances to be travelled in church work are great. The Presbytery of Illawarra, which had sent in the most carefully-prepared return, called attention to the fact that the proposed rules introduced several principles or practices into the procedure of the Church in this matter which were, in its opinion, undesirable, as, for example, compulsory ballot-voting in the election of a minister; the extension of the powers of sessions and presbytery clerks, or, more correctly, the transference to them of duties hitherto performed by presbyteries; and in particular that presbytery clerks are empowered to prescribe trials for ordination. The presbytery of the Lachlan declared its opinion "that Rule 199 gives presbyteries ample authority, when necessary, to shorten the present method of procedure."

Clauses of the deliverance, receiving the report and enacting the amendment of rules referred to in Nos. 1 and 2, were agreed to.

A discussion then took place on the clause of the proposed deliverance relating to No. 3.—"The assembly resolve, in view of the want of unanimity in the returns from presbyteries anent the new rules of procedure in regard to moderation in calls, &c., to proceed no further with respect to them."

Dr. GEIKIE thought that, in altering the rules of the Church, they were following an unwise course. Their fathers had laid down the laws, and he thought that their fathers were as wise, and perhaps wiser, than they were. Their fathers thought twice before they spoke once. In the present day he was afraid that people spoke twice before they thought once.

The Rev. G. M'INNES asked how far were they to go back. By which generation of their forefathers were they to be guided. Surely the Church now, if it had taken advantage of its opportunities, should be wiser than the Church of their forefathers. As an amendment he moved,—"That all the words after 'to' be deleted, and in their place there be inserted 'send the remit down to presbyteries for further consideration, together with the suggestions made in the returns for presbyteries.'"

The Rev. J. AULD said that circumstances altered cases. The rules should be adapted to the different conditions of the Church here.

The Rev. W. BAIN supported the deliverance.

The Rev. JOHN BURGESS, while agreeing with the views of the Presbytery of Illawarra, trusted that the matter would not be shelved, but that it should be again sent down to presbyteries. He therefore supported the amendment.

Dr. GILCHRIST said that the constitution of the Church was the growth of ages and the outcome of experience. That being the case, it was very unwise to adopt new methods of procedure that would put them out of keeping in their methods with the rest of the Presbyterian Churches, and especially in view of the fact that their people and their office-bearers were not manifesting any impatience under the operation of the present rules. He would support the motion.

The amendment was lost, and the motion for the adoption of the clause of the deliverance was carried by a large majority.

Clauses relating to colleagues and successors, and to an addition dealing with the financial liabilities of the congregations seeking moderation in a call, to rule 198, were agreed to.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The Moderator announced that he had received a letter from the Surplus Labour Committee of the Trades Hall, asking for a suggestion or a scheme for doing away with the large number of unemployed in our midst.

Mr. AFFLECK thought that three ministers and three elders should be appointed a committee to confer upon the matter and report to the assembly.

The CLERK asked how could they settle the great problem of the unemployed. The question was brought before them at every assembly.

Mr. KIRKLAND deprecated any hasty action, as showing they lacked sympathy with those who were in a starving condition, and with their fellow men in distress.

After further discussion, on the motion of the Rev. R. S. Paterson it was resolved,—"That this Church sympathises with the unemployed and destitute without fault of their own, and recommends that ministers and elders should give this matter their serious consideration."

DATE OF MEETING.

An overture anent the date of meeting of the General Assembly was read by the clerk. On the ground that at the time of meeting the weather was humid and oppressive, and that the annual session of the assembly should come after, instead of before the April meeting of the standing committees, and that the month of March was the last of the first quarter, it was overtured the General Assembly should change the date for opening the session to the last Tuesday in April. The overture was supported by the Revs. W. G. Maconochie, W. Anson Smith, and R. Kay, M.A.

The Rev. WM. BAIN moved, and it was seconded, that the overture be dismissed.

At this stage the debate was adjourned, and at 2.30 p.m. the assembly adjourned.

LUNCHEON.

The members of the assembly lunched at the "Australia." After thanks had been returned the Moderator, who was in the chair, thanked the members for having elected him to the post, and at the close of the session hoped that he would have proved himself worthy of the high office. He had expected to have had that afternoon with them Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson. They would have been delighted to see him, and to have heard him speak. While he (the chairman) had been in that room he had received the following letter from Mr. Stevenson:—"Dear Sir,—It is with great regret that I find myself unavoidably prevented from joining you to-day. The sudden and disastrous change in the weather has driven me to seek safety in that inglorious spot, my bed, and I can only express on paper my regrets and thanks." He (the chairman) was sure that all present regretted the cause that had prevented Mr. Stevenson from lunching with them. Mr. M'Innes and Mr. Maconochie had seen him, and he had expressed his intention of accepting another invitation to lunch with the assembly some day during the session, when the climatic conditions were more favourable.

EVENING SEDERUNT.

The Moderator took the chair at 7 p.m.

The committee for the consideration of the petitions of the Church of the Covenant and Rev. T. J. Curtis was appointed to meet in the church at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

The report of the general purposes committee was read by the ex-Moderator, the Rev. Dr. White. Arrangements, it stated, had been made with the Scots Church for the lease of commodious premises for church offices and committee-room. Two irregularities in connection with the representation of the presbyteries and the action of the committee thereon, which the assembly was asked to condone, were reported. The committee recommended that the enjoined collections for the schemes of the Church should be made as follows:—Church extension (first collection), third Sabbath in February; missions to the heathen, third Sabbath in May; church extension (second collection), third Sabbath in August; Sabbath schools (children's day), third Sabbath in October; aged and infirm ministers' fund, third Sabbath in November. Regret was expressed at the continued serious illness of the general agent, and deep sympathy with him and his family in their affliction.

The Rev. Dr. White moved, and the Rev. J. S. Laing seconded, the following deliverance:—"Receive the report; thank the committee for its diligence; express satisfaction with the arrangements made for offices and committee-room in Scots Church-buildings; condone the action of the committee with respect to the representation of the presbyteries of the Lachlan and Wagga Wagga on the standing committees on the understanding that it form no precedent for the future; adopt the order set forth for the meeting of the standing committees; appoint the collections for the schemes of the Church to be taken up on the days mentioned, or as near thereto as convenient."

The deliverance was, after debate, agreed to.

PETITIONS.

A petition from the Rev. John Strang, an evangelist of the Associated Churches of Christ, Victoria, asking to be received into the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, was referred to a committee.

A similar course was adopted in the case of Mr. Hugh Young, student of divinity, who petitions to be recognised as a student of theology, who has completed his divinity course.

THE CHURCH EXTENSION COMMITTEE.

The report of the church extension committee was taken as read. The committee reported the reception of nine ministers during the year. Two of these were admitted by the last General Assembly from the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and seven were admitted by the church extension committee, as follows:—From the Presbyterian Church of Tasmania, Alexander Gordon Michie; from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, Charles Connor and James Adamson, M.A.; from the Church of Scotland, Robert Norman M'Lean; from the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, James M'Kee; from the Free Church of Scotland, James Davidson; from our own Divinity Hall, Donald M'Kay Barnett, B.A. Charges vacant were:—Gulgong, Marrickville, Woodburn, Moree, Greta, Woonona, Blayney, Narrandera, Tumberumba, Neutral Bay, Coonabarabran, Narrabri and Gunnedah, Berry, and Balranald. The following were the church extension charges:—Rosedale, supplied by the committee till the end of the year, but now getting such supply as it can afford; Woolwich, supplied chiefly by students; Wellington, supplied till the end of the year by an agent of the committee, the question of further supply being now under consideration; Hillston, supplied by the committee; Montagle-Bland, about to be raised into a sanctioned charge, with the view of settling a minister; Mosman's Bay, supplied by the committee; Bingera and Warialda, supplied by the committee; Wilcannia, supplied by the committee; Warran and Nyngan, supplied by the committee; Sunny Corner, supplied part of the year; Millhill, supplied chiefly by lay brethren; Tumberumba, Narrabri, and Gunnedah were vacant charges, but were treated at present as church extension charges. The following settlements were effected during the year, viz.:—Rev. J. T. Thesburn, B.A., Tenterfield; Rev. G. S. Moorhead, B.A., Minmi; Rev. Alexander M'Clinchie, Middle Clarence; Rev. George Milne, Walgett; Rev. James Kinghorn, Richmond; Rev. Thomas Steele, M.A., Corowa; Rev. David Fulton, Wallsend; Rev. James Ewen, Burwood; Rev. J. J. F. L. Ferguson, M.A., Dulwich and Summer Hill; Rev. Joseph Fulton, Goulburn (Trinity); Rev. Thomas William Dunn, Newtown; Rev. J. Joy Thorp, Ballina; Rev. David Bruce, D.D., North St. Leonards. There are numerous districts in the colony where supply is urgently wanted, but your committee are quite powerless to do anything for them at present, having neither the men nor the means at their disposal. At the risk of incurring further debt your committee had commenced new charges in Bingera and Warialda, Nyngan and Warran, and Wilcannia. The agents at present employed by the committee were as follow:—Ministers: Revs. James Adam, M.A., James Adamson, M.A., J. F. Briggs, W. F. Brown, Charles Connor, James Davidson, T. D. Evans, W. G. Fraser, J. J. Jennings, D. Fenwick, James Lawrie, A. G. Michie, William M'Kenzie, R. N. M'Lean, James M'Kee, W. G. Taylor, F.L.S., R. Thomson, William Watt, Donald M. Barnett, B.A. Catechists: Messrs. William Dobbie and J. F. M'Allister. Students: Messrs. W. A. S. Anderson, B.A., John Edwards, B.A., W. G. Thom, Hugh Young, James Cosh, jun., B.A. New churches had been built or were being erected at Broken Hill, Marrickville, Kogarah, and Bowral. The statement of accounts was as follows:—Debit balance on 1st January, 1892, £3089 9s 5d; expenditure for pulpit supplies, &c., £2563 18s 4d; total, £5650 7s 9d. Received—from refunds, £1486 13s 9d; collections, £469 16s 4d; self-denial week (congregations), £1379 13s 5d; self-denial week (Sabbath schools), £43 4s 5d; self-denial week (special donations), £15; majority fund, £62 19s 7d; total, £3385 7s 6d. Debit balance, £2265 0s 3d. The committee recommended that the name of the committee should be changed to the home mission committee. Regret was expressed at the prolonged and painful illness of the general secretary, Rev. J. M. Ross.

The Rev. J. AULD, the convener of the committee, said that during the year the Presbytery of Sydney had, outside of the Church extension committee, admitted two ministers to the Church. In this the presbytery had acted in direct opposition to the rule of the General Assembly, which had empowered the Church extension committee, and that alone, to receive ministers from other Presbyterian churches. This proceeding of the presbytery was highly irregular, and should not be followed by other presbyteries. The paucity of number of ministers received during the year was to be remarked. In point of fact, only seven ministers had been received, two having been received prior to the assembly of 1892. Three ministers had been brought out by the committee at a cost of £180. That number was insufficient for the work before the committee, and yet it was difficult to see the way to put more ministers into the field of population. Then, again, there were very few openings in the Church for ministers of advanced age. It was extremely desirable, however, to get the services of young ministers to go into the bush—into splendid districts waiting to be occupied—men able to spend all their time in those districts. There was a splendid field before them, a field which would become remunerative in a short while, but money would have to be spent before any return could be expected. Great encouragement would be given to country ministers if in the event of town vacancies they were selected from among them, and if new men were sent to the country. The self-denial week fund had scarcely resulted in as large amount as was expected; £1435 17s 10d was the sum collected, £43 4s 5d of this amount being collected by the Sabbath school. One hundred and eleven charges had contributed to this fund, and of the other appointed collections for Church extension 58 charges had taken up both collections, 31 had taken up one collection, and 52 had taken up no collection. Unless they did better than this they would have to change the whole system. Unless the congregations rose to the standard that was expected of them, they would have to go back to the old system, when grants were given to charges. Under that system £10 would be required to have the work done as efficiently as it was at present for every £1 raised now. The committee had gone into debt again, but it had been impossible to do otherwise. The collections were mortgaged for expenses and interest before they could touch them, so that they were working with money borrowed from the treasurership committee, and they got the money back as best they could. He moved the following deliverance:—"1. Receive the report; thank the committee for their diligence; express gratitude to God for the measure of success which has attended the committee's labours during the year. 2. Urge upon the members of the Church the importance of the work in which the committee are engaged, and commend it to their generous support. 3. Resolve that the name of the committee be changed into home mission committee, and that the committee's fund be henceforth known as the home mission fund. 4. Resolve further to invite the sympathy and co-operation of the Women's Missionary Association in aid of this fund."

The Rev. JOHN WALKER seconded the motion. It was very unsatisfactory that a Church of the dimensions and wealth which this Church possessed should only raise the sum of £400 for the extension of the Gospel throughout the colony, and they must devise means by which this income should be increased.

The Rev. W. S. FRACKELTON moved, as an amendment,—"Receive the report, and regret that the committee has not kept within its income in the prosecution of its operations during the year, and appoint a sub-committee of the assembly to consider the best method of administering the finances of the fund to report to a future sederunt." Last year, he said, despite the collections and all the efforts put forward by the committee, the income did not reach the administration of the fund, leaving not one single penny to carry on this fund. With the finances in this condition, and the funds so depleted, the committee attempted to overtake new fields, and so they were compelled to use £800 of the self-denial money—money that had been given for the reduction of the debit balance. They were going back at the rate of £60 to £80 a month, and thus within seven years they would have absorbed every penny of their capital. The committee had gone behind the fund to the amount of something like £1800. Was this a proper state of affairs? Was this honest? Was it to be tolerated? He said nothing now against any individual. The convener of the committee had been most earnest, most faithful, diligent, and zealous in his work, and had tried to work for the very best interests of the Church. The committee had tried for the past three years to reduce the debt, but had failed to do so. Was it then not right and proper that they should consider the matter, and see whether there was not some way by which they could overtake the overdraft—this large and growing deficit? One advantage of the grant in aid method was that they did not get into debt. If other institutions had done as this institution had done they would have had to have gone into bankruptcy.

The Rev. S. E. CLOUSTON seconded the amendment. He considered that, unless under special circumstances, it was a sin to run into debt.

The Rev. J. J. F. L. FERGUSON supported the amendment.

Mr. D. MACONOCHIE saw no reason to be dissatisfied with the committee.

The Rev. W. M. DILL MACKY thought that, considering the great depression, congregations had done wonders in raising as much as they had done.

At the suggestion of the Rev. John Burgess, Mr. Frackelton withdrew his amendment, and gave notice of the following notice of motion,—"Appoint a sub-committee to consider the whole question of the administration of the finances and the future policy of the Church thereanent, with instructions to report to a future sederunt of the assembly."

Mr. J. ANDERSON, jun., said that Mr. Frackelton's statements were perfectly incorrect. He showed that, instead of decreasing, the trust funds had increased by nearly £1800.

After further discussion the motion for the adoption of the deliverance was agreed to.

The assembly adjourned at 10.20 p.m. till 10 a.m. the following day.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

PADDINGTON.

A meeting of the Paddington Council was held on 6th March. Present—Aldermen Dillon (Mayor), W. Brown, D. Brown, C. Hellmrich, G. P. Jones, T. George, M. E. Whysall, Thomas J. West, R. W. Usher, J. Robinson, J. White. The Public Works Department stated with reference to the council's complaint that vehicular traffic on the New South Head-road had been diverted to the footpath formed, maintained, and under the control of the council, in consequence of the work in connection with the Ocean-street cable tramway, it was considered that sufficient room was left between the fences round the excavations and the kerbs to admit of vehicular traffic passing, and the council should have taken the necessary steps to prevent such traffic from so encroaching. It was pointed out that in the event of damage the contractor was by the specifications liable for any damage done. It was agreed to inform the department that no such provision as indicated had been made, and to ask that the contractor be held responsible for damage done. A communication had been received from the Works Department to the effect that the £400 contributed towards the maintenance of Oxford-street had been placed to the credit of the council. Accounts amounting to £505 9s 2d was passed. On the motion of Alderman W. Brown it was agreed to close the council offices to the public at 3 p.m. instead of 4 p.m., to give the officers more time to do the work; also that the works committee report on the desirableness of purchasing flags and other decorations for the main hall at a cost not exceeding £20. On the motion of Alderman George it was agreed that steps be taken to alter the levels of the footpaths of Oxford-street, and the several streets abutting thereon where necessary. The overseer for works directed attention to the dangerous condition of Barrack-hill after it has been watered by the tramway authorities. It was quite a common thing to see four or five horses down before breakfast. The council sand the hill always after rain, but cannot follow the tram motor with a sand-cart. The overseer recommended that the tramway authorities be asked not to water the Barrack-hill from the local Town Hall to Hopewell-street. It was agreed to write to the tramway authorities asking them not to water the Barrack-hill. The works committee recommended that M'Donald-street be tar-screened, from Liverpool-street and Brown-street; that Hopewell-lane be tar-screened at a cost of £65; that Elizabeth-street be ballasted 25ft. wide; that a gully-shaft be put down at the foot of Elizabeth-street, and pipes laid to carry off the stormwater at that point. The lighting committee recommended that a large lamp be erected at the junction of Elizabeth-street and Harris-street.

DARLINGTON.

The monthly meeting of the council was held on the 4th instant. Present—The Mayor (Alderman J. Spring), and Aldermen H. H. Maze, J. H. Beale, W. Graham, N. Livingstone, P. Keifer, W. Crispin, N. Hawken, John V. Moran, and the council clerk (Mr. J. Whitehead), and a large number of ratepayers. A letter was read from Lord Jersey thanking the council for a farewell address that had been forwarded. A petition was presented by Alderman Moran, asking that a lamp be placed in Darlington-road. On the motion of Aldermen Maze and Moran it was decided that a lamp be placed in the Darlington-road, between Golden Grove and Codrington streets, as petitioned for.

MACDONALDTOWN.

The council held its fortnightly meeting on Monday, 6th instant; the Mayor (Alderman Peake) presiding, and present with him Aldermen Anderson, Glencross, Jacobsen, Purcell, Harrison, Wilson, Baldwin, and the council clerk (Mr. W. F. Bray). Several applications for kerbing, guttering, and asphalting were received and granted on the usual terms. The Railway Commissioners intimated that repairs to the subway at Macdonaldtown station have been effected, and the work is now ready to be handed over to the council. On the motion of Alderman Glencross, the matter was referred to the works committee. The Water and Sewerage Board acknowledge receipt of the council's letter in reference to drainage of houses in Park-street. The report of the finance committee recommended payment of accounts to the extent of £226 1s 7d, and showed a dr. balance to the bank of £505 7s 2d. The report was adopted. The auditors reported having inspected and audited the books of the council, and presented the half-yearly balance-sheet complimenting the aldermen upon the efficient services of their officer. The council clerk laid upon the table the balance-sheet, together with a detailed statement of the cost of work in each street. Alderman Purcell wished to draw the attention of the council to the state of their finances, and thought that the council should meet for the purpose of considering the matter. Aldermen Anderson, Baldwin, and Wilson thought that the depressed state of the finances was due to the amount of outstanding rates at present. The Mayor promised to give the matter his careful attention. Alderman Purcell moved,—"That the Fire Brigades Board be written to with reference to an additional fire-alarm bell for the borough, which was applied for some time since." The motion was agreed to. On the motion of the Mayor, it was resolved to forward a letter, with the seal of the council affixed, to the *Earl of Jersey*, expressing the high appreciation of his services held by the council. On the motion of Alderman Jackson, it was resolved to erect an iron culvert at the corner of Knight and Amy streets on the usual terms. Alderman Purcell rose on the motion standing on the paper in his name, which read,—"That applications be received from two persons competent to act as valuators for the year 1893-1894," and asked to be allowed to add to his resolution,—"That such valuation be made from the books of the council." The Mayor ruled the addition out of order, and the motion lapsed for the want of a seconder. Alderman Purcell asked the Mayor for information regarding the expenditure for advertising during last year. The information was given, the amount expended being £88 18s 6d. The council then went into committee to consider tenders.

RYDE.

At a meeting of the Ryde council on Friday evening last the responsibility of maintaining the roads on the Field of Mars Common again cropped up, in the shape of a letter from Mr. Farnell, M.L.A., enclosing one from Mr. Snow, a resident on Field of Mars, asking the Government for damages to a vehicle which capsized owing to the bad state of Balaclava-road. Mr. Farnell was informed that the council declined to admit any responsibility, throwing the whole burden on the Government. A promise was made by the Government that they would grant £800 to put certain roads in a good state of repair, provided the council contributed £200. The latter in their turn pledged themselves to the extent of £150 if the residents subscribed £50. This they failed to do, and so the thoroughfares remain in a deplorable state, much to the annoyance and inconvenience of fruitgrowers and others who patronise the Eastwood railway station. The council accepted a loan of £6000, extending over a period of 10 years, interest at 5 per cent. at par, such loan to take the form of 12 debentures of £500 each, secured on borough rates, and subject to brokerage of 1 per cent. Thompson Bros. were the successful tenderers.

LIVERPOOL AND CABRAMATTA.

A conference between the Liverpool and Cabramatta councils was held on Monday night at the Town Hall, Liverpool, for the purpose of finally adjusting matters between the two municipalities. The Mayor (Alderman C. A. Scrivener), Aldermen Murphy and Chapman, represented the former council; and the Mayor (Alderman Latham), Aldermen Stimson and Simpson, the latter. It was agreed that matters be adjusted from the date of proclamation of the Cabramatta and Canley Vale municipality, 10th October; that the Cabramatta and Canley Vale Council pay the sum of £26 19s for work done by the Liverpool Council within the area separated from the date of separation to the end of the municipal year; also that they pay the sum of £15 7s as their portion of the clerical, auditors', and valuers' expenses for the year ending February, 1893. It was further agreed that the Canley Vale Council pay £10 interest on the £300 apportioned to them as their share of the debt, being at the rate of 8 per cent. from 10th October, 1892, to 10th March, 1893, a period of five months, and that they take over the bond in respect to the ballasting and maintenance of the approach on the Canley Vale side of the proposed Orphan School Creek bridge. The total indebtedness of the Cabramatta and Canley Vale Council to the Liverpool Council, made of amounts above stated, is £352 6s. Against this the Liverpool Council has received £106 11s 4d in rates from the portion excised, and which are due to the Cabramatta and Canley Vale Council, thus reducing their liability to the Liverpool Council to £245 11s 8d, which amount was unanimously agreed to by the conference. On the motion of Alderman Stimson, seconded by Alderman Simpson, a vote of thanks was accorded to Alderman Scrivener for the manner in which he had simplified matters and thus enabled the conference to arrive at an amicable settlement of affairs. A vote of thanks was also accorded Alderman Latham, on the motion of Alderman Murphy, seconded by Alderman Chapman, and the conference terminated.

CANLEY VALE.

A meeting of the Cabramatta and Canley Vale Council was held in the Hall, at Canley Vale, on the 2nd March. Present:—The Mayor (Alderman Latham) and Aldermen Stimson, Asmus, Simpson, and Donald. Alderman Stimson moved,—"That the whole council form a deputation to wait on the Colonial Secretary, to ask—What amount of endowment he is prepared to allow? 2. Will that portion of the main southern road running through this municipality be under the control of the council or not? 3. Will he see that the usual grant of £50 for the Mulgoa-road is placed to our credit?" The motion was agreed to. Alderman Donald moved,—"That in accordance with the 39th section of the Municipalities Act of 1867, ex-Alderman Willis be requested to pay the penalty of £25 on account of having tendered his resignation as an alderman for the municipal district of Cabramatta and Canley Vale, such resignation not being in accordance with any of the provisions allowed by the said section." Alderman Simpson seconded the motion. Alderman Stimson moved an amendment,—"That the motion stand over"—stating that he believed the majority of the ratepayers would be against inflicting the penalty. Alderman Asmus seconded the amendment. The motion was carried.

HURSTVILLE.

This council met on 2nd March when the Mayor (Alderman J. G. Griffin) presided, and there were also present—Aldermen Hugh Patrick, J.P., T. Smithson, Thompson, Halstead, Newell, and John Sproule, J.P. Alderman Sproule said he was not satisfied with the retrenchment scheme that had taken place by dispensing with the services of the engineer and inspector of nuisances. If this course was adhered to they would only save in 12 months the salary of the engineer. Whereas if they would agree to his proposals they would properly retrench, and make a saving of £519 16s per annum. His scheme would be—that two day men at 45s per week be put off, being £226 per annum; one horse and cart at £156; reduction of engineer's salary, £39; reduction in inspector's salary, £26; boy's allowance, 10s per week, £26; reduction in day men of 6d per day, making their wages 7s in place of 7s 6d, thus saving in the year £46 16s, making a grand total of £519 16s. The motion was negatived, only the mover and Alderman Halstead voting for it. A letter was read from Messrs. Johnson, Minter, Simpson and Co., as solicitors for Mr. E. P. Simpson, the owner of the Tivoli Park Estate, Hurstville, and intimating their instructions to give the council notice that unless the damage which the council's officers and workmen had caused by unwarrantably interfering with and pulling down the fences of the said estate is immediately made good, they would be compelled to take the most stringent measures to protect their client's interests. The clerk (Mr. Geo. Leeder) addressed a letter to the council, stating that in view of the expression of opinion of a majority of the aldermen with regard to the necessity for retrenching the working expenses, and after consideration he desired to state that as far as the council was concerned he had decided to dispense with the services of the lad whose assistance had been allowed him for the past two years. Alderman Thompson moved a call of the council to rescind the motion allowing 10s per week allowance to the clerk. Alderman Simpson seconded the motion, which upon being put to the vote was negatived by five to two. The following motion was carried:—By Alderman Patrick,—"That Messrs. Fox, Flood, and Humphreys be written to requesting them to dedicate to the council sufficient land through their properties to form a road from Forest-road to Park-road, and that the council will erect what fencing is necessary to protect their properties."

PROSPECT AND SHERWOOD.

A meeting of the above council was held on March 2nd. Present—The Mayor (Alderman G. M'Credie), Aldermen Miller, T. Muston, G. Muston, Hollier, Noller, Perry, and Sargent. Letter received from the Department of Lands, asking the council to pay £45, half the cost of the survey of the Sherwood-road. It was admitted that the council had desired to have the work done, and that it would be a benefit, but it was never anticipated that the cost would be so great. The matter was allowed to stand over for a time. The Water Supply and Sewerage Board wrote stating that the cost of erecting a standpipe on the Smithfield-road would be £31 7s 3d. Owing to the fact that one of the original guarantors had lately become bankrupt the work could not be gone on with. The Mayor said that an opportunity would be given later on for a discussion as to the best situation for the standpipe. Doubtless if a good guarantor could be found the work would be gone on with practically on the old arrangement. Committees were appointed for the year.

RETRENCHMENT AND THE GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—By the courtesy of the superintendent I have received the first annual report of the operations of the G. L. B. It is an interesting document in its way, and of more or less value as looked at from different points of view. In my judgment, its chief value lies in the statistical information afforded, in the classification of and bringing into line of our large army of unemployed, and in the knowledge that we now possess (over the signature of responsible authority) that the current wages obtaining in the colony in the various trades and callings have been fairly maintained throughout the year. There is also much useful detail information. In the statistical column for the year ending February, 1893, we find 11,151 single men as against 7499 married men registered themselves at the bureau for employment. Authentic information such as that should make us pause and consider our State-coddling *system as a whole*. I can conceive of no more potent text for a powerful sermon than is contained in those bald figures—11,151 single men, the greater number of them doubtless young, looking to the Government of the day to find them employment. But to proceed. All this exact information, however valuable it may be in the abstract and for the purpose of making history, does not concern the public so much as, "What will it cost the already overburdened taxpayer?" That the cost will be considerable no one will doubt. Is the bureau to be a continuing institution subsidised by the State?—a new department created by the present Government without the authority of Parliament? That is what the public have a right to know.

The report does not suggest a probable early closing of the institution, and if your readers will carry their memories back just one year—the birth-time of the G. L. B.—they will remember that it was to be a temporary contrivance only, intended to relieve Sydney, as it was suggested that large numbers of unemployed in one place were undesirable, and that employment could be found for them; all that was required was a judicious system of distributing them about the country to those who wanted their services—only, unfortunately, these anticipations have not been realised. For we find that the volume of unemployed has not decreased, and notwithstanding that over 8000 have found employment by means of the bureau, the numbers do not grow beautifully less, for as fast as one detachment goes off to employment, others flow in to take their place, so that the numbers registered always seem to remain at par or a little beyond. Are we to understand by this that those seeking work have increased by 100 per cent. in the short space of a year? or that the bureau has been simply engaged in scattering them broadcast for a while only that they may turn up again later on? Which is it? Or is the true solution to be found in the fact that the existence of a subsidised Government institution is in itself a standing invitation to all and everyone to flock to its sheltering arms? I am not seeking to lessen the value to the State of those who really have obtained employment by its means, nor yet do I altogether object to the wise and benevolent process of "scattering." Everybody knows the value of "Move on, there!" which so often breaks the charm of a chat when coming from the mouth of a policeman. But it does appear to me that the surest way to test the genuineness of the whole thing is to abolish the bureau as a State-subsidised institution, but not to rid ourselves of it entirely; for this reason, that we are all aware there are a great number of men always actually engaged in the business of being unemployed, and in the fulness of time they acquire a vested interest in that which fosters their industry—just as do the protected manufacturers—therefore we must act with all gentleness. That being so, let the Government Labour Bureau be made self-supporting, without costing a penny to the already overburdened taxpayers, which can be easily accomplished. For instance, the report shows that in round numbers 8000 have found employment through the agency of the bureau. Now it will be acknowledged that bringing together the employer and the would-be employed is a service of especial value to those two factors, hence they ought to pay for it. A fee of 5s on the part of the employers, and 2s 6d on the part of employees, would bring a revenue of £3000, which might be disbursed as under:—Principal officer, £200 per annum; chief clerk, £175; four other clerks and messenger, say £625; rent, printing, stationery, and incidentals, £1000; total, £2000; thus leaving a surplus of £1000, which might be employed in relieving deserving needy cases or dropped into the Treasury. The Government might still retain a protectorate over the bureau for the sake of inspiring confidence in the public, and the present name might be retained for the same reason. Doubtless after the report has been well digested by those in authority the Government will declare its future policy with regard to it.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM MAINER.

March 7.

THE BEST COCOA.

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

In the Stock and Share market to-day there was very little disposition to do business. Commercial Bank of Sydney were rather stronger. For Bank of New South Wales the last quoted price was paid. Australian Joint Stock, City, Commercial of Australia, and Queensland National Banks were lower. Steam stocks were neglected. In Insurance a sale of Mercantile Mutual was made at yesterday's quotation. Australian Gaslight were again sold at 13¼. Nothing was done in Breweries or Miscellaneous stocks, the market being unchanged. A higher price was offered for Mont de Piété, other Finance and Land and Building Companies' shares being as before.

The following sales were reported at the Sydney Stock Exchange at noon to-day:—City Bank, 7¼; Mercantile Mutual Insurance, 5s 6d; Australian Gas, 13¼. And at 4 o'clock: Bank of New South Wales, 60, and Queensland National, 87s. The closing quotations were:—

BANKS.

	Buyer.	Seller.		Buyer.	Seller.
Aus. J. Stock	—	19	N. S. Wales	59	60½
Australasia	—	92	New Zealand	94/	5
City	7	7½	Ditto, new	6¼	—
Com. Issue, all paid	45/	—	Do., Auckland Register	94/	—
Com. of Aus., Sydney Reg.	—	75/	Ditto, new	6¼	—
Ditto, Melb. Reg.	—	73 6	Royal of Queensland	—	—
Com. of Syd.	112½	113	Q. National	87/	93/
			Union	53	54

STEAM.

Hdn's Ferry	—	7/	Port Jackson	11/	14/
Illawarra	77 6	—	North Coast	—	—
N. S. Ferry	35/	36 6	Newcastle	—	—

INSURANCE.

Aust. Mutual	13 6	15/	New Zealand	—	—
City Mutual	1 9	2/	United	62 6	65/
Mercantile	5/4	5/8	Now	7/3	—

GAS.

Aus. Gaslight	13¼	13½	Manly	—	—
City Goulburn	2/6	35/	North Shore	—	19/

BREWERIES.

Australian	—	10 6	Cast'm'ne and Wood Bros.	—	18/6
Toth's	17/	17 6			
Marshall's	—	2 6			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aerated Bath, Hotel	5/	7/	Goldsbrough, Mort	—	—
Aust. Ker. and Oil	15/	—	J. J. Hayes	—	15/
Ditto, con.	—	6/	Hudson Bros.	—	—
City Carrying	—	—	Do., new issue	—	—
Colo'l Sugar	25¼	—	Richardson & Wrench	—	14/
Intn. £10 paid	—	—	Shale and Oil	6/6	7/6
Inlgrty & Co.	—	—	Silv'ton Tram	—	—
Emu Gravel	—	13/	Syd. Excha'e	17¼	—
Eagle Tobacco	5	6/3	Syd. Hyd.	11/	12/
Ordnd Emery	—	2/			

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE.

Aust. Realisation	—	14	Mort. Guar.	—	14
Colonial Finance	—	14	Mont de Piété	19/6	21/
			Perm. Trustee	1/7	1/9
			Perp'l Tr'st.	18/3	18/9

LAND AND BUILDING.

Commercial	—	30/	Indust'al Provident	16¼	—
Syd. Freehold	—	14/			
Syd. and Sub.	—	2/			

The following sales were reported at the Stock Exchange of New South Wales to-day:—Bank of New South Wales, 60; and Mercantile Mutual Insurance, 5s 6d. The closing quotations, excepting those corresponding with the Sydney Stock Exchange list published above, were:—Australian Joint Stock Bank, buyer 18¾; Commercial of Sydney, seller 112½; New South Wales, buyer 59¼, seller 60½; Queensland National, seller 90s; Union, buyer 53¼; Australian Mutual Fire, buyer 13s 9d, seller 14s 9d; United, buyer 62s 9d, seller 65s 9d; City of Goulburn Gas, buyer 2s 6d, seller 34s; Australian Brewery, seller 11s 3d; Castlemaine and Wood Bros., buyer 17s 3d, seller 18s 3d; Aarons' Exchange Hotel, buyer 5s 3d, seller 6s 9d; Emu Gravel, seller 12s 9d; Eagle Tobacco, buyer 5s 3d; J. J. Hayes, seller 14s 9d; Shale and Oil, buyer 6s 6d; seller 7s 4d; Sydney Hydraulic, buyer 11s 3d; Mont de Piété, buyer 19s 6d, seller 21s; Equitable Land and Building, buyer 51, seller 54; Industrial Provident, buyer 17; and Sydney Permanent, seller 4s.

The monthly meeting of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon. Two new members were elected to the chamber. Attention was called to the appeal case of Carnofsky v. New Zealand Insurance Company, and the decision of the Supreme Court therein, and it was decided that the Fire Insurance Association should be written to on the subject.

The import of gold for the week ended 4th March was £42,491, and as the export was only £5930, the bank resources were strengthened by the amount of the difference. This, added to the excess of imports in the previous eight weeks, gives a total addition to the colony's available gold resources of about £385,000.

The London quotations of shares of several of our Australian mortgage, pastoral, and agricultural companies, published elsewhere, have generally a downward tendency. Peel River Land and Mineral Company's shares, quoted at 95, are dearer.

From our London files to the 4th February we learn that the money market continued very easy. Day-to-day loans were granted at 1 per cent., while three, four, and six months' bills respectively were quoted at 1¼, 1½, and 1⅝ respectively. The quotations for colonial banks had a weaker tendency, which our latest cables show continued throughout the month. On 2nd February the quotations were:—Bank of Australasia, 88-90; New South Wales, 65-67; New Zealand, 5½-6; new, 7½-8; Commercial of Australia, 8-8½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 15-17; London Chartered of Australia, 21½-22½; National of Australasia, 8-8½; Queensland National, 6½-7; Union of Australia, 57-58; ditto, inscribed stock deposits, 100-102.

Among our special advertisements appears the last half-yearly report of the Union Bank of Australia.

That rumours if repeated grow into undue importance is illustrated by the feeling in London which is expressed in the reduced quotations for Australian bank stocks published last week. On 3rd February a correspondent writes from London:—"There is an uneasy feeling amongst investors from the absentee taxes passed in Victoria and New South Wales, it being considered that large withdrawals of capital will take place from those colonies. This has been intensified by the failure of the Federal Bank, and current talk on 'Change of another bank likely to follow." This talk would appear to have continued, and to have had a weakening tendency on Australian bank stock generally. Yet there has been nothing in the colonies to warrant the application of the rumour to any particular bank. It is true, no doubt, that the banks of Australia, as the result of the disturbance of 1891, have become differentiated in public estimation in a greater measure than they were before. But so far as the published returns indicate, the banks generally occupy a strong position; and there is therefore nothing to justify any feeling of alarm. At such a juncture as the present, however, the mercantile and general credit of the colony will no doubt lead the banks to associate to the fullest extent for the support of one another. When two or three of the unsound land companies of the city failed in 1891, we thought it well to point out the desirableness of maintaining the credit of all the institutions which at that time were sound, inasmuch as the general credit of the colony at home and abroad were at stake. On 26th September, 1891, we wrote:—

Occasionally wild talk is heard to the effect that it would be a good thing if all land and building companies were burst up. It seems almost unnecessary to say that these institutions are too intimately connected with the industrial wellbeing of the community to be so dealt with, and every such result would be felt prejudicially by every bank of issue, as well as by all other classes in the community; and, indeed, by greatly depreciating the value of property and otherwise, would damage the credit of the city and colony in the mother country. The blood-letting which has or necessarily must take place will no doubt contribute to the healthiness of the situation; but it is not to the true interests of the banks of issue, or of anybody else, to see sound institutions embarrassed. The bulk of the business of the world rests on a basis of confidence and credit, and if it be destroyed the consequences go further than may be thought.

It may be doubted whether anyone would now say that the bursting up of all land and building companies is a good thing. Whether all was done that could be done at that time to maintain the credit of the land banks, and through them the general credit, may be matter of opinion; but the failure of many of these institutions and the necessary reconstruction of others have been certainly attended by the consequences described. The results have been felt prejudicially by every bank of issue, as well as by all other classes in the community. By greatly depreciating the value of property and otherwise "the credit of the city and colony in the mother country has been prejudiced." If the banks, in their own interests, did not think it well to take more effective action to maintain rival institutions, we may hope, at any rate, that they will hold together in assisting each other to maintain their own and the general credit at a time when there is a disposition to talk about weakness. We would repeat what we wrote in 1891:—"The bulk of the business of the world rests on a basis of confidence and credit; and if it be destroyed, the consequences go further than may be thought." As we have already said, the last banking reports and averages show favourable figures, and the gold movements since published indicate that the position is still stronger than it was when they were published.

The statement of the London correspondent that "there is an uneasy feeling amongst investors from the absentee taxes passed in Victoria, it being considered that large withdrawals of capital will take place from these colonies," confirms the contention that the inevitable results of the Income Tax Bill, in so far as it taxes the income of British capitalists, must be to cause the withdrawal of capital and to increase the cost to colonial borrowers of any which remains on the renewal of loan contracts. By exempting the income derived from municipal bonds, the Parliament has partially remedied this defect in the measure. The holders of City of Sydney debentures might have very naturally objected to the taxation of the interest on their bonds amounting to £710,000 since they had not bargained for any abatement. Presumably this tax was to have been collected from the Corporation. But on what basis, whether at 4d or 10d in the £ did not appear. What the Government loses by the exemption from taxation of income derived from municipal bonds it is difficult to say, as it was not clear what the tax was to be. The amount of municipal indebtedness, as shown in the reports of the borough councils at the end of 1891 was as follows:—

Boroughs.	Debt.	Interest.
Sydney	£710,000	£33,400
Suburbs	648,100	33,031
Country	430,475	23,150
	£1,788,575	£89,581

The effect of the vote last night will be that the Government will lose income on £89,581 of municipal interest and whatever additions were made last year and this.

The Customs returns for each week of the current year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, were as follow:—

		1892. Imports.	1892. Exports.	1893. Imports.	1893. Exports.
Jan.	7	£475,176	£370,082	£260,962	£287,190
"	14	418,062	634,191	308,451	346,295
"	21	649,696	189,065	350,427	593,923
"	28	271,978	136,505	304,521	272,677
Feb.	4	290,695	357,118	247,182	411,762
"	11	424,030	174,034	278,584	300,048
"	18	514,222	294,693	344,371	189,105
"	25	337,984	253,676	220,229	267,580
March	4	335,688	197,188	249,120	91,045
Total		£3,520,076	£2,607,270	£2,670,347	£2,680,595

The import trade of the colony continues on a very reduced scale, the return of last week having been £249,120, as compared with £335,688 in the corresponding week of last year, being a reduction of 25 per cent. For the first nine weeks of the year the reduction is at the rate of 24 per cent., so that the decline in the last week was greater than the average of the earlier weeks of the year. The exports of the week ended 4th March amounted to £91,045 against £197,188 in the corresponding week of 1892. The return for the nine weeks shows that so far this year the exports have exceeded in value by £82,000 the total for the like period of 1892.

IMPORT MARKETS.

The wet weather yesterday put an effectual damper on business, and few transactions of importance transpired. For some time past business has been limited in the main to the supply of immediate requirements, and prices have been cut so fine that there has been little inducement for importers to operate freely. Stocks in many commodities are, consequently, not at all heavy. Should anything occur to stimulate demand, such as an advance in freights or any other similar contingency, a rise in prices would probably ensue, on account of scarcity of supplies.

For the present there appears no probability of any advance in freights. M'Ilwraith, M'Eacharn, and Co., Limited, advise on the 3rd February:—

Since our last there is little new in the shipping world to report. Employment continues very quiet in all directions, and rates low. The London berths are fairly well supplied with tonnage, and the slight improvement in rates recently mentioned, to the colonies, has been maintained, but there is no prospect at present perceptible of a material improvement, owing to a considerable extent to the small demand for tonnage. Newcastle, N.S.W.: We cannot quote more than 12s to 13s to San Francisco; Wilmington or San Diego, 15s; Honolulu, about 12s; Portland, 9s to 10s; Mazatlan or Guayaquil, 15s to 16s; Valparaiso and a port, about 10s 6d. Home from South Australia, &c.: The requirements are small, and the rates easy at 22s 6d to 23s 9d, and higher figures cannot be named from Victoria. New Zealand to U.K.: A vessel of handy size is wanted for early loading, and for this special requirement 27s 6d U.K., 30s Cont., with 2s 6d reduction for direct port is workable. California, Oregon, &c.: These rates are easier again. The utmost for ships of moderate size is 27s 6d to the U.K. H.A. or D., but for really small vessels this might be slightly exceeded, and for next season's loading 25s to 26s 3d is workable. From Portland 2s to the U.K., with 2s 6d less direct, is obtainable for spot ships or early loading, while for next season merchants are prepared to pay 22s 6d to the U.K. In nitrate there is little doing, and current rates cannot be called more than 23s 9d U.K. or Cont., less 1s 3d direct.

The weather militated against the tea auction held this morning by Messrs. Fraser and Co. There was not a full attendance of buyers, and competition was without spirit, so that nearly half the catalogue was passed in. The sales effected in the room were:—520 half-chests Panyong, 8d; 85 ditto, 7¾d; 209 ditto, 7½d; 72 half-chests Panyong, 7½d; 50 half-chests O.W. Moning, 6½d; 180 half-chests congou, 5¼d. The prices obtained for the lots which were sold marked a decline as compared with recent sales of similar grades. Privately 200 half-chests Panyong were sold at 9½d, 24 chests Ceylon, broken pekoe, at 9½d, and 60 packages Ceylon pekoe at 9d to 10d. Indian and Ceylon remain firm, with a fair inquiry. Sugar is unaltered. Stocks outside the company are in very small compass and command full prices. A little business was done in Queensland first whites at equal to about £25. Dried fruits again had attention; 175 cases currants were sold at 4¾d; elemes, old, at 4½d; and sultanas at 4½d. Keen's mustard, 7lb., in half-ton lots, at 6¾d; ¼lb., at 7s 7½d per doz. Sydney Meat Preserving Company's sheeps' tongues and corned beef at company's quotations. Hennessy's brandy steadier at 35s for one-star, 46s 6d for three-star. Geneva, spot, unchanged, at 10s to 10s 3d. We have reason to believe, however, that a 1000-case parcel to arrive has been placed at a slightly lower price. Lowndes' rum, usual proportion hogsheads and quarters, 2s 10½d. This price is unsatisfactory to importers, and as shipments advised are much reduced some improvement is looked for. Black Horse coarse salt sold at agents' tariff. Candles continue firm at the advance; 500 boxes Goudas, to arrive, were sold at 6¼d. Jute goods without alteration. A cable message has been received from Calcutta confirming the intelligence published in our issue of this morning, the c.i.f. quotations being—Woolpacks, 1s 6¾d; cornsacks, 4s 7½d; branbags, 3s 5½d. A considerable addition to these figures is necessary to give the equivalent in "ordinary terms." Transactions in chemicals included 3 tons bicarbonate of soda, £9 7s 6d; 50 kegs cream of tartar at 11d. Caustic soda, 70 per cent., quoted £14 5s to £14 10s. Fencing wire unchanged; 25 tons No. 8 sold at £7 12s 6d. One or two lots of "rusty" wire offering at lower prices, but for ordinary lots of merchantable German wire the current quotation is £7 15s and £8 5s for Nos. 8 and 10 respectively.

Arrivals of wheat at Darling Harbour continue to be on a decreasing scale. The total for the week ending to-day was 333 tons, against 415 tons last week. The largest total, 2020 tons, was reached in the week ending 1st February, since which time there has been a steady decline in volume. Flour continues to come to hand pretty liberally, the arrivals last week being 481 tons, against 532 tons last week and 501 tons in the week previous.

Of the London markets Messrs. De Lissa, Sons, and Co. write on the 3rd February:—

Iron.—Scotch warrants have been rushed up during the last fortnight, but more in the way of "bears" being caught short than on its intrinsic merits, which is clearly indicated by the fact that warrants are realising 45s 3d cash, 43s a month hence, and 42s for three months, bringing the range of prices below the value we last quoted. Galvanised iron and fencing wire are unaltered. Tinplates.—There is a larger demand, prices being about 3d better all round. Dried Fruits.—Currants: The market has been a weak one, although there is not an appreciable decline in prices. Business can be done at exactly the same prices as quoted in our recent circular. Elemes are also exceedingly dull of sale. Sultanas are better, however, and good fruit is worth 1s and 2s more than when we last quoted. Sugar.—The market has been a hardening one, and the feature during the past fortnight has been the demand for beet, with an advancing market. Present prices are: February, 14s 4½d, rising by pence up to 14s 8½d for June. Cane.—Jaggery can be done at 10s 1½d. The last sales of Natals were from 11s to 15s 6d for coloured sorts. There have been no sales of Queensland reported. Good, useful sorts would sell well up to 17s 9d for grainy yellows. Malt and Hops.—Nothing fresh to report.

It is announced that the warehouse of Lark, Son, and Co. will be closed on Friday next.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited, report that they are in receipt of a message dated the 7th instant, from their London office, as follows:—"Wheat: The market continues drooping. Spot and c.i.f. quotations have declined 3d per 496lb. and 480lb. respectively since last report."

Return of produce received at Darling Harbour per rail for the week ended 8th March:—Butter, 1544 kegs 191 cases; cheese, 2 cases; eggs, 245 cases; bacon, 40 sides; hay, 80 trucks; straw, 10 trucks; chaff, 85 trucks; wool, 1424 bales; sheepskins, 843 bales; wheat, 333 tons 5cwt. 1qr.; flour, 481 tons 10cwt. 1qr.; oats, 52 tons 1cwt.; barley, 4 tons 14cwt. 2qr.; maize, 64 tons 3cwt.; meal, 2 tons; potatoes, 35 tons 2cwt.; bran, 49 tons 5cwt. 1qr.; pollard, 71 tons 7cwt. 3qr.

The total value of Imports received at the port of Sydney for the week ended 4th March, 1893, amounted to £249,120, of which the principal items were:—

Apparel and drapery, £76,889; beer, £1844; boots and shoes, £2576; drugs, £3070; galvanised iron, £1944; gold, £42,941; hardware, £12,068; jewellery, £1814; machinery, £6141; oilmen's stores, £10,532; produce, £22,258; rice, £6007; skins and hides, £8729; spirits, £4314; stationery and books, £9621; tallow, £4496; tea, £7327; timber, £5514; tin, £2901; wool, £1965.

The total value of Exports for the same period amounted to £91,045, of which the principal items were:—

Coal, £572; coin, gold, £5930; drapery, £3906; hardware, £2845; jewellery, £508; live stock, £547; leather, £3284; oilmen's stores, £8809; produce, £1822; ores, £850; shale, £4152; silver, £506; skins and hides, £4008; spirits, £2192; stationery and books, £573; sugar, £2049; tallow, £22,322; timber, £873; tobacco and cigars, £649; wool, £23,723.

The Customs revenue received to-day amounted to £6371 3s 4d. The principal items were:—

Spirits, £2142 4s 7d; wine, still, £44 0s 6d; wine, sparkling, £80; ale, porter, and beer, in wood, £106 5s; ale, porter, and beer, bottles, £14 18s 6d; tobacco and snuff, £1024 16s; cigars, £322 0s 4d; cigarettes, £95 3s 2d; rice, £48 2s 4d. Specific duty: Advertising matter, £16 13s 11d; bran, £11 1s 11d; candles, £35 4s 3d; fish, dried, preserved, or salt, £27 8s 8d; fruits, green, £19 5s; hay and chaff, £86; milk, preserved, £30 8s; oats, £36 16s 8d; oil, kerosene, £26; paper bags, plain, £30 7s; peas, £13 10s 9d; plaster, £10; potatoes, £62 10s 9d; powder, blasting, £20 16s 8d; salt, £100; soap, fancy, £13 7s; timber, dressed, £76 4s; tinctures over 75 per cent., £29 1s 2d. Ad valorem: 10 per cent., £1134 10s 11d; 15 per cent., £227 1s 3d. Harbour and light rates, £27 10s 8d; pilotage, Sydney, £71 17s; colonial distilled spirits, £49 1s 5d; excise on beer, £288 1s. Total, £6371 3s 4d.

EXPORT MARKET.

At the periodical auction of hides held in London on the 2nd February salted Australian were in fair supply. Heavy ox were quiet, but a decline was resisted, and only a few were sold. Light ox and cow sold readily at full prices. Salted New Zealand sheep pelts were held for previous rates, which were not generally forthcoming. Kangarooskins were dull of sale. The *European Mail* supplies particulars as follows:—

Of 10,518 salted Australian ox and cow offered 8708 sold: Sydney, first heavy ox, averaging 57½lb. to 68½lb., 2¾d to 3¼d; first light, 45½lb. to 49½lb., 2¾d; first cow, 45½lb. to 46½lb., 2¾d; seconds, 2¼d to 2½d per lb. Brisbane, first heavy ox, averaging 53½lb. to 59½lb., 2½d to 2¾d; first light, 46½lb. to 47½lb., 2¾d; cow, 48½lb. to 47¼lb., 2¾d; seconds, 2¼d to 2½d. Rockhampton, first heavy ox, averaging 53½lb., 2½d; first light, averaging 48½lb., 2¾d; seconds, 2¼d. Of 98 salted Australian horse offered 38 sold: Best, averaging 36lb. to 40½lb., 8s to 9s 4d; damaged, 4s 8d to 5s 9d each. Forty-two dry Australian horse sold: Heavy, averaging 16½lb., 5s 3d; light, averaging 10½lb., 2s 7½d each. Of 29,762 salted Australasian sheep pelts offered 2268 sold: Super, 24s; firsts, 13s 9d; seconds, 7s to 10s per dozen. Of 12,176 kangarooskins, &c., offered 1759 sold: Small, averaging 8½lb. per dozen, 4¾d per skin. 308 Australian buffalo sold: Best heavy, averaging 42½lb., 4¾d; extra heavy, average 68½lb., 4¾d; seconds, 4d.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company are in receipt of a message dated 7th instant from their London office, as follows:—"Rabbit skins: All descriptions of Victorian rabbit skins have advanced ½d per lb. since last report. Quotations for other Australian rabbit skins are unchanged."

When the mail left the advance in tallow was beginning to make itself unmistakably felt. Messrs. W. Weddell and Co. wrote on 3rd February:—

Tallow.—In public auction held on 27th ultimo 1296 casks were catalogued, but only 691 changed hands, the market being 3d to 6d lower for beef. Fine mutton improved 6d per cwt., but medium and low sorts were not wanted. A better inquiry is looked for in the near future, as the statistical position is decidedly strong. We quote:—Mutton: Good to fine, 29s to 31s 6d per cwt.; dull to fair, 26s to 28s 6d; inferior, 27s to 28s. Beef: Fair to fine, 25s to 29s per cwt.; dull to fair, 27s to 27s 6d; inferior, 25s to 26s. To-day there were 1177 casks offered at the auctions, of which 1150 were sold, resulting in a further advance of 1s to 1s 6d per cwt. on beef, and 9d to 1s per cwt. on mutton, as compared with the above quotations.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

A good millers' business in wheat has been done at up to 3s 2d. The shipping demand is dull. In feed grains oats are active, with a good business for export. Maize sold at 3s 6d, but the market closed weak at this figure. Tea is dull, the market being in favour of buyers. Lower values are being accepted for tallow.

A quiet day was experienced in the share market. Business was of moderate extent, and quotations generally are without important change. Among investment stocks Treasury Bonds are still in request, but no declared sellers. Metropolitan Board of Works had good support at £102 7s 6d. City of Melbourne Bank changed hands at 48s to 47s, and Royal at 17s. Gas shares are firm, with sales of Footscray at 34s, and Metropolitan at £10. Trustees, Executors, and Agency sold at improved rates of 94s to 95s, and Union at 16s. Melbourne Tramway had good business, but at further reduced prices, sales being made from 13s 1½d to 12s 4½d. Tarrawingee Flux were also lower, with sales at 35s to 34s 6d. Broken Hill Water Supply quitted from 7s to 6s 6d, and Standard White Lead at 1s 1d.

AUCKLAND, WEDNESDAY.

The Dunedin oats market is firm. Prices are about equal to last week. There is a very good demand for milling sorts.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MARCH 7.

The quantity of wheat and flour afloat to the United Kingdom is now estimated at 3,292,000 quarters. The quantity afloat to the Continent amounts to 808,000 quarters.

The following are the latest quotations for the undermentioned stocks:—

Australian Agricultural Company, £79 10s.
Australian and New Zealand Mortgage Company, £10.
British and Australasian Trust Loan Company, £2 10s.
New South Wales Mortgage, Loan, and Agency Company, 15s.
Otago and Southland Investment Company, 5s.
Peel River Land and Mineral Company, £95.
South Australian Land Company, £49.
Trust and Agency Company of Australasia, £3 15s.
Robert Campbell and Sons, £2 10s.
Dalgety and Co., Limited, £5 10s.
Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co., 15s.
Bar silver is quoted at 3s 2¾d per ounce standard.

The Oruba's factory-made butter realised from 104s to 108s per cwt.

LONDON WOOL MARKET.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 3.

During the week the attendance of buyers at the exchange has been considerably augmented by the arrival of representatives from Home and Continental centres. With the increase of competitors has come an improvement in the tone all round, as well as better prices for some sorts.

Encouraged by the presence and activity of American buyers selling brokers have presented their best selections of greasy wools, with the result that prices have materially hardened for the best descriptions, first lots realising 15d, with a continued active demand.

Some choice Victorian hot water washed wools have been submitted to fairly good competition, at prices decidedly better than for a few years back. It is possible that some slight speculation entered into competition for some of these wools, as in the event of the United States opening their ports for free wool these wools, which although much desired, have been beyond the reach of American consumers, but once available, and 25 per cent. advance on present low levels will not be out of the question.

Choice lambs, washed and greasy, have realised old-time figures, 4s 2d and 1s 6¾d per lb. respectively being paid for home account.

Lambs of other descriptions are in much request at fully firm rates. The supply is not very large for the series.

Good medium greasy wools find a ready sale at steady rates, while the wastier descriptions are at times difficult to move, and those of like character bought in the colonies are frequently withdrawn, the price bid evidently being under cost.

Scoured of all sorts are steady. Faulty pieces and bellies, perhaps, are dearer than any period of the series, with a strong competitive demand. The best scoured combing qualities, as compared with greasies of same character, continue to hold the worst position of the market.

Some extra superfine greasy Queensland clothing wools have topped the market, realising 1s 3d per lb. for German account.

With the improved state of the market and greater confidence, comes a lessened disposition to withdraw wools, which in itself has a tendency to inspire more confidence.

The sale to-day cannot take place on account of fog. Under these circumstances what hope there was of shortening the series has vanished, and the series must run their full course, if not longer. Whether this will have any effect upon values remains to be seen.

Sales by public auction of River Plate wools were commenced at Antwerp this week. Prices show no change as compared with November currency; however, only about 60 per cent. pass the hammer. Buenos Ayres wools realised 3¼d to 8¼d; Monte Video, 3¼d to 8¼d; Entre Rios, 4¼d to 6d per lb.

The ever-increasing volume of these wools being shipped direct for consumption to France and Germany, make the effect of the Antwerp sales of little importance to the trade; the change also makes it all the more difficult to estimate the supply of those shipments upon the market.

Continental combers and spinners attending the London auctions complain of bad trade and the great difficulty experienced in making transactions yield a profit. Home accounts are anything but encouraging in the merino trade, more especially in the common top descriptions. No signs are apparent of getting any better prices for some time to come, while no one is prepared to buy much for immediate consumption. What the abolished American tariff may bring looms in the distance, and it may be that some are quietly operating with future prospects, this may be the case with the present eager buying for American account, laying in and warehousing here until the port is opened. The crossbred trade and that of the stronger descriptions, continues to hold the best position. Such wools in the London sales are steady and sell readily at the advance reported at the opening night. Annexed are a few leading clips sold and prices realised during the week:—

New South Wales Wools.—Berriwinia Downs, greasy first combing at 8d, 7¾d, 7½d, greasy first clothing at 7¾d, greasy first pieces at 7¾d, 7½d, 6¾d, 5¾d, scoured first combing at 1s 4¼d, 1s 3¾d, 1s 3d, 1s 2½d, scoured first clothing at 1s 1½d; D over DD, scoured first combing at 1s 2d, 1s 1½d, scoured second combing at 1s 1½d, 1s 1d, scoured clothing at 1s 1d, scoured first pieces at 1s 2d, 1s 1½d, scoured locks at 9d; O over —, greasy first combing at 8½d, greasy second combing at 8d, greasy first clothing at 7¾d, greasy second clothing at 6½d, greasy first lambs at 8½d, greasy second lambs at 6½d, greasy first pieces at 7d, greasy second pieces at 6d; Goonoo Goonoo, greasy super combing at 1s 0½d, 1s, greasy first combing at 1s, 11½d, 11d, greasy second combing at 11½d, 11d, greasy super clothing at 11d, greasy first clothing at 10½d, greasy broken at 7¾d, greasy bellies at 6½d, 6¼d, greasy locks at 5d; RS over Belalie, greasy first combing at 7¼d, 7d, 6¾d, greasy second combing at 6¾d, greasy first clothing at 6¾d, 6½d, 6d, greasy first pieces at 6¾d, 6d; AACo in diamond, scoured super combing at 1s 5¾d, scoured first combing at 1s 4½d, scoured second combing at 1s 4d, scoured clothing at 1s 4½d, 1s 4d; Gingie, greasy combing at 10½d, 10d, 9½d, greasy first lambs at 10d, 9½d, greasy second lambs at 6¾d, greasy first pieces at 8d, greasy bellies at 6¾d.

Queensland Wools.—Burenda, greasy first combing at at 11d, 10½d, 10d, 9½d, greasy second combing at 9d, greasy first clothing at 9d, 8¾d, greasy first lambs at 10½d, 9½d, greasy skirts, 7¾d, 7½d; Portland, greasy first combing at 8¼d, 8d, 7¾d, greasy second combing at 7¼d, greasy first at 7d, greasy pieces at 7¾d, 7½d, 7d, greasy yearlings at 8d, greasy lambs at 7d, scoured pieces at 1s 1½d, 1s 0½d, 1s, scoured lambs at 1s; Malvern Hills, greasy AA at 7¾d, greasy BB, at 6¾d, greasy necks at 7½d, greasy first pieces at 7d, 6¾d; Milo, greasy first combing at 7½d, greasy second combing at 7d, greasy first clothing at 6¾d, greasy sup. lambs at 7¾d, greasy first lambs at 7d, scoured first combing at 1s 1d, scoured first clothing at 1s 2d, scoured first pieces at 1s 2d, scoured second pieces at 1s, scoured bellies at 11d, scoured locks at 9d; St Clair over NBACo, greasy diamond clothing at 1s 3d, greasy O clothing at 1s 3d, 1s 2½d, greasy OO clothing at 1s 0½d, 1s, greasy skirts at 8d, 7½d.

Victorian Wools.—Lorraine, greasy sup. combing at 9½d, 9d, 8¾d, greasy sup. clothing at 7¾d, greasy sup. lambs at 9d, greasy pieces at 6¾d; Brookong, greasy sup. combing at 9d, greasy sup. clothing at 8d, 7¾d, greasy first lambs at 10½d, greasy second lambs at 7¾d, greasy third lambs at 5¾d, greasy broken at 7d; JAD, greasy first combing at 1s 2¼d, 1s 1½d, 1s 1d, greasy second combing at 1s; Gunbar, greasy superior combing at 9d, greasy first combing at 8d, 7¾d, greasy second combing at 7¼d, 6¾d, greasy first clothing at 7¾d, 7½d, 7d, greasy lambs at 7½d, 7d, 6¾d, greasy broken at 6¾d; 2 over Ware, greasy first combing at 1s 3d, 1s 1½d, 1s 1d, 11½d, greasy first clothing at 1s, 10d, greasy pieces, at 10d, 9d, 8d, 7d; Clyde, scoured sup. combing at 1s 7½d, 1s 7d, scoured first combing at 1s 5½d, 1s 5d, scoured fine crossbred at 1s 5d, 1s 4d; Plains, greasy sup. combing at 1s 2½d, 1s 2d, greasy first combing at 1s 2d, 1s 1½d, greasy second combing at 1s 1d, greasy first pieces at 10½d, greasy second pieces at 9d.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.—WEDNESDAY.

Notwithstanding the fact that there were no sales yesterday, only 52 trucks of forage were forward at the Redfern terminus this morning. The consignments were apportioned as follows:—Chaff 29, hay 10, lucerne 6, potatoes 2, and 1 each of oats, turnips, and pumpkins. Although there was a very good attendance of buyers, bidding lacked even the semblance of animation. Owing to the wet weather, the forage was generally of a damp condition, and consequently prices were low; 3s 7d was top price received for a truck of chaff from Yambla; inferior ranged from 2s 4d per cwt. Hay brought from 2s 6d to 3s 11d per cwt., the latter figure being received for a truckload from Perth. Lucerne, in bales, from Tamworth, brought 3s 3d; other sorts, 2s 10d to 2s 11d. Potatoes from Bowral realised 3s 6d per cwt.

Actual sales were effected as follows:—

Chaff.—From Newbridge, 2s 5d; Mandurama, 3s 6d; Raglan, 3s 5d; Orange, 3s 5d; Cargo-road, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; Blayney, 2s 4d; Bathurst, 3s 2d; Harden, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; Bon Accord, 3s 3d; Wallendbeen, 3s 2d; Millthorpe, 3s 7d; Gulong, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; Nubba, 2s 1d to 3s 5d; Jerilderie, 3s 11d; and Tripstone, 3s per cwt.

Straw.—Derrick-pressed from Mudgee, 2s 1d.

Hay.—New oaten, in bundles, from Newbridge, 2s 4d; Brewongle, 2s 7d; Bingian, 3s; Perth, 3s 2d to 3s 11d. In bales, from Newbridge, 3s 3d.

Lucerne.—From Tamworth, in bales, 3s 3d; Wellington, 2s 10d; George's Plains, 2s 11d.

Potatoes.—From Bowral, 3s 6d per cwt.

Oats.—50 bags, from Newbridge, 2s 8d per bushel.

Turnips.—From Bundanoon, 2s 9d.

Pumpkins, 3s 4d per dozen.

To-day saw no change for the better in the produce trade of Sussex-street. Yesterday the picnic and to-day the wet weather each contributed its share in the bringing about of this general depression. Potatoes were the only line in which any improvement was noticeable, and even here few transactions were recorded, the advance in prices being the result rather of short supply than increased demand. Circular Heads were quoted at £4 5s per ton, Warrnambools £4 10s, and Camperdowns at about the same figure. No change occurred in the maize market, yesterday's figures ruling weak, while for anything of inferior quality lower rates were readily accepted. Bran, pollard, and breadstuffs generally remain unaltered, with few sales that could be regarded as of a wholesale character. Victorian chaff was hard to quit at late rates. Lucerne continues to arrive freely from the Hunter, but very few bales of really prime leafy hay are available from this source. Western lots at the railway to-day brought to £3 5s, while at the wharfs it is with difficulty that £3 can be got. It is, however, inferiority of quality and not indisposition to buy that keeps the prices of the river sorts so low as they are. Oats moved off steadily at from 2s 8d to 2s 9d per bushel.

In the dairy branch business was dull, no change occurring in prices. Good guaranteed eggs brought to 1s 1d per dozen, but for some of doubtful quality as low as 11d was received. The present cool weather has already had a beneficial effect upon the quality of the butter forward.

To-day's wholesale quotations were:—

Wheat.—Milling coming down steadily at late prices, viz., 3s 0d, delivered at Darling Harbour sheds, chickwheat, 2s 9d to 3s per bushel.

Flour.—N.S.W. roller (new) selling at £8 15s to £9—city millers quote £9; stone made, £8 10s to £9.

Bran.—Dull of sale at from 8d to 8½d per bushel.

Pollard.—Weak, 9d per bushel.

Maize.—Dull. Tuxaut and intercolonial, to 4s 0d; new maize from the Clarence, 4s; inferior green samples, according to quality.

Chaff.—A shade firmer, at the appended figures:—Victorian, to £4 for very choice; very good samples, from £3 15s to £3 17s 6d per ton.

Straw.—Tasmanian derrick-pressed, £2, with but little demand.

Onions.—Portarlington, £3 10s.

Lucerne.—Hunter River, interior, from 30s; medium, 40s to 45s; best, 55s. Very little really prime available, but good leafy was £3 per ton.

Hay.—Hunter River oaten, in bales, nominal at 40s to 45s.

Peas.—Quiet sale. Dun and Partridge, 3s 6d; blue Prussians, 4s to 4s 6d; grey, 3s 6d to 3s 9d.

Oats.—2s 7d to 2s 8d per bushel; really prime feed, 2s 9d.

Barley.—Cape, 2s 10d to 3s per bushel.

Beeswax.—Dark, 8½d; good bright, 10d; special lines, 10½d per lb. Fair demand.

Potatoes.—Market firmer throughout. Warrnambools, £3 10s; Cohen, £3 10s; Tasmanian circulars, £4 5s. A few from the Hunter for seed, £1 15s to £3.

Linseed.—The market almost bare, nominally at £16.

Lard.—Finely rendered, in bladder, to 5d; bulk, 5d to 4d per lb. Fair demand.

Honey.—Quiet, at from 2d to 3½d per lb. for pure.

Bacon.—Scarce, with fair demand. Factory, from 6d to 7d; middles, 7d to 9d; machine-cured, 6d; rough lot from the country, 4d to 5d. Hams, nominal; colonial, 6d to 7d; New Zealand, 11½d; English, 1s to 1s 1d per lb.

Butter.—Moving off freely as follows:—Mountain, 8d; creamery, 7½d; factory, 6d to 7d; and dairy, 5d to 6d. Cool weather has improved the condition of the supplies forward.

Cheese.—In oversupply at the following rates:—Large sorts, 3d to 4d; small loaf, 4d; very choice, 4½d per lb.

Eggs.—Fair demand for good quality, which was very scarce. Inferior, doubtful lots plentiful. Southern, 1s 1d; Northern, 11d to 1s.

Poultry.—Very little demand, with large supplies. Fowls, at from 2s 6d to 2s 3d; ducks, 2s 9d to 3s 3d; geese, very quiet, 3s to 4s 6d; turkeys, cocks 7s 6d to 12s, hens 3s to 6s.

MARSUPIAL SKINS.

Messrs. John Bridge and Co., Winchcombe, Carson, and Co., J. H. Geddes and Co. (the Pastoral Finance Association, Limited), Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, Limited, F. L. Barker and Co., and Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co., Limited, report having held sales yesterday. Keen competition prevailed for all descriptions, and last week's prices were fully maintained. Rabbit skins still very firm. Quotations: Largest grey kangarooskins, to 8¼d each; medium to large, 30¼d to 7¼d; small, 2¾d to 27d; large red, 46d to 60d; medium red, 22d to 30d; small, 2¾d to 18½d; largest wallaroo, to 45d each; large, 25½d to 35d; small to medium, 2d to 20½d; swamp wallaby, 2¾d to 9d; scrub, ¼d to 13½d; rock, 1d to 2¾d; bears, ¾d to 5d; rabbits, 6¾d to 9¾d per lb. Opossumskins: Best, to 8s 4d; medium, 2s 3d to 6s; small, rough, and rumped, 1s to 2s 9d per dozen.

THE MELBOURNE MEAT MARKET.
[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

The prices in the Metropolitan Dead Meat Market are reported as follows:—Beef: Prime bodies, 17s per 100lb.; medium, 15s to 16s; prime forequarters, 9s to 10s; medium, 8s; prime hindquarters, 20s to 24s; medium, 21s to 22s. Sheep: Prime wethers, 1¾d per lb.; medium, 1¾d; prime ewes, 1¾d; medium, 1¾d. Lambs: Prime, 6s to 7s each; medium, 5s to 5s 6d.

INTERCOLONIAL FAT STOCK MARKETS.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

In the Live Stock market to-day, 1779 fat cattle were yarded, comprising 70 from New South Wales, 200 from the North-eastern district, 450 from Gippsland, 100 from the Westward, and 270 from Bendigo and the Northern districts, ranging chiefly from middling to useful qualities, with several pens of prime. There was a large attendance of buyers, and the demand was brisk, especially for best descriptions, at fully late rates, closing with a firmer tendency. Prime pens bullocks, £8 10s to £10 15s; odd beasts, to £11 5s 6d; good pens bullocks, £6 10s to £7 10s; middling ditto, £5 to £6; prime pens cows, £4 10s to £6; show cows, heavy weights, £7 10s to £9 10s; others, from £3.

ADELAIDE, WEDNESDAY.

Elder, Smith, and Co., Limited, report:—Fat Cattle: 860 yarded, half local, 100 from the North, balance from Queensland. Only a limited number good to prime, which met with an animated sale at further improved prices, ruling up to 24s per 100lb. for prime quality, but closed slightly weaker. We sold 100 cattle. Fat Sheep: 10,700 penned, including a better supply of suitable trade quality. Prices about same as last week. 1800 unsold, 1000 sold to graziers. Prime merino wethers, 9s to 10s; good, 7s to 8s; prime ewes, 8s to 7s 6d. We sold 2100 sheep.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

There was a further fall in prices in the Mining market yesterday. B. H. Proprietary shares receded to 56s, and Tens to 26s. Central weakened to 5s 5d, Mount Stewart to 1s 11d, and South to 8s 6d.

Sydney Stock Exchange.—The latest quotations were:—

COAL.

	Buyer.	Seller.		Buyer.	Seller.
Burwood	—	7/	Lubra	1d	—
Stockton	—	10 6	Mount Scott	—	1/
V'e of Clwydd	3/	6/	Mt. Stewart	1 8	1 11
Wallsend	24	26¼	GOLD.		
Waratah	—	5½	Crown of Peak Hill	—	1/
W. B. Island	—	11 6	Hargraves, new	1 6	—
Ditto, preferential	20/	25	Last Call	—	1d
SILVER.			Mount Allen	3 9	—
Broken Hill	55/	55 6	Mount Oahan	6 6	7 6
Block 10	25/3	25 9	Mt. Morgan	40 8	42 6
Block 14	10/	—	Peak Hill	—	5/
Central North	5d	7d	Ditto, con.	1 11	2 6
New Ext'nd'd	1 11	2 4	Star of the East	—	11d
Junction	—	5 6	Sunlight	2 6	5/
Junction N'th	1 3	1 8	Ditto, West	—	3/
South	—	9/	Ditto, con.	—	5/
South, New	—	3 3	True Blue	5 6	5 9
Central Block	1d	3d			

The following sales were reported:—Morning: Mount Stewart, 2s, 1s 11d. Noon: B. H. Proprietary, 58s 6d, 58s; Block 10, 26s 6d, 26s 3d, 26s. Afternoon: B. H. Proprietary, 56s.

Stock Exchange of New South Wales.—Sales: B. H. Proprietary, 58s, 58s 3d; Block 10, 26s 6d, 26s 3d; Central, 5s 9d, 5s 8d, 5s 6d, 5s 5d; South, 8s 6d.

The latest quotations were:—Silver: B. H. Proprietary, buyer 57s 9d, seller 58s 6d; Block 10, buyer 27s, seller 27s 9d; Central, buyer 5s 6d, seller 6s; South, old, buyer 8s 6d, seller 9s; Hero, buyer 1s, seller 1s 11d; Mount Stewart, buyer 1s 9d, seller 1s 10d. Gold: Golden Gully, seller 1s 9d; True Blue, seller 6s. Coal: Burwood, 20s paid, seller 6s 10d; Vale of Clwydd, buyer 3s 3d, seller 5s 10d; Wallsend, buyer 24¼, seller 26½; Waratah, seller 5½; Wickham and Bullock Island, preferential, buyer 20s 6d, seller 24s 6d.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ADELONG, WEDNESDAY.

Messrs. Griffiths and Harrison have washed up at Walsh's Dyke, Batlow, after two months' sluicing, the result being 21oz. of gold. The return is considered very satisfactory.

KEMPSEY, WEDNESDAY.

The manager of the Nambucca Heads Gold-mining Company reports that for the fortnight ending 18th February, 133 tons of ore were crushed, principally from heaps and seconds at the surface, which yielded 47oz.

BROKEN HILL, WEDNESDAY.

At the South Mine the new prospecting shaft, 600ft. south of the hauling shaft, shows from the collar a depth of 63ft., with no change in the material sent to the surface. Air-pipes leading to Block 6 have been tapped, and a line carried down to the winch station. At this shaft during last week prospecting drivings show a record of 106ft. in all. At the 230ft. level, south of the hauling shaft, the drive has been continued 22ft., making a total distance of 172ft. driven. There is no material change to report, the end still showing sulphides with kindly schist walls on either side. At the 300ft. level here the distance driven south is 22ft., making 316ft. in all, but there is no change in the face. At the 400ft. level south 20ft. have been driven, in all 32ft., the drive being in sulphides, with the footwall showing. The southern stope between the 170ft. and the 230ft. levels are yielding fair quantities of average grade of lead ore, which is found very useful in blending. The crosscut west from the drive at the 400ft. level north of the hauling is showing 13ft. going through hard country rock without any present indications of a change. The drive at the 525ft. level south of the main shaft is extended to 233ft., showing a record for the last week of 20ft. The face of this drive is still in average sulphide below the sill floor of the main 400ft. level. As far as can be seen there is no change to report in the stopes, which are yielding the usual quantity of excellent smelting material. A little ore is being broken down from the intermediate stopes above, but the quantity is very restricted; and the same remarks may be applied to the silicious ores in the vicinity of the 300ft. level.

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

Among gold companies Dowling Forest No. 1 opened with a sale at 5s 3d, but had good support afterwards up to 5s 9d. South Star improved on yesterday's prices, and closed at 13s 1½d, buyer. Golden Age were taken at 13s 6d. New Chum and Victoria, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; Princess Dagmar, 28s 9d to 28s 6d; and Rose of Denmark sold at 11s 3d; sea sold at 2s 5d, but fell to 2s 3d, seller. There was an improved market for Chalk's Freehold, but no sale was recorded. No. 1 sold from 23s to 22s to 22s 6d. Working Miners sold at 9s 4½d.

Lower prices ruled for Broken Hill silver companies. Block 10 sold from 26s 6d to 24s, but recovered at the close to 25s, buyers. British were quitted at 7s, and Broken Hill Proprietary from 60s 6d down to 56s; Broken Hill Extended from 2s 3d to 2s; Junction North from 1s 7d to 1s 6d; and Comet, Tasmania, 2s 6d to 2s 4d.

ADELAIDE, WEDNESDAY.

The values of the leading silver shares showed a further decline to-day. Baker's, 27s 6d; Broken, 61s, 55s 6d, 57s 9d, 56s 9d; Block 10, 26s, 25s, 25s 3d; New Maecra Consols, 14s; Block 14, 12s 9d; Old British, 7s 6d; South, paid, 7s 9d; Junction, 4s 3d; Junction North, 1s 6d; New Broken Hill Extended, 2s 1d; Leigh's Creek Proprietary, 3s 3d.

A splendid crushing of 100 tons of stone from the Royal claim at Nanine gave 456oz. gold.

MANAGERS' REPORTS.

Crown of Peak Hill Gold-mining Company.—No. 4 shaft: Chamber at 300ft. level is now completed, and am driving north. Lode in 2ft. of solid pyrites, but no free gold showing. We have not found the lode so far south in any other drives as at this level, showing that lode is lengthening as we go down. No. 6 shaft: Drive north at 150ft. level is now through the hard country, and is getting to kindlier rock, where I hope to strike gold at any time. Kelly's shaft: Drive is now 56ft.; still in flint bar. Starting to raise stone at No. 2 shaft and No. 3 winze on Monday next. Battery not working for last few days for want of stone.

Central Blocks Silver-mining Company.—350ft. level: East crosscut No. 3 driven 3ft.; total, 49ft., without special alteration from last report. Rise from main shaft extended [illegible], making total 5ift., continuing in good working ground, and the flow of water apparently strengthened in rising. Repairs to check valve of boiler caused slight delay in work.

North Central Broken Hill Silver-mining Company.—Main shaft further sunk and timbered 11ft.; total, 325ft. Ground continues rather favourable for sinking, a series of soft heads running through the country. Patches of calcspar occur in the schist rock, and in the seams small quantities of kaolin have been met with. Winding machinery operating smoothly and effectually.

Mount Stewart Lead and Silver Mining Company, March 4.—Engine shaft down 38ft.; now being timbered for securing runners. Intend starting to-morrow to take out chamber at 25ft. level. South drive: Middle lode is in 19ft. 6in. from crosscut. North drive: Middle lode is in 24ft. 9in. from crosscut; 13ft. 9in. driven during week by six men. No. 2 crosscut, same level (157ft.), is in from main drive 37ft. 8in.; 17ft. 3in. driven by six men. North drive, 43ft. level, extended 16ft. by six men; now in 45ft. from No. 1 winze. Rise, roof of No. 4 crosscut, was up 12ft. 6in. on Thursday. No. 3 crosscut from end of this crosscut is at present in rather hard ground. West lode: The crosscut east at 250ft. level is now in 292ft. 6in. from shaft; 4ft. 6in. driven by six men. In less than a fortnight this drive will be holed through to the engine shaft. Tribute lease: Branch drive south extended 10ft. by six men; now in 17ft. 6in. from where it diverged from hanging-wall. Crosscut started to be driven east only in about 2ft. from main shaft. On north drive very little has been done—only about 3ft. driven. The new shaft is now down from surface 8ft. This shaft is being sunk for the purpose of taking out mullock and ventilating the mine.

Mount Sheba Gold-mining Company, for week ended March 4.—Have run nozzle 81 hours. During the first half of the week the nozzle was run three shifts, cutting in above the wash for a fall of top stuff, which came down on Thursday morning at 5 a.m. The blue wash is rising rapidly; it appears to be cutting out the top stuff, and stands nearly half-way up the present face. Have been engaged since Thursday with all hands breaking up and sluicing away fall, the nozzle working two shifts. In order to expedite the work of sluicing and expose the bottom wash as rapidly as possible I am putting in a small drift above the bottom wash to blow up the hard stuff on top. The drift will go in 30ft. from face, with a powder chamber at right angles, and be charged with 600lb. of blasting powder, which I calculate will do all the work required.

New Koh-i-noor Gold and Silver Mining Company, March 4.—150ft. level: The north stope has been worked up to the quartz. All the payable ore is taken out up to the boundary of the company's property. No. 7 stope: We have finished taking out the block of copper over this stope. 212ft. level: No. 3 stope north of No. 2 pass completed to-day, and ready for filling. No. 5 stope south of No. 4 pass extended 15ft. No. 5 stope north of No. 4 pass extended 9ft. These stopes are looking very well, there being a good body of ore, and assaying well for silver. South drive: The contractors have driven this 31ft.; the country is much harder; there is a great improvement in the lode, it being this morning 3ft. 6in. wide; a winze is being started on this shute of ore. No. 1 crosscut: There are two men extending this through the main lode; there is no change in the ore met with up to the present. We have smelted for the week ending 4th March 278 tons 12cwt. 2qr. net, or 289 tons 12cwt. gross ore. The furnaces have worked well this week, putting through a large quantity of ore, and producing a high grade matte. The supply of calcined ore at the kilns ran out on Saturday night, and in consequence I had to run the furnaces down. There is about 300 tons of ore burning in the kilns which is not sufficiently calcined yet for smelting. Total quantity of ore mined for the week, 195 tons 16cwt.

New Emerald Proprietary Mining Company, March 4.—Have completed ladderway to 80ft. level and centred shaft. A thorough examination of the mine has been made by the local directors, who state that everything is in thorough good order, and that the Emerald reef struck on Block 88 is opening up magnificently.

Falkner Gold-mining Company, February 25.—The pulley arrived per S. N. Company at Merimbula on Thursday evening. Have got all fixed in place and started work on trial, preparatory for Monday morning. Everything with machinery is now very satisfactory and complete.

Professor Schevin, of Berlin, has invented a flash light having a brilliancy rivalling that of the electric arc, and greater penetrating power in thick weather. It is produced by forcing air through pumice stone impregnated with benzine and mixing it with benzine gas. The air thus treated is passed through powdered magnesium and ignited by a small flame. The illumination is estimated at 400,000 candles and the apparatus is regulated by clockwork. The flash can be seen for six miles in broad day.

A RARE APPETITE.—When depressed, unable to eat with relish, try Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic.
NERVE WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron dispels all nerve trouble. Must be Pepper's Quinine.
TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives new life, health, strength, and energy. Insist on Pepper's great English Tonic.—[ADVT.]
THE COUNTESS OF MACCLESFIELD writes:—"Having tested the merits of Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure, I have recommended it to innumerable patients." Treatise free from Elliott Bros., Limited, Sydney, and medicine from all chemists.—[ADVT.]

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

The members of the Public Works Committee met yesterday at the committee-room, Colonial Secretary's Office, for the further consideration of the proposed waterworks for Junee. Mr. J. Garrard, M.L.A., occupied the chair.

Mr. H. M'Lachlan, secretary to the Railway Commissioners, was the only witness examined. He said that the Commissioners were prepared, upon consideration, to extend the contract time for taking water from Junee from 5 years to 10 years. At present they were paying about £2000 a year for water in that locality, and if the proposed works were carried out it would save them about £500 a year. They were also prepared now to offer 1s 6d per 1000 gallons for all water taken from Bethungra. That would mean an annual payment of about £300, and practically a total amount of £1800 a year.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN moved,—"That the committee consider it expedient that the proposed waterworks for Junee, as referred to the committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out." He said that the scheme had been established beyond all doubt as a feasible one. It was certainly the best scheme yet propounded. Expert evidence had gone to show that the proposal was a perfectly safe one, and a supply was very much needed.

Mr. JOHN DAVIES seconded the motion. No district that he had visited, he said, required a water supply more than Junee; but he thought the Railway Commissioners could well afford to pay £2000 a year for the supply, and then make a saving.

Mr. WALL moved as an amendment,—"That all the words after 'that' be omitted with a view to the insertion of the following:—'That it is not expedient to carry out the work under consideration, the committee being of opinion that the guarantee from the Railway Commissioners does not extend over a sufficient period to warrant its construction. The committee are further of the opinion that the Government, before committing the taxpayers of the country to any further schemes for the construction of works under the Water and Sewerage Act, should so amend it as to secure from towns to which advances are made an equivalent interest to that paid by the State for the money so advanced.'" The Act was, he said, never intended for the convenience of the Railway Commissioners, but if the works were to be constructed, the Commissioners should take the same responsibility that the people of Junee were going to take upon themselves in order to pay for the works. They were asked to construct works for the municipal councils on borrowed money at a lesser rate of interest than the Government was paying for the money.

Mr. HOSKINS: And the councils never attempt to pay, either.

Mr. WALL said the sooner the Act was amended in this particular, the better.

Mr. NEILD raised the point that the latter part of the amendment was *ultra vires*; it was tacking a suggestion as to national policy on to a motion referring to a particular work.

The CHAIRMAN held that it savoured a good deal of lecturing the Assembly, whose creature the committee was, and he suggested that the latter part be eliminated.

Mr. WALL adopted the suggestion.

Mr. NEILD seconded the amendment. He said that the evidence given that day showed a lack of fairness on the part of the Commissioners in dealing with this matter.

Mr. HUMPHERY said it was his intention, if the amendment were lost, to move the addition of certain words to the original motion to the effect that the supply be carried out conditionally upon the Commissioners entering into a guarantee to pay a minimum of £1900 a year for the water for a period of not less than 10 years.

Mr. JOHN DAVIES said it was not wise to ask the Commissioners to enter into a compact which extended beyond their term of office.

The CHAIRMAN said that a 10 years' guarantee was a most excellent one, and he felt sure that, if the scheme were carried out, the railway consumption would increase 25 or 30 per cent. The scheme itself, he thought, was really a good one.

The amendment moved by Mr. Wall was negatived by nine votes to three.

Mr. Humphery then moved his amendment as foreshadowed, which was agreed to by eight votes to four.

The committee then adjourned till Tuesday, when the report to the Legislative Assembly will be considered.

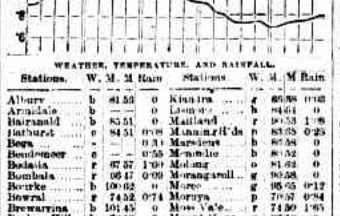
METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.
MARCH 8, 4 P.M.

LATITUDE, 33° 51' 41" S.; LONGITUDE, 151° 4m. 50·81s. E.; MAGNETIC VARIATION, 9° 35' 37" E.

Average annual rainfall for 34 years ... 50·030
Average for 35 years from Jan. 1 to February 28 ... 9·175
Total rainfall from January 1, 1893, to March 8 ... 11·243
Sydney standard barometer at 9 a.m. to-day ... 29·819
Barometers corrected to 32° Fah. and mean sea level.
The Time Ball drops 1 p.m. Sydney mean time, 2h. 55m. 9·19s. a.m. Greenwich mean time.

STATE OF BAROMETERS.



WEATHER, TEMPERATURE, AND RAINFALL.

Stations.	W.	M. M.	Rain	Stations.	W.	M. M.	Rain
Albury	b	81 53	0	Kiandra	r	65 38	0·08
Armidale	b	—	0	Lismore	r	84 61	0
Bairnsdale	b	83 51	0	Maitland	r	90 53	1·28
Bathurst	c	84 51	0·08	Manning R'd's	r	83 65	0·23
Bega	c	—	0·31	Marsden	r	86 58	0
Bendemeer	r	—	0·55	M'ndle	r	86 52	0
Bodalla	r	67 57	1·09	Molong	r	81 62	0
Bombala	r	96 47	0·09	Moranganell	r	90 58	0
Bourke	r	100 62	0	Moree	c	95 65	0·12
Bowral	r	74 52	0·74	Moruya	r	70 57	0·84
Brewarrina	b	101 45	0	Moss Vale	r	74 50	1·65
Broken Hill	b	79 50	0	Mount Hope	r	86 50	0
Bundarra	r	78 41	0	Mt. Victoria	r	75 48	2·93
CamdenHav'n	r	84 61	0·25	Mudgee	r	90 60	2·02
Cape St. Geo.	r	65 59	1·50	Murrurundi	r	96 67	0·91
Carcoar	r	67 60	0	Murrumb'rah	b	85 58	0
Casino	r	—	—	Murrurundi	r	81 63	1·30
Cassilis	c	83 64	0·06	Muswellbrook	r	91 72	0·50
Clarence	r	88 72	0	Narrabri	c	91 65	0·15
Cobar	c	92 58	0	Newcastle	r	85 66	0·55
Condobolin	c	102 71	0	Orange	c	78 56	0
Cooma	c	76 47	0·26	Picton	r	80 57	1·60
Coonabar'br'n	c	91 52	0·10	Pt. Macquarie	r	83 66	0·05
Coonamble	b	96 55	0	Port Stephens	r	65 —	0·75
Cootamundra	b	—	0·02	Queanbeyan	r	83 51	0
Cowra	c	83 64	0	Quirindi	r	86 67	0·42
Cudgellico	b	98 64	0	Scone	r	89 57	1·33
Deniliquin	b	81 50	0·02	Singleton	r	92 60	0·91
Dubbo	g	92 64	0	Sydney	r	81 61	3·39
Eden	p	76 57	0·12	Tabulam	c	91 68	—
Euston	b	87 48	0	Tamworth	r	83 67	0·70
Forbes	b	85 56	0	Taralga	r	—	0·18
Gabo Island	b	68 57	0·31	Taree	c	88 64	1·05
Glen Innes	b	77 54	0·03	Tenterfield	g	85 59	0
Goulburn	r	81 53	0·12	Wagga	c	89 51	0
Grafton	c	91 68	0	Walcha	—	—	—
Gulong	r	87 60	1·00	Walgett	b	96 63	0
Gunnedah	c	96 70	0·35	Warialda	c	84 64	0·11
Hay	c	83 49	0·11	Wellington	a	89 68	0
Hill End	r	—	0·01	Wentworth	b	77 45	0·23
Hillston	c	81 51	0·02	Werris Creek	r	—	—
Inverell	r	—	—	Wilcannia	b	85 49	0
Jerry's Plains	r	93 65	1·21	Wollongong	r	75 52	2·20
Katoomba	r	75 48	2·25	Young	u	81 57	0

[Explanatory.—Weather: b, fine; c, cloudy; d, drizzling; f, fog; g, dull; h, hazy; m, misty; n, frosty; o, overcast; p, showery; q, squally; r, raining; s, snowing; t, thunder; u, threatening; v, stormy; w, hot wind. M. M., maximum and minimum readings of thermometers.]

SYNOPSIS, AT 9 A.M.

New South Wales.—Fine in far west, cloudy to gloomy over remainder, and on coast and mountains showers.

Western Australia.—More or less cloudy, and at Perth thunder showers.

South Australia.—Inland fine and cool; cloudy and squally in south.

Victoria and Straits.—Cloudy generally, and near coast gloomy.

Tasmania.—Fine with more or less scattered clouds.

Queensland.—Fine generally, but on coast and in S.E. more or less cloudy.

Central and North Australia.—Fine and warm, with scattered clouds.

New Zealand.—Fine, but in south cloudy.

FORECASTS.

New South Wales: Storm indications are intensifying; barometers falling about Clarence River and Brisbane, and rising south of Sydney; strong S. to S.E. gale and heavy sea, especially north of Sydney, may be expected with rain and dirty weather.—H. C. RUSSELL. Victoria: Cool, cloudy, squally, and near coast showery; fresh southerly winds, rough sea in Straits.—R. L. J. ELLERY. South Australia: Cool and fair weather, with cloudy skies near South Coast line; southerly to S.E. winds.—C. TODD.

RAIN HAS FALLEN IN PREVIOUS 24 HOURS.

New South Wales: Moderate to heavy along coast, highlands, and in southern parts. Victoria: Light to moderate generally, but at Lakes Entrance heavy, where 2·16in. have fallen. South Australia: Light to moderate at scattered places in south. Queensland: Light to moderate at scattered places.

3 P.M. OBSERVATIONS.

Cape St. George, S.E. gale, showery, 66°; Goulburn, S., showery, 67°; Bourke, S., fine, —; Wilcannia, strong S., fine, 74°; Deniliquin, S., fine, 72°; Wentworth, S.S.E., fine, —; Forbes, E., dull, 75°; Newcastle, S.S.E. gale, raining, 74°; Bathurst, calm, raining, 69°; Eden, S., dull, 64°; Dubbo, S.E., raining, 70°; Sydney, S.E., raining, 63°.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR MARCH 9.

Sun rises at 5.56, sets at 6.20; moon, 10.8 p.m., 11.35 a.m.; Mercury, 7.14 a.m., 7.4 p.m.; Venus, 4.49 a.m., 5.34 p.m.; Mars, 10.56 a.m., 9.2 p.m.; Jupiter, 8.51 a.m., 8.10 p.m.; Saturn, 7.28 p.m., 7.42 a.m.

Full moon, 3rd; new moon, 18th.

High water at Fort Denison, — a.m., 12.9 p.m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

THE FISH MARKET.

There was a good supply of fish at the Eastern Markets, Woolloomooloo, during the week ended 4th March. The amount realised was £737 16s 9d. Sixty-two baskets were condemned as being unfit for human consumption. The supplies came from the following sources:—Harbour, 61 baskets net fish, 6 dozen sea mullet, 88 baskets prawns, 7 baskets garfish, 38 dozen flathead, 11 dozen whiting; Botany, 140 baskets net fish, 10 dozen schnapper, 50 dozen jews, 67 dozen sea mullet, 12 baskets garfish, 27 dozen flathead, 24 dozen whiting; Broken Bay, 36 baskets net fish, 16 dozen schnapper, 20 dozen jews, 10 dozen sea mullet, 10 baskets garfish, 4 dozen flathead, 22 dozen whiting; Bateman's Bay, 8 dozen sea mullet; Tuggerah Lake, 83 baskets net fish, 25 dozen jews, 42 dozen sea mullet; Port Stephens, 56 baskets net fish, 4 dozen sea mullet; Wollongong, 72 baskets net fish, 8 dozen sea mullet; Newcastle, 27 baskets net fish; Shoalhaven, 23 baskets net fish; Lake Macquarie, 292 baskets net fish, 15 dozen jews; Long Reef, 5 dozen schnapper; Hawkesbury, 53 baskets net fish; Macleay River, 14 baskets net fish; Manning River, 6 baskets net fish. The prices ranged as follows:—Schnapper, 4s 6d to 160s per dozen; squire, 2s to 20s; whiting, 1s to 12s; flounders, 1s to 10s 6d; soles, 1s 3d to 12s 6d; kingfish, 1s to 24s; jew, 1s 6d to 85s; traglin, 1s to 15s; nannegai, 1s to 7s 6d; mullet, sea, 1s to 8s 6d; long toms, 1s to 4s 6d; rock cod, 1s to 12s; eels, 1s 6d to 18s; bream, black, 2s 6d to 40s per basket of 90 to 90 lb.; garfish, 7s to 40s; blackfish, 3s to 22s; silverbellies, 3s 6d to 10s 6d; mullet, sand, 3s to 20s; travally, 3s to 20s; perch, sea, 7s to 20s; yellowtail, 3s to 10s 6d; tailors, 3s to 12s; lobsters, 15s per dozen; prawns, 24s to 100s per basket; and dried fish, 2s to 4s per dozen.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

The V.R.C. Autumn Meeting will be advanced another stage at Flemington to-day, and judging by the programme which appears in another part of this issue, the sport should be of a high-class character. Business commences with the Second Hurdle Race, and, assuming that Corythus will decline to play a part, the places may go to Wairua, Indolence, and Banda, while Escort may be the most dangerous of the others. An excellent contest is almost certain to take place for the Nursery Handicap, and the most likely to compose the first flight at the finish are Projectile, Panoply, and Meg, while Moth, Valala, and Vestalia are also well in. A good deal of interest will be centred in the Autumn Handicap, and a very fair field may be expected at the post. The top weights, Sternchaser and Clonard, appear to have been well taken care of by the handicapper, and, as they will be suited by the distance, figures seem to indicate that the situations will be filled by Autonomy, Norbert, and Chatham. Although the field will not be a numerous one for the Champion Stakes the race is likely to furnish an exciting contest. In the Essendon Stakes on the opening day The Admiral just got home before Portsea, to whom he conceded 9lb.; but in the Australian Cup, where the difference was a stone in favour of Portsea, the latter completely raced away from Mr. Cook's representative. Here they will meet at an actual difference of 5lb., and as Portsea would seem to have all the condition on his side he should once again get home before the son of Richmond. Camoola's recent form is not such as to inspire confidence, but if Culloden runs up to his St. Leger form he must require a deal of beating, and a pretty race may result in Portsea, Culloden, and The Admiral getting home as named. Hero, All There, and Mac would appear to be the pick of those engaged in the Special Gelding Handicap; while Cooya, Sternchaser, and Sprig o' Myrtle may be the best of the candidates for the Free Handicap.

The inclement state of the weather yesterday compelled the Rosehill authorities to postpone the the pony and galloway meeting set down for that date until to-morrow.

Owners and trainers of small horses are reminded that nominations for the undermentioned events included in the programme for the Moorfield pony and galloway races, to be held on Wednesday, 15th instant, must be lodged with the secretary, Mr. J. Jolly, before 5 p.m. to-day:—Welter Handicap of 60 sovs., second horse 10 sovs. from prize, lowest weight 7st 7lb (14.2), 5 furlongs; Blakehurst Handicap of 35 sovs. (14.0), 5 furlongs; Tiny Handicap of 30 sovs. (13.2), 4 furlongs; Galloway Handicap of 70 sovs., second horse 10 sovs. from the prize (14.2), 1¼ mile; Pony Handicap of 35 sovs. (13.3), 4½ furlongs; and Tempe Handicap of 60 sovs., second horse 10 sovs. from prize, lowest weight 7st 7lb (14.1), 4 furlongs.

By the steamship Mlowera, which leaves Melbourne on Monday, St. Hippo returns to New Zealand, and will be accompanied by his owner, Hon. L. D. Nathan. Under the circumstances, the well-performed son of St. Leger must forego his A.J.C. autumn engagements, but Mr. Nathan's other representative, The Dancer, will remain under the care of his trainer, Wright, to carry his colours at Randwick in the coming campaign.

The postponed pony race meeting under the management of the Lillie Bridge authorities has been again deferred until this evening.

The Rosehill, Moorefield, Canterbury Park, and Warwick Farm racing clubs have appointed Messrs. T. M. Alcock, G. K. Clark, E. E. A. Oatley, S. Ackman, W. L. Davis, P. J. Moore, and J. A. Scarr as stewards to supervise the racing held under the control of those institutions.

Latest advices from England record the departure of Colonel North's team of racehorses for America. Their earliest trans-Atlantic engagements are in June next.

English files up to 2nd February show that Isinglass, by Isonomy from Deadlock, was favourite for the Derby at 4 to 1, with The Meddler at 5 to 1 and Raeburn at 9 to 1.

ORANGE JOCKEY CLUB.

ORANGE, WEDNESDAY.

In consequence of the inclement weather the Orange Jockey Club races have been postponed till to-morrow. It is raining heavily, and is very cold.

BOOROOROBAN RACES.

WAGGA WAGGA, WEDNESDAY.

Subjoined are the entries for the principal events of the race meeting to be held at Boorooroban on the 17th instant:—

FIRE BRIDE HANDICAP, 6 furlongs.—Princess Ida, Wenonah, Ladybird, Chandos, Waverley, Marquis, Euroli, Barney.

BOOROOROBAN HANDICAP, 1 mile and a furlong.—Top-sail, Chandos, Lastlight, Ladybird, Euroli, Wenonah, Marquis.

TUMUT TURF CLUB.

TUMUT, WEDNESDAY.

The annual races of the Tumut Turf Club took place to-day, when the weather was delightfully cool. There was a small attendance, but the racing was good. The results are as under:—

MAIDEN of 20 sovs., 7 furlongs.—Mr. Hourn's Southern Star, 8st 6lb, 1; Mr. Crain's Al, 8st 12lb, 2; Mr. M'Donald's Polonius, 8st 6lb, 3. Other starters: Texas, 8st 9lb; Santa Claus, 8st 12lb; Gladstone, 8st 12lb; New Chum, 8st 12lb. Santa Claus led to the turn, where he swerved and ran wide. Time, 1 minute 42 seconds.

MUTUAL SELLING RACE of 20 sovs., 6 furlongs.—Mr. W. Barton's Eldorado, 8st 4lb, 1; Mr. C. Baker's Sir Charles, 8st 8lb, 2; Mr. J. Quigley's Hilda, 7st 6lb, 3. Other starters: Brownlock, 7st 11lb; Harry, 8st 11lb; Try Me, 7st 4lb. Won by a good length. Time, 1 minute 21 seconds.

TURF CLUB HANDICAP of 60 sovs., 1¼ mile.—Mr. A. W. Mason's Talwong, 8st 2lb, 1; Mr. J. Pollock's Stellerdian, 8st 12lb, 2; Mr. J. Hawthorn's Nemesis, 8st 12lb, 3. Nemesis led to the half distance, where Yalwong took up the running, and Stellerdian coming with a rush on the post, won by a head. Time, 2 minutes 17 seconds.

SEVENTH FOAL STAKES of 30 sovs., 6 furlongs.—Mr. E. Downing's Drover, 8st 7lb, 1; Mr. A. Crain's Prince, 8st 7lb, 2; Mr. C. Mudear's Sirocco, 8st 7lb, 3. Three others started. A grand finish. Won by half a head. Time, 1 minute 22 seconds.

STEWARDS' PURSE of 30 sovs., 6 furlongs.—Mr. H. W. Mason's Beresford, 7st 12lb, 1; Mr. W. Paine's Duckenfield, 7st 6lb, 2; Mr. M'Donald's Polonius, 7st 6lb, 3. Other starters: Goolburn, 7st 8lb; Hilda, 7st 6lb. Won by two lengths. Time, 1 minute 23 seconds.

V.R.C. AUTUMN MEETING.

THIRD DAY.

The programme to be run through at Flemington to-day is as under:—

SECOND HURDLE RACE—3 miles.

	st lb		st lb		st lb
Corythus	12 1	Impostor	11 0	Star of Erin	9 10
Knight of the Garter	11 8	Wyvis	10 10	Eyry	9 10
Wairua	11 8	The Victim	10 7	Lugo	9 9
Banda	11 6	Royalist	10 3	Captain Webb	9 9
Osric II.	11 5	Pateena	10 2	Indolence	9 5
Escort	11 5	Omaha	10 0	Kenzota	9 4
Tim Swiveller	11 2	Mac	9 13	Glen View	9 0
Busaco	11 2	Arrogant	9 11	Sebastopol	9 0

NURSERY HANDICAP—7 furlongs.

	st lb		st lb		st lb
Light Artillery	9 9	Auster	8 6	Vendetta	7 7
Patron	9 9	Nada	8 5	Carnage	7 5
Projectile	9 4	Vestalia	8 4	Matai	7 5
The Sailor Prince	9 3	Moth	8 1	Dunfish	7 4
Panoply	9 3	Valala	8 0	Miraculeux	7 3
Madras	9 3	Guardian	7 12	Compact	7 3
Zeph	9 0	Havoc	7 12	Paisena	7 2
Meg	8 7	Fortunate	7 12	Cockleshell	7 1
The Dauphine	8 6	La Gloria	7 11	Captain Swift	6 12
		Salutation	7 10	Malabar II.	6 9
		Thespian	7 9	Tyke	6 7

V.R.C. AUTUMN HANDICAP—1 mile 5 furlongs.

	st lb		st lb		st lb
Sternchaser	9 2	Litigant	8 5	Yarran	7 10
Clonard	9 0	Jonathan	8 3	Birinji	7 6
Hopetoun	8 10	Leviathan	8 1	Insomnia	7 3
Culloden	8 10	Ducrow	8 1	Gaillardia	7 3
Chatham	8 9	Norbert	8 0	Taurus	7 3
Camoola	8 9	Dramatist	8 0	Broken Hill	6 12
Autonomy	8 9	Swing	7 12		

CHAMPION STAKES—3 miles.

	st lb		st lb		st lb
The Admiral	9 5	Idolater	7 12	Culloden	7 12
Portland	9 5	Ducrow	7 12	Camoola	7 12
Portsea	9 0				

SPECIAL GELDING HANDICAP—1 mile.

	st lb		st lb		st lb
Hero	10 9	Mac	8 8	Jersey	8 1
Steadfast	10 1	Whitefoot	8 7	Jack	7 11
The Swell	9 13	Aristocrat	8 6	The Waif	7 10
Birinji	9 7	Knellwood	8 5	The L'tenant	7 6
Veno	9 7	Duffot	8 4	Tyke	7 5
Graduate	9 5	Williyama	8 3	The Arm'urer	7 5
The Seine	9 2	Grandlike	8 2	Waratah	7 5
All There	8 11				

FREE HANDICAP—1¼ mile.

	st lb		st lb		st lb
Fortunatus	9 12	Goldreef	8 1	Capt'n Webb	7 3
Ascot Vale	9 8	Magic Circle	8 0	The Doctor	7 2
Lord Hopetoun	9 6	The Swell	7 13	Arquebus	7 2
Sternchaser	9 5	John S.	7 12	The Harbour Light	7 2
Clonard	9 1	Swordbearer	7 10	Little Maid	7 1
Chatham	8 12	Newman	7 10	Newton	7 1
Jonathan	8 7	The Dancer	7 9	Sprig o' Myrtle	6 13
Antæus	8 5	Warpaint	7 9	All There	6 11
Cooya	8 4	Gaillardia	7 8	Euros	6 11
Gresford	8 3	Competency	7 6	Crossy	6 10
Ravenswing	8 3	Sir John	7 5	Dundee	6 7
Norbert	8 1	Taurus	7 4		
Comedian	8 1	Wiora	7 3		
		Broken Hill	7 3		

VICTORIAN TRAINING NOTES.
[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ASCOT VALE, WEDNESDAY.

This was a miserable morning after the rain, and nothing of importance took place at Flemington, as the majority of the horses raced yesterday. All Payten's string did useful work on the sand. Trojan did a round 2 miles on the sand. Birinji and Cockleshell spurted over a few furlongs. Star of Erin ran a useful mile in 1 minute 51 seconds. John S. and Portland ran half a mile in 55 seconds. Valala spurted over 4 furlongs in 55 seconds, and a large number of others were cantering.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

V.R.C. AUTUMN MEETING.
LATEST SCRATCHINGS.

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

The following scratchings were posted to-day:—Unplaced Two-Years-Old Stakes.—Taupo, Thespian, The Vendetta.
Gelding Handicap.—Malolo.
Free Handicap.—Mirabilis.
Second Hurdle Race.—Merrigal, Joy.
Autumn Handicap.—Spoilt Play.
All Engagements.—Grandlike and Clonard.

THE MELBOURNE BETTING MARKET.

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

No attempt was made to do business on the Champion Stakes in the betting market to-night. The Admiral is a nominal favourite, 2 to 1 being offered on the field.

SALE OF YEARLINGS.

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

The annual sale of yearlings bred by Mr. W. R. Wilson took place on the St. Albans Estate, near Geelong, to-day. The results were disappointing. In all 36 yearlings were catalogued, and sold without reserve for a total of 4516 guineas, being an average of a fraction over 125 guineas each. The highest priced lot was a brown colt by Trenton, from the Panic mare Nightmare, which fell to the bid of Robert Orr for 625 guineas, and for 350 guineas the same buyer secured a full sister to Correze. One of the cheapest animals sold was a bay colt by Robinson Crusoe, from Eileen, which was knocked down to Jas. Redfearn for 210 guineas. M. O'Shanassy secured a beautiful bay colt by Newminster, from Bellissima, for 250 guineas. A chestnut filly by Robinson Crusoe, from Lady Keith, fell to T. Payten for 100 guineas. Five brood mares were offered, of which four were sold, the highest price being obtained from Mr. Nathan for Jadestone. The sale price was 110 guineas.

CRICKET.

The draw took place yesterday for the Printer's Cup competition, with the following result:—Government Printing Office v. *Referee*; Marcus and Andrew v. winner of the *Herald-Evening News* match. The firstnamed match will start on the Grafton wicket on Saturday.

The following matches were played on Saturday:—Clifford, Love, and Co. played St. Peters B at St. Peters, the match resulting in a win for Clifford, Love, and Co. Scores: Clifford, Love, and Co., seven wickets for 113, innings closed (M. Wallis 73, W. Kerrigan 18); St. Peters, 38 (Burling 10, Nelson, not out 16, and Wallis, two for 4, bowled excellently for the winners.

Leichhardt and Petersham played at Petersham Park, and the match resulted in a win for Leichhardt by 41 runs. Scores: Leichhardt, 104 (Hopkinson 26 not out, and Hughes 25); Petersham, 63 (Ashdown 14, A. Gelding 12, and Begbie 12).

Frankfort and Fort-street College B played at Frankfort Park, and the match was won by the former by an innings and 23 runs. Scores: Fort-street, 12 and 38 (Monaghan 11); Frankfort, 73 (Free 24). For the winners Hayes had the splendid average of seven wickets for 1 run, and Perigo six for 14; while for the losers Monaghan, Hall, and Thornton divided the bowling honours.

The St. Marys and Stanmore Dramatic Society met on the former's ground. Scores: St. Marys, 176 (T. Young 112, W. Bettington 33, F. Woods 18); Stanmore, 94 (Burnett 41, Evans 19, Howarth 10). For the former the most successful bowlers were Adams, Young, and Wilson, while Burnett and M'Grath bowled very fairly for the latter.

The Marrickville Riverside met the Warren on the former's wicket, the game resulting in a win for the Riversides. Scores: Riversides, 59 (Compagnoni 16); Warren, first innings, 24—second innings, 29. Compagnoni and Wilson did the bowling for the Riverside, in both innings, and Phillips and M'Carthy for the Warrens.

POLO.

Polo players will learn with regret that information was received in Sydney yesterday to the effect that the proposed visit of a team from India has been abandoned, as the Maharajah of Cooch Behar was unable to make arrangements for leaving India. It was understood that the Maharajah, who is well-known in the sporting world, would bear the expenses of the trip, which meant bringing half-a-dozen players and about 36 ponies.

FOOTBALL.

A meeting of the Pioneer Club, formerly the Young Pirates, was held recently at the club's room, when office-bearers were elected for the following year, viz.:—Captain, W. King; treasurer, D. Brewster; secretary, G. B. Young.

AQUATICS.

THE JOHNSTON'S BAY SAILING CLUB.

The monthly general meeting of the above club was held at Leach's Hotel on Tuesday evening. The commodore, Mr. F. J. Donovan, presided. Mr. A. W. Griffiths was elected joint hon. secretary in place of Mr. F. Dempster, resigned. The prizes won at last Saturday's race were handed to the successful boats, viz., Young Harry, £6; Violet, £3; and Cynthia, £1. Mr. W. Garden notified the club that he had received a cheque for £5 from Mr. John Booth, J.P., to be donated to the club, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Booth. Final arrangements were made for carrying out the race between the 18ft. dingies Aztec and Cygnet.

TRADES MOVEMENTS.

The fortnightly meeting of the Boot Trade Union (Sydney branch) was held in the Oddfellows' Hall, Redfern-street, on Tuesday night, the president, Mr. A. Nesbitt, in the chair. Correspondence was received from various unions forwarding donations in aid of the men locked out at Messrs. Edsen Taylor and Co.'s factory. The committee managing the affairs of the lockout at Messrs. Taylor's reported that during the last fortnight two men had gone in to work; 11 had come from the other colonies to work for the said firm, but on being acquainted with the surroundings of the dispute refused to start work, and seven of them had declined to accept any assistance from the union. Since last meeting five of the strikers had got employment, and there were still 21 on the strike roll. Only two of the men who came out had gone back, and the others were as firm as they were the day they came out. The committee stated that they had, for various reasons, objected to put some of the men who had gone in on the books. A recommendation from the committee in reference to the men who have taken the places of the strikers was adopted unanimously.

MR. BARTON AND THE PASSWORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Mr. Barton is not correct when he affirms a password was used to obtain admission to the meeting presided over by Sir Henry Parkes in the Protestant Hall. No password was used. He is equally incorrect in stating that the meeting was packed through a side door. This was not done, and never was attempted. The pressure caused by the crowd of eager citizens anxious to enter the hall and record their votes for the dissolution of Parliament was so great that it was found necessary in order that the speakers and committee should gain the platform to admit them by that entrance. Otherwise it would have been impossible for them to have reached the platform. Less than 30 persons, inclusive of ladies, were so admitted, when an attempt was made to rush the platform and prevent the meeting. This attempt was defeated. Of course we are so accustomed to inaccurate statements by the Ministers that it causes little surprise to find Mr. Barton making them. It is, however, difficult to understand how a man of education, could be guilty of a witless pun upon the name of an opponent.

I am, &c.,
NICHOLAS B. DOWNING.
March 8.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS

are universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in 20 minutes. This is no fiction, for they have done it in countless cases. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages they are invaluable. No female should be without them. There is not a medicine to be found equal to them for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS.

For a weak stomach, impaired digestion, and all disorders of the liver they are like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the nervous and debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE the LARGEST SALE of any patent medicine in the world.

BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS
BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS
BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS a trial, and the most violent cough will in a short time be removed.

Prepared only, and sold wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England, in Boxes, 1s 1½d (containing 56 pills), and 2s 9d (treble quantity).

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

N.B.—Full directions are given with each box.

Miscellaneous.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHING Bought, 100 per cent. over all dealers. A. Barnett, 520 Eliz.-st. Let's att.

FOR SALE, a pair of Lathe Heads, Face Plate, Bolts, &c. 106 Wilson-st., Redfern.

STAMPS.—Largest Stock in Australia, lowest prices, lists gratis. Vindin's Stamp Depot, 74 Elizabeth-st.

LADIES' and Gents.'s Left-off Clothing Bought priv. Letters at. Mr. & Mrs. Millard, 131 Bathurst-st.

WANTED, kind LADY to adopt baby boy. Apply Mother, Herald Office.

DENTAL CHAIR, second-hand, wanted; must be in good condition, price low. Apply Box 771, G.P.O.

FOR SALE, 1 polished and 1 unpolished Turtle-back, being beautiful, val. curio. Box 1211, G.P.O.

AGISTMENT.—Bowood, the pick of Rooty Hill. Horses and cattle called for. E. Bone, Bond-st.

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES wanted, good and cheap, secondhand. Box 154, G.P.O.

WANTED, an Iron SAFE (Tann or Milner's), 4ft. or 5ft. high. Apply by letter giving full particulars to the undersigned. J. J. MONAHAN, 60 Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

WANTED to Purchase, good POINTER, must be well broken. Ranger, Herald Office.

WANTED, Safety BICYCLE, must be in good order. Apply, stating price, to A. D., Box 45, G.P.O.

WANTED, some Wood BLOCKS. Apply Mark Foy's.

"YOU cannot have better than the best." GRAHAM'S NURSERY occupies the best position in Marrickville. Sale on the Ground SATURDAY NEXT. W. PRITCHARD and SON. Torrens Title. Easy terms.

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Funerals.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. JULIA O'NEILL are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of her beloved DAUGHTER, Julia Garrick; to move from 145 New South Head-road, Rushcutter Bay, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, to Necropolis. W. J. DIXON, Undertaker, 120 Oxford-st., 183 George-st. W. Teleg. 588.

THE FRIENDS of MICHAEL and PATRICK O'NEILL are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of their beloved SISTER, Julia Garrick; to move from 145 New South Head-road, Rushcutter Bay, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, to Necropolis. W. J. DIXON, 109 Riley-st., 183 George-st. W. Telephone 588.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. EUGENE and ALICE GOMBERT are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their dearly-beloved SON, Endre; to move from their residence, Elizabeth-street, Zetland Estate, Waterloo, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 1 o'clock, for the Necropolis. Mrs. P. KIRBY, Un'taker, 88 Hunter-st.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. MICHAEL ENFIELD are kindly invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his residence, 35 Little Cleveland-street, Redfern, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 2, to Necropolis. HENRY HART, Undertaker, 195 Devonshire-st., Surry Hs, Sydney, Ash'f'd, B'wood, Kogarah. Tel., 1098.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE ENFIELD are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved FATHER; to move from 35 Little Cleveland-street, Redfern THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 2, to Necropolis. HENRY HART, Undertaker, 195 Devonshire-st., Surry Hills, Sydney, Ashfield, Burwood.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN LONG are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Jane; to move from 24 Wilson-street, Redfern, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 2 o'clock, to the R. C. Cemetery, Necropolis. CHAS. KINSELA, Undertaker, 765 George-st., opp. Christ Church.

THE FUNERAL of the late Mr. JOSEPH DAVIES will leave his late residence, 126 Paddington-street, Paddington, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at quarter to 3 o'clock, to Randwick Cemetery. CHARLES KINSELA, 116 Oxford-street, near Crown-street, Darlinghurst, and Waverley.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. BARBARA DE BELLA, relict of the late Adolph De Bella, are informed that her Funeral will leave her late residence, Burwood-road, Enfield, THIS DAY, Thursday, at quarter-past 3 o'clock, for St. Thomas' Cemetery, Enfield. T. CRISFORD, Undertaker, Burwood.

RETIRING from Business.—Monuments, Headstones, cost price. F. Murphy, L'pool-st., off Pitt-st.

Medical, Chemicals, &c.

WRINKLES and FURROWS in old age or on careworn faces and necks, speedily cured by Clayton's SKIN-TIGHTENER. Price 3s, by post.

WEAK MEN and WEAK WOMEN should take DAMIANA PILLS. They are the regenerators of the vital powers, and a perfect cure for nervous prostration from whatever cause. Two bottles in each case, 5s, by post.

TOOTHACHE and COLD IN THE GUMS CURED with Clayton and Co.'s Nervine. Price 1s, by post.

HAIR TONIC.—Dr. Erasmus Wilson's is the best for promoting the growth of the hair as well as strengthening it. See testimonials. Price, 1s bottle. ORIENTAL HAIR TONIC, 1s bottle.

AUSTRALIAN RELISH for Meats, Fish, Game, Gravies, Soups, Salads, &c. 1s bottle, of all storekeepers.

INFLUENZA, COLDS in the HEAD, &c., cured in a day or two with Nature's remedy, Dr. FERRIER'S CATARRH SNUFF. Price 1s, by post.

Clayton's Crimson Fluid, 1s; Chloride of Lime, in bottles, 1s; Joyce's, 6d, 1s, and upwards; Mason's, 1s. Permanganate of Potass, 6d oz. (one teaspoonful makes one gallon of good disinfectant); all other disinfectants.

ASIATIC LINIMENT.—A certain cure for Lumbago, Sciatica, and all Rheumatic Troubles. Two Shillings per bottle.

Dr. HALL'S LUNG BALSAM is a safe and reliable curative for all coughs and bronchial troubles. It frequently cures consumption of the lungs in the "early stages." Price 4s.

CORNS CURED IN A FEW DAYS WITHOUT PAIN, by Dr. Jones's Original Magic Corn Paint. Price 1s, by post.

A SEA BATH AT HOME.—This luxury for the healthy, strengthener for children or invalids, is within reach of all. Clayton's large box of Sea Salt, only 2s 3d.

DIGESTIVE TABLETS, a boon to those who suffer from indigestion or nervous dyspepsia, with full directions. Clayton and Co.'s, 1s box, by post.

FRENCH COURT DEPILATORY, for removing superfluous hair without pain or injury, 3s 6d, by p't.

PIMPLE WASH and FRECKLE LOTION, both very effective, each 2s 6d.

FEMALE REGULATOR, for particular complaints, 3s.

BEETLE EXTERMINATOR and COCKROACH POWDER, 1s 6d, by post.

Dr. WARNER'S PILLS and INJECTION, in one case, both curative and preventive. By post, 4s.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST (free) to WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., and save money. WHOLESALE or RETAIL. DRUGGISTS (by Diploma) TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Postage Stamps received in Payment.

DR. THOMPSON'S COLTSFOOT LINCTUS. COLTSFOOT COUGH LINCTUS. COLTSFOOT COUGH LINCTUS. COLTSFOOT COUGH LINCTUS. COLTSFOOT COUGH LINCTUS. COLTSFOOT COUGH LINCTUS.

The Doctor says: "Cough while you can; Because after taking his "LINCTUS" your cough will depart. It removes phlegm and wheezing, and allays irritation in the bronchial tubes, making the voice powerful. For children it is invaluable because it cures their coughs, and does not make them sleepy.

The genuine has the signature of the undersigned on the label, which is protected by the Supreme Courts of the Australian colonies.

The Price is ONE SHILLING, and it is sold by Druggists and Large Storekeepers.

WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., 158, 160, and 268 PITT-STREET, Druggists (by diploma) to his Excellency and Lady Carrington.

A. SOYER'S (of the Reform Club and the Crimean Army) BAKING POWDER is the PUREST and BEST, and is the Cook's Best Friend. Price, 6d.

THE DYSPEPTIC can now eat Hot Rolls and Scones for Breakfast if Soyer's Baking Powder is used in their Preparation. It renders Heavy Bread and Pastry an Impossibility.

Sole Proprietors: WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., Pitt-street. Sold by all Storekeepers in the colonies.

ITALIAN FRUIT POWDER, a delicate effervescing drink, slightly aperient, produced from the Citron and Lemon families, grown in the South of Italy. It is the acme of perfection, in comparison with the hitherto products of the "Saline" and "Fruit Salt" manufactures. Price, 2s per bottle. Wholesale and retail at WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO.'S, and all Chemists.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell. ELLIOTT BROS., Wholesale Agents, Pitt-st.

ONE BOX of CLARKE'S B41 PILLS is warranted to cure all ailments of the urinary organs in either sex (acquired or constitutional), gravel and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors. Sole proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Purity of the Blood.—The blood is the life of life. Flesh, bone, and muscle, and nerve are formed from it. Holloway's Pills keep the blood free from contamination, and thus ensure perfect health, strength, vigour, and enjoyment. Sold at 78 New Oxford-street, London, and all druggists.

ABRAHAM'S PILLS.

A Safe Medicine for Ladies. The reason is they are purely vegetable composition of Dandelion and expressly suited to the constitution and requirements of women. This explains the great success and golden opinions which follow their use. Thousands say they save all trouble, effectually remove all impurities of the blood, beautify the complexion, no headaches, no pain, no flushing, no giddiness, no anxiety. They make work a pleasure, and existence a joy.

Superior to any other known remedy.

Prepared only by J. S. ABRAHAM, The Laboratory, 434 George-street, city. Sold everywhere.

General Merchandise.

BUY

BRYANT and MAY'S WAX VESTAS

BRYANT and MAY'S WAX VESTAS

The very best in quality.

TWENTY PER CENT. MORE IN QUANTITY than in foreign wax vestas.

Nineteen Prize Medals for excellence of quality.

BRYANT and MAY'S WAX VESTAS

BRYANT and MAY'S WAX VESTAS.

ASK FOR BRYANT and MAY'S WAX VESTAS.

EPPS'S	GRATEFUL,
(BREAKFAST)	COMFORTING.
	MADE SIMPLY WITH
COCOA	BOILING WATER OR MILK.

HENNESSY'S PALE BRANDY for SALE. George Lloyd, broker, Bridge-st.-chambers.

TANKS.—100, 200, and 400 gallons ships' iron Water TANKS, cheap. W. Robison, 65, 67 Sussex-st.

BEST English TANKS, 400 gallons. Marshall's Paddington Brewery, Limited.

YOUNGER COOKING STOVES and Fletcher's (of Warrington) Gas Stoves always in stock. G. FLETCHER and SON, Oxford-street. Price lists, testimonials, and cards of instruction forwarded on application.

Religious Announcements.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

BUSINESS TO-DAY, MARCH 9, 1893.

10 a.m.—Mr. Affleck's motion; Report of Committee re Rev. J. M. Ross; Motions, Mr. Smith's, Mr. Frackleton's, Mr. Paton's; Nominations to Standing Committees; Overture re Date of Meeting of Assembly (resumed); Report of Theological Hall Committee; Election of Tutors for 1894; Report of Board of Examiners; Report of Tutors; Petitions for Sale or Mortgage of Church Land; Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund Report; Mr. Henry's Letter.

7 p.m.—Report of Business Committee; Mr. Fergusson's Motion; Report of Committee re Church of the Covenant and Mr. T. J. Curtis; Overture Anent Rights of Communicants.

8 p.m.—Sustentation Fund Report; Report of Principal of St. Andrew's College; Returns re Conferences on Christian Life and Work.

JAMES S. LAING, Clerk of General Assembly.

AUSTRALASIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

NEW SOUTH WALES CONFERENCE.

10 a.m.—Representative Session—Church Sustentation Business. 2 p.m.—Distribution Committee. 7 p.m.—Pastoral Session—Stations.

WILLIAM H. GEORGE, Secretary of the Conference.

CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—Monthly Prayer Meeting, To-day, 4.30, Y.M.C.A.

WOMEN'S PRAYER UNION, every THURSDAY, 3 o'clock, Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. All earnestly invited to come.

Hon. Secretary.

Municipal Elections.

BOROUGH OF BOTANY.

EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the Electors of Cook Ward will be held in the Council-chambers on MONDAY, 20th March, at 12 noon, for the purpose of Nominating and Electing an Alderman in the room of C. R. Swinbourne, resigned.

All nominations must be in writing, addressed to me, and delivered at the Council-chambers 7 clear days before the date of nomination.

F. J. LULAND, Mayor and Returning Officer.

Council-chambers, March 3, 1893.

BOROUGH OF DRUMMOYNE.

EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Gentlemen have been Nominated for the position of Alderman in the room of M. A. Williamson, Esq., resigned:—

SYDNEY JOHN BULL, Solicitor, Lyons-road, Drummoyne

JAMES ONWARD M'NAMARA, Mining Agent, Cambridge-road, Drummoyne.

A POLL will be taken in the COUNCIL-CHAMBERS, Lyons-road, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

MICHAEL STEPHEN FOLEY, Mayor and Returning Officer.

Council-chambers, March 7, 1893.

BOROUGH OF NORTH SYDNEY.

EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the Electors of Victoria Ward within this Borough will be held at the Town Hall, Alfred-street, North Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of March instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating and electing one Alderman in the place of Robert Moodie, Esq., resigned.

Nominations must be sent in writing and delivered to the Returning Officer seven days at least before the day of nomination.

ALEXANDER M'KNIGHT, Mayor and Returning Officer.

Town Hall, North Sydney, March 8, 1893.

Business Cards.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Marshall Bros., Dentists, 141 Elizabeth-st., near Market-st. Gas administered.

A. COX, Dyer and Scourer, 61 William-street, 50 Hunter-street, 855 George-street, railway. Feathers cleaned, dyed, and curled; gloves cleaned daily; curtains cleaned, dyed, and framed; gent.'s clothes scoured, dyed.

EVERY REQUISITE for FAMILY MOURNING can be obtained at the most reasonable prices, at E. WAY and COMPANY'S Mourning Establishment, Pitt-street.

MDME. BERNHARDT, Phrenologist, Scientific Palmist, true Cairo, 12 a.m. to 10 p.m., 20 Wynyd.-sq.

MRS. HUBBARD, Spiritual Clairvoyant, 160 Phillip-st. Investigating Circle, Wednesdays, 3.30.

Furniture.

FURNISH WITH US!

Not only will they be able to make selections from the MOST VARIED STOCKS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN AUSTRALIA,

But with regard to the majority of the articles there will be the satisfaction of knowing they are MADE in the COLONY, and we venture to say that no imported Furniture can in any way equal that which is turned out of our STEAM CABINET WORKS.

This, of course, does not apply to CARPETS and BEDSTEADS, our supplies of which come to us direct from the best and most reliable sources. If you want an inexpensive BEDSTEAD you can have it, and the low prices ask won't prevent the article being well-looking and sound; if, on the other hand, your requirements extend to something HANDSOME or UNIQUE, our prices will not frighten you, and the BEDSTEADS supplied will give you the greatest SATISFACTION.

ALL BEDDING SOLD is made by ourselves at our REDFERN FACTORY, no suspicion of shoddy attaches to the material used, every article turned out being GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

PIANOS for "SPOT CASH," showing a saving of FORTY PER CENT.

ANTHONY HORDERN and SONS, PALACE EMPORIUM, HAYMARKET (ONLY). UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS, CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

HALL'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

REVISED PRICE LIST,

HALL'S Polished Pine Bedroom Suite, comprising full-sized Chest Drawers, Dressing-table with glass attached, Washstand with tile back, Towel Rail, 2 Cane Chairs, 5½ guineas; in dark cedar, 6 guineas.

HALL'S Bedroom Suite of Polished Pine, viz.: Duchess Dressing Chest Drawers with glass attached, marble-top Washstand with tile back, Towel Rail, 2 Chairs, and Wardrobe with plate-glass door, and large drawer under, the lot, 8 guineas, in dark cedar, 9 guineas.

HALL'S Drawing-room Occasional Suite, comprising pair carved-backed Chairs, pair padded-back Chairs; and Settee tastefully upholstered in French tapestry, choice silk plush borders, a selection of coverings; price, 9 guineas.

HALL'S Early English Drawing-room Suite, luxuriously upholstered in rich Oriental silk tapestry, consisting of 6 carved Chairs, pair Lounging Chairs, and handsome Couch, price, 24 guineas.

HALL'S New Design Austrian Dining-room Suite—6 very strong Chairs, square seat and side supports; Ladies' Rocking Chair, Gent.'s Arm-chair, and Settee to match, the lot 5½ guineas.

HALL'S Dining-room Suite, upholstered in real leather, spring-seated, pair Lounging Chairs, large Couch, and 6 Chairs to correspond; for the lot, 12 guineas.

HALL'S new Illustrated Furnishing Guide, post free.

HALLS store goods until required free.

HALLS pack all country orders free.

A. HALL and COMPANY, Manufacturers and Importers, 561, 563, 565, and 567 George-street, just below Liverpool-street.

HALLS, Valuators for Probate or Assigned Estates. Telephone, 1155.

FURNITURE.—£5 worth, 10s down, 5s wk. Single Bedsteads 10s 6d, double Iron Bedsteads 14s. Forsberg.

FURNITURE.—£10 worth, £1 down, 7s weekly. Table 7s 6d, &c. Forsberg, 78 William-st.

FURNITURE.—£15 worth, £2 down, 10s weekly. Drawers 25s, Washstands 7s 6d, Crockery, Holloware.

FURNITURE.—£20 worth, £3 down, 10s week, no security required, no publicity. Open evenings till 9.

FURNITURE.—£50 worth, £7 down, 15s weekly. Large and varied stock kept. Forsberg, 78 William-st.

DAVIDSON and CO., Federal Furnishing Arcade, 81 Oxford-st., furnish partly or throughout, easy terms.

Horses and Vehicles.

ANTHONY HORDERN'S FOR HARNESS.

Everything for riding, driving, trotting, and racing. EQUINE comfort studied, Pace considered, and ECONOMY held well in view. Try us when you want a SADDLE!

AMERICAN HARNESS, EXTRA GOOD VALUE.

Breastplate, Lay-on, Check Rein, Folded Lay-on, Breeching, Black Reins, Serviceable Mounts, 29s set.

Collar and Hames, as above, 35s set.

Breast Collar, Overhead Check Rein and Bit, Brown Reins, Folded Parts, Imitation Rubber and Gold Furniture, tiptop set, 75s.

Patent Leather Collar and Hames, Folded Breeching with Lay-on, Check Rein, Folded Hand Parts to Reins, Imitation Gold and Rubber Furniture, set 72s.

Patent Leather Collar and Hames, Chain Martingale, extra strong Strapping, Nickel Silver Furniture, very stylish set, £6 10s.

Hill's celebrated make, Folded Lay-on, Breast Collar, Overhead Check Rein, Folded Hand Parts to Reins, Nickel Furniture, all the best American leather, £7 2s 6d set.

OUR ONLY ADDRESS—ANTHONY HORDERN and SONS, PALACE EMPORIUM, HAYMARKET (ONLY). UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS, CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

A LARGE variety of Family Sociables, ladies' Phaetons, Buggies, Sulkies, Pony and Springcarts, Express Waggons, best English Harness, &c., both new and second-hand. M'Namara's Bazaar, 157 Castlereagh-street.

TO Squatters.—Our Backblock Sulky can be seen at Haining's, coachb., C'reagh-st. Newtown Carriage Co.

A DARK Bay HORSE, 16.2, very quiet, stand tram, sound, suit sociable or victoria. Apply ANGUS and SON, 73 Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

FOR SALE, Chestnut Pony, 4 years, saddle and harness, Harness and Dogcart, bargain. 118 Oxford-st.

SPLENDID Hooded Commercial Buggy, Hooded Bradley Cart, neat high Sulky, and a well-finished Pony Gig for SALE, cheap. Repairs and Painting. S. ALEXANDER, 363 Cleveland-street West.

Drapery, Haberdashery, &c.

MACINTOSHES to measure, from 25s. Myers and Co., makers, 346 Pitt-st., near Park-st. Repairs.

Calls and Dividends on Shares.

BROKEN HILL BLOCK 87 SILVER-MINING COMPANY, No Liability.

SALE OF FORFEITED SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned SHARES, forfeited for the non-payment of the fifth (5th) call of 2s 6d per share, due February 8, will be SOLD by Public Auction, by Mr. J. M. STEPHENS, at the Exchange, Broken Hill, on MONDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock noon, unless previously redeemed. Exchange must be added on all cheques not payable at Broken Hill. Number of Shares referred to:—

No. 1 to 35, 75 to 38, 41 to 44, 83 to 86, 90, 93 to 97, 99, 101 to 109, 111 to 113, 115 to 188, 185 to 205, 213, 214, 216 to 251, 255 to 294, 315 to 335, 337 to 347, 359, 353, 361, 364 to 373, 399, 405, 422 to 454, 456, 457, 462 to 475, 478 to 480, 485, 490 to 491, 493 to 508, 511 to 518, 526 to 560, 570 to 585, 587 to 620.

By order of the Board.

R. STEWART, Manager.

Broken Hill, 25th February, 1893.

Businesses for Sale.

NEEDHAM and CO., 54 Elizabeth-street.—Boarding-house, Church-hill, 17 rooms, handsomely furnished throughout, good pean, income £25 weekly, £275, half cash, balance monthly payments.

BOARDING-HOUSE, facing Park, 8 rooms, rent 25s, 10 boarders, £65. Needham and Co.

BOARDING-HOUSE, close railway, 7 rms., good furniture, £55, terms. Needham and Co.

CONFECTIONERY and Pastry, double shop, 6 rooms, takings £12 wk., fittings, stock, £25. Needham.

GROCERY Store and General, close schools, dble. shop, 5 rms., rent 25s, takings £15 wk., £65. Needham.

TOBACCONIST and Hairdresser, shop, saloon, 4 rooms, takings £14 weekly, £40. Needham and Co.

NEEDHAM and CO., 54 Elizabeth-street, have several good DAIRIES and Wood and Coal BUSINESSES for SALE. Large cash advances to purchasers, on easy terms repayment.

COUNTRY HOTEL.—No opposition.—Compact house, South Coast, within easy distance of Sydney; long lease at £2 week rent; only hotel for miles around; rising town with rich and populous district; price £250; big profits; rare opportunity. Details can be gone into at 11 o'clock to-day. BUTLER BROS., 60 King-street.

MILK RUN, Stanmore and Macdonaldtown, 170 private residence customers consuming 180 quarts daily, complete plant and run; only £90, profits £6. BUTLER BROS., 60 King-street.

BOOT BUSINESS, £2000 stock; takings £160 weekly, good references valuation. BUTLER BROS., 60 King-street.

NEWS AGENCY, profits £10 weekly, near suburb, vendor retiring; price £250, gift. BUTLER, 60 King-street.

FROST and CO.—Hotel, country, lease 5 years, rent 30s, trade £200, purchase money £100. 244 Pitt-st.

FROST and CO.—Confec., Refreshments, Fruit, &c., rail suburb, rent 17s, trade £15, £90. 244 Pitt-st.

FROST and CO.—Fish and Oyster Saloon, 4 rooms, stables, rent 15s, clear £4 w'kly, £15. 244 Pitt-st.

FROST and CO.—Confec., Greengrocery, &c., d.f. shop, 7 rooms, stable, rent 18s, trade £8, £13 lot.

FROST and CO.—Ham and Beef Shop, 4 rooms, stabling, rent 15s, clearing £4 weekly, £25. 244 Pitt-st.

GEO. THOMAS and CO., 5 Hunter-street.

HOTEL, rent £4, nice suburb, £100 cash

HOTEL, large and increasing trade, best in the market for good man with £500

HOTEL, rent 50s, trade £25, free house

HOTEL, country, rent 30s, trade £30, cash £200

HOTELS to suit all buyers.

FOR SALE, Grocery BUSINESS, with Wine License, no opposition; turnover about £30 per week; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply H. ANDERSON, 5 Ben Boyd-road, Neutral Bay.

A LADY or Gentleman has now an opportunity of participating in a most profitable investment; part payment will be accepted in a horse, buggy, and harness; entire outlay less than £50; estimated income over £300 a year; perfectly genuine advertisement; principals only dealt with. Manufacturer, c.o. Box 370, G.P.O., Sydney.

DAVIES and CO., 106 Pitt-st., offer great Bargain, city Hotel, good lease, trade £40; must be sold, £150.

DAVIES and CO.—Suburban Hotel, long lease, rent only £2 10s, trade £25, good corner, £100 cash.

DAVIES and CO.—Suburban Hotel, long lease, billiards, trade £35, big accom., grand cor., £300 cash.

DAVIES and CO.—Magnificent City Hotel, trade £50, proof, rare hands years, 7 36's xxx wkly., £400.

DAVIES and CO. invite inspection of lists of Hotels and Businesses in all lines. 106 Pitt-st.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Riverina: General STORE, trade £1200 per annum cash, excellent profits; capital required, £350 to £1000. Good opening for energetic single man to increase business largely, and very suitable, both in cash and credit business, for one who knows hawking trade. Apply HEATH, SCHIESS, and CO., Melbourne; or HOFFNUNG and CO., Sydney.

GROCERY STORE, wanted to Purchase at once, up to £60. Send particulars, Grocer, Herald Office.

HOTEL, George-st., 7 years, trade £30, full price £400. Yates and Stillwell, 112 King-st.

FRUIT and Greengrocery, city, £15, must sell, owner ill. Yates and Stillwell, 112 King-st.

GENERAL STORE, in suburb, well stocked, horse and cart, 1 acre ground planted with grape vines, poultry, &c., &c.; price £35, a bargain; rent 15s. YATES and STILLWELL, 112 King-street.

FOR Sale, Fruit and Confectionery Business, good stand, well stocked, £55. 53 Castlereagh-st., City.

GOOD BUS., Sydney man, £20 only, no goodwill, no agents. E. Manufacturer, Herald Office.

TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS will buy right out, snug Free HOTEL, good order, newly furnished, good lease, low rent, fine living steady couple, half cash. Address Q. C., Crown-street P.O.

FOR SALE, RESTAURANT and Boarding-house, 25 beds, price £40. 64 Bathurst-st. No agents.

JOSEPH and CO., 106 King-st.—Hotel, main cor. King-st., 2 bars, low rent, trade £60, open to offer.

JOSEPH and CO.—Hotel, seaside resort, well furnished, grand bar trade, full price only £350, gift.

JOSEPH and CO.—Suburban Hotel, splendid cor., 9 y'rs, low rent, trade £70 wk. Arrange good man £700.

JOSEPH and CO.—Nice little Hotel, Balmain, g'd lease, rent £2 10s, trade £35, bargain for £100 cash.

JOSEPH and CO.—Hotel, commanding corner Oxford-st., proof trade £60 weekly, £500. 106 King-st.

BUTCHER'S, 4 bodies, 40 sheep, top prices, horse, cart, grand plant, £70. Joseph, 106 King-st.

FANCY Goods and Stationery, grand connection, same hands many years, barg. Joseph, 106 King-st.

PRODUCE Business, first-class trade, 2 horses, 2 carts, stock, plant, £70. Joseph, 106 King-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE, city, low rent, 17 boarders, must sell, £65. Joseph, 106 King-st.

JOSEPH and CO.—Restaurant, best position city, takings £100 weekly, proof, sure fortune. 106 King-st.

ROBINSON and CO., 72 Pitt-st., nearly opposite Empire Hotel, offer This Day for SALE:—

HOTEL, country, lease 10 years, rent £2 10s, trade £40 week, price £25.

HOTEL, city trade, £250 week, elaborately furnished, valuation only, 10 years' lease.

HOTEL, suburbs, lease 10 years, rent £5, billiards, trade £30, full price £200.

HOTEL, country, large commercial trade, splendid house, lease 20 years, £100.

FOR SALE, Steam BRICKWORKS at Auburn. Further particulars apply C. LINNEY, Auburn.

A CASH Grocery and Sundries BUSINESS for immediate SALE. 217 Cleveland-st., Redfern.

FOR SALE, Baking BUSINESS, doing 3 tons a week, pastry trade £20 weekly, in a leading suburb. Apply J. C., Haymarket Post-office.

FOR SALE, Country HOTEL, lease 6 years (option 7 years), License, Goodwill, leading hotel in rising and important town of Cooma, 40 rooms, billiards, stables, looseboxes, &c., every possible accommodation, doing steady business, takings over £80 weekly, rent £3 per week; price £250. Stock and Furniture at valuation. Present proprietor retiring owing to ill-health. Apply C. F. WELCH, Stock and Station Agent, Cooma.

No agents.

FOR SALE, Boot BUSINESS. Apply F. Kidd, Albury.

WHOLESALE Confectionery Round for Sale, gen. concern, good profit. J. Stedman, Clarence-st.

TEA, Coffee, and Luncheon Rooms, centre city, 13 beds, newly done up, trial given; £70. 112 Bathurst-st.

BAKER'S and Pastrycook's BUS. for SALE, gen., good business. Genuine, Post-office, Waverley.

FOR SALE, a first-class Dressmaking and Millinery ESTABLISHMENT in a leading country town. Apply A. G. S., Post-office, George-street West, Sydney.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S BUSINESS FOR SALE IN SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

A sound reliable Business, carrying a well-assorted and carefully reduced stock. Must be sold before commencement of winter season.

STOCK.

Drapery, Boots, &c.	£1700
Grocery, Ironmongery, &c.	2100

Turnover, £19,000 to £14,000 per annum. Rent, £180. For further particulars, apply early, LARK, SONS, and CO., Sydney.

TO be SOLD, LEASE, License, and Goodwill of Coates's Family Hotel, Curtis-road, Balmain. For particulars apply on Premises.

IVAN HENRY.—Hotel, close to all wharfs and bonded stores, corner stand, cash £300. 119 King-st.

IVAN HENRY.—Hotel, main corner, Oxford-st., never changed hands, owner dying; a good business couple with £400 can secure this first-class stand, unequalled in the colony. No cards. 119 King-st.

IVAN HENRY.—Hotel, Balmain, close to works and new wharf; £340 secures this. 119 King-st.

IVAN HENRY.—Hotel, city, large country connection, house takings £400 mth., bar £100 wk., £1600.

IVAN HENRY.—Hotel, Newtown-rd., trade 9 54's weekly, corner stand, cash £600. 119 King-st.

IVAN HENRY.—Hotel, suburbs, large recreation resort, good couple, £150, special bargain. 119 King-st.

BUTCHERING, leading suburb, large trade, most elaborate fitted shop in colony, a gift. Ivan Henry.

COMPACT suburban Hotel, splendid home, good bus., only £200, great chance. A. Cooper, 80 King-st.

TOBACCONIST and Hairdressing BUSINESS, city, takings £20 weekly, rent 22s 6d, easily extended by a practical man, all fittings, stock, &c., £75 cash, bargain. W. BUTLER, 108 Pitt-street.

FOR DISPOSAL, the LEASE, LICENSE of the Manchester Arms, Albion-street, Surry Hills; long lease to a good tenant. Apply Proprietor, on premises.

MILK RUN for SALE, good district. Apply by letter, F. J. Williams, William-st. Post-office.

GROCERY BUSINESS for SALE, rent £1, corner shop. 127 Riley and Francis sts., city.

FOR SALE, 10-years' Lease Railway Hotel, Kogarah, billiards, proof trade. Stroud, proprietor.

GEORGE HART, Eve's-chams., 149 King-st.—Hotel, city, 7 years, pays brewers £140; £550.

GEORGE HART, 149 King-st.—Hotel, suburbs, bar trade £30 weekly, ingoing £450; city, £100.

BONUS £40 will Purchase very snug Grocery Business, near Parramatta. J. B., Parramatta P.O.

WILLIAMS and CO., 120 King-st.—Restaurant, must be sold, only £25, bargain.

CONFECTIONERY, Wine, horse, cart, harness, doing good cash trade, very cheap. Williams and Co.

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GREENGROCERY Shop, a good run, horse, cart, harness, stock, fittings, poultry, £40. Williams and Co.

HAIRDRESSING and Tobacconist, rent 10s, well stocked, fitted, £35 complete. Williams and Co.

GROCERY and Provision, doing £70 cash a week, old estab., with stock, about £250. Williams and Co.

WILLIAMS and CO.—News Agency, profits £5, good shop, well stocked, cheap. 120 King-st.

BAKING BUSINESS.—For SALE, old-established suburban Bus., 2 tons weekly, smallgoods; thorough reliable and profit concern; every parties, given bonafide purchaser, no brokers need apply. C. S. T., Herald.

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THE MEROO FARMS.

SHOALHAVEN, BERRY'S ESTATE.

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SHOALHAVEN, BERRY'S ESTATE.

THE TERMS FOR THE FARMS:

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FARMS. FARMS.

THE MEROO and CAMBEWARRA FARMS, BERRY'S ESTATE, SHOALHAVEN. SALE at BERRY, MARCH 15. See Auction advt.

TO FARMERS.

The MAROO and CAMBEWARRA FARMS, Berry's Estate, Shoalhaven, will be sold at the Agricultural Hall, Berry, on WEDNESDAY, 15th March. Plans will be forwarded you by HARDIE and GORMAN, Sydney; or STEWART and MORTON, Berry.

HURSTVILLE.—Collapse of the Market.—BROUGHTON sells on Easter Monday, 500 LOTS at £7 to £11 per lot upset, Mort's Township, on railway, surrounded by mansions. E. C. V. BROUGHTON, 301 Pitt-st.

PERFECT suburban HOME, large grounds, nicely laid out, comfortable house, with outhouses, £600 cash, balance to remain at 6 per cent. Address Owner, Edgecliffe Post-office.

WAVERLEY.—For SALE, new detached COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing large, lofty, and well-ventilated drawing and dining rooms (folding doors), 4 bedrooms, main one 14 x 18, hall, kitchen, and outoffices. Land, 30 x 130. Torrens Title. Apply Beecsworth, Gearstein-street, Bon Accord-avenue.

LEURA, KATOOMBA.—For SALE, a Grand Subdivision BLOCK of LAND, 12½ acres, within a stone's-throw of the Coffee Palace Hotel; easiest of terms. Apply W. COAPLAND, Leura, Katoomba.

SURRY HILLS, near Crown-street.—A 6-roomed HOUSE, with gas throughout, yard, lane at rear, balcony and verandah; price, £525. E. H. WATKIN and CO., 108 Pitt-street.

HORNSBY, 600ft. elevation, the nearest sanatorium to Sydney, 10 miles from Sydney, via St. Leonards.—Railway frontages, several 12-acre Blocks, £50 per acre, on 3 years' terms. Inspect at once. This land is a bargain, no other in the district at such low prices.

BEECROFT, 12 acres to railway, £40 here, or exchange suburban property.

E. H. WATKIN and CO., 108 Pitt-street.

COUNTRY HOME, near Railway Township, 22 miles Sydney, 32 ACRES WITH HOMESTEAD.

Well watered, divided into paddocks, 6 acres orchard, 2 acres vegetables, comfortable Residence, 6 rooms, £1100, or will exchange for suburban property. E. H. WATKIN and CO., 108 Pitt-street.

STERLING INVESTMENT.—Superior Terrace of HOUSES, faithfully built of brick on stone, dated roofs, a few hundred yards from Oxford-street, high situation, always let to selected tenants at 21s week; quite new. A bargain. Return 10 per cent. GILLIES and CO., 352 Oxford-st., Paddington.

PADDINGTON.—Rare Chance.—Terrace of 8 HOUSES, let at 14s week to select tenants, best position; total rents £291 4s year; 1 min. to 2d tram; £2850, return 10 p.c. GILLIES and CO., 352 Oxford-st., Padd.

WAVERLEY.—Pretty double-fronted Cottage, 7 rooms, &c., folding doors, side entrance, all modern conveniences, land 30 x 130, splendid position, price £625, £100 dep., balance rent. GILLIES and CO., 352 Oxford-st.

WAVERLEY.—Detached COTTAGE, 7 rooms and offices, folding doors, healthy position; land 50 x 150; price £700, terms. A bargain. J. C. GILLIES and CO., 352 Oxford-street, Paddington.

BEST POSITION in Paddington.—Terrace of 5 new Houses, each 4 rooms and kit., bath, copper, let at 16s week, grand tenants, price £2100; land 60 x 115. GILLIES and CO., 352 Oxford-street, Paddington.

GIVEN AWAY.—Magnificent 6-roomed HOUSE, folding-doors, marble mantels, tiled hearths, balcony back and front, all modern conveniences; price £65, cost £700. Bargain. GILLIES and CO., 352 Oxford-st. Agts.

ASHFIELD, A1 position, close to Station.—A well-built and neatly finished Villa RESIDENCE, containing hall, 7 rooms, kitchen, pantry, bathroom washhouse, rooms large and well ventilated; good block of land. Torrens title. Inspection invited. WATKIN and WATKIN, 313 Pitt-street, Sydney, and Hercules-street, Ashfield.

ASHFIELD HEIGHTS, Victoria-square.—Roseneath, an elegant Brick COTTAGE, containing very wide hall, large drawing and dining rooms (connected by folding-doors), 3 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, pantry, washhouse, front and back verandah, garden, lawns; land 116ft. frontage, opposite the Reserve; a very choice position. Torrens title; easy. WATKIN and WATKIN, 313 Pitt-street, Sydney; or Hercules-street, Ashfield.

ASHFIELD, elevated position.—Double-fronted Brick COTTAGE, with bow window, hall, 6 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, bathroom, &c., nice garden; land 46 x 132; Torrens. Price, only £460. WATKIN and WATKIN, 313 Pitt-street, and Hercules-street, Ashfield.

SURRY Hills.—House, 7 rooms, £550, bargain; another £700; another £1000. Blizzard, 57 Sq. Arc.

Horticultural, Farming, &c.

FOR SALE, a collection of Choice Fens and Plants, bargain. Apply 5 Wynyard-st., first floor.

Professions, Trades, &c.

ACADEMY of CUTTING.—Anyone can become a perfect Cutter for 4 guineas. 17 Bond-st., 1st floor.

APPRENTICE to signwriting and pictorial painting req., a prem. Woodhill and Grayson, 78 King-st.

ARCHITECT. Draftsman open prepare Tracings, Details, &c., quick, accurate. Mod. Herald, ing-st.

A SOLICITOR recovers DEBTS, charging only if successful. Box 1661, G.P.O.

AUCTIONEER and Estate Agency.—Wnted, a good man, as Partner. State exp., March Herald.

ALCOHOLISM.—A duly qualified Expert wishes to meet gentleman with means, willing to provide PREMISES suitable for Sanatorium. Address Sanatorium, P.O., Croydon, N.S.W.

AN excellent opportunity to recoup a fortune assured and travel the world, £100 for half-share. This being a genuine offer, no triflers tolerated, strictest investigation courted. Fidelity 14, Herald Office.

A.—LADIES can secure a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of the ART and SCIENCE of DRESSMAKING by learning Madame FELI LADY TAILOR SYSTEM, well known by reputation for its SIMPLICITY, STYLE, GRACE, and COMFORT. Send for circular. 84 Newtown-road, opposite University.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, smart MAN to shave heels. M'Murtrie and Co., Limited, Eveleigh.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, Clicker's Improver, also good Fitter. French and Wiesener, Netown.

BOOT UPPER TRADE.—Good TIE-OFF wanted, exp. Johnson and Sons, 205 Castlereagh-st.

BUTCHERS.—Smart young MAN wanted for round, ref. F. T. Penn, Young-st., Annandale.

BUTCHERS.—Strong respectable Youth wanted, used to butchering. J. D. Clay, Waverle.

CRICKET.—Wanted to Buy Cricketing SET. Apply E. S. H., 302 Pitt-st., city.

CAPITALISTS.—A large city firm of Auctioneers, Land Agents, and Valuers have an opening for a Sleeping or Active PARTNER with capital, to be invested under his own control in sound securities, good interest. This is an exceptional opportunity; every information given to principals only. Capital, Herald Office.

COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Limited. 105 Pitt-street.

A duly qualified MEDICAL MAN, young, required to travel with Agent in the country for 6 months; guarantee and free seat in buggy. Apply personally or by letter to P. VERNON ROE, Assist. Secretary.

DRESSMAKING, suit the times, fit, style, and good work guaranteed, 7s 6d. 110 Mack-st.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, experienced and able to introduce business desires PARTNER with capital. Engineer preferred. Address J. F., Herald Office.

FIRST-CLASS highly-resp. Barmaid Shirty Sat., keep books, good connec., no pri. bar. Cashr, Herald.

GENERAL Assistant wanted, for Island store, must have knowledge books, store. Craiston, Herald.

GENTN. with £500 to £1000 can double it in 12 months, freehold security. Particulars A.L., Herald.

GOVERNESS wanted, Narrabri, middle-aged, £20, comf. home. Women's Industrial Guild 290 William-st.

GOVS.' and Tutors' Inst., 102 Bathurst-st.—Mrs. Mead has waiting—Govs. and Tutors, &refs.

HAIRDRESSERS.—Splen. oppn. best part city, low rent, with fittings. E. A. Pyman, 18 Pitt-st.

NURSERY Governess wanted, for station, some dis. from Sydney, teach 3 children Eng., Fr., music; she must be a good n'woman; salary £40. Apply, with testimonials, bet. 11 and 1, to Chevereils, 2 Elizth Bay-rd.

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Wanted, a Commercial Gentleman of experience as PARTNER in an old-established lucrative business. The present proprietor is desirous of personally managing the business in Europe, and requires a reliable and responsible gentleman to conduct it in Sydney. Address by letter, STARKEY and STARKEY, Empire-chambers, 93 York-street, Sydney.

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TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT, at once. Percy Spencer, Enmore.

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GRAHAM'S Lillydale Nursery Sub., Marrickville, Bat. next. Torrens t. Easy t. Plans, P. and Son.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted, smart SHOPMAN, for Saturday, used to cutting shop, no other but first-class man. BURKE, Railway-road, near Marrickville station.

WANTED, good General BLACKSMITH, must be fair shoer. Gribben's Shoeing Forge, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, YOUTH, for horseshoeing. J. F. Farley, Junction-st., North Shore.

WANTED, a good Coachsmith's HELPER, constant wk. H. Vickers, S. T. and O. Co.'s Wks., Glebe.

WANTED, Governess for 2 children, 7 and 12, English, music, sewing. Mrs. Moulds, 210 C'ler'gh-st.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to learn the tailoring. Apply A. Lewis, 36 Sydney Arcade.

WANTED, Office BOY. Apply, letter, The Intercolonial Investment Company, Ltd., 309 Pitt-st.

WANTED, first-class Smallgoods MAN. Apply 638 George-st., Sydney.

WANTED, two first-class Beef-salters; must understand packing. L. Uhde and Co., 67 M'ket-st.

WANTED, MAN, to take charge clothing and mercery, suburbs. Box 485, G.P.O.

WANTED, GLAZIER, piecework. Apply Brown and Tapson, Lane Cove-rd., North Sydney.

WANTED, a good BAKER and Day Man. 34 Pitt-st., Redfern.

WANTED, a Trousers Machinist, none but experienced hand need apply. 38 Cornwallis-st., R'fern.

WANTED, smart BOY, to learn grocery trade, 7s 6d to start. Grocer, Park-st. P.O.

WANTED, an ENGRAVER, with ability to prepare drawings. Apply Mark Foy's.

WANTED, a Partner with £300 cash, in a good paying Wine and Spirit Business. For particulars, &c., R. H. P., Herald.

WANTED, a respectable young man as CLERK, must be a good correspondent, rapid writer, and quick at figures; one who can write shorthand preferred. Hours, 8 till 7. Salary, £130 per annum. Apply X. Y., Herald Office.

Situations Wanted.

AT SIMMONDS' LABOUR OFFICE, 188 Castlereagh-st.—Employers of Labour, Contractors, Squatters, Hotelkeepers, &c.—I can suit you within a few hours of notification, and engage and forward to any part of the colonies selected SERVANTS of every description—Married Couples, Governesses, Hotel Servants, Male and Female Cooks, Chief Cooks, Waiters, Boots, Gardeners, Ploughmen, Milkers, Grooms, Coachmen, Useful Men, Bakers, Butchers, Axemen, Surveyors' Labourers, Camp Cooks, Station Hands, Female Cooks, H. and P., and all kinds of Labour.

A RESPECTABLE young Girl seeks Situation, as General, small family. M. M., William-st., Post-office.

AS Working Housekeeper or Cook in small family, country pref. K., Post-office, Croydon.

AT Mrs. Perrie's, 134 Castlereagh-st.—Young C. and L'dresses, Genls., H. and P. Maids, country, town.

AT Mrs. GREGG'S Registry, Enmore-road, waiting 6 W. Housekeepers, well recommended; y. Lady, as barmaid, 8 years at one hotel; 3 Cooks, 2 Housemaids; 1 H. and Needlewoman, with child 5 years, s. wages; y. Girl as mother's help, cook well; 2 Nursery Govs., 12 Gens.; 1 Woman, with child, 6 years, as general, s. wages.

A WAITING ENGAGEMENT, an experienced and capable Man of Business, accustomed to the management of concerns employing upwards of 50 hands, a ready correspondent, and an expert at accounts, prompt timekeeper, energetic and willing, highest references, &c. Will accept moderate salary till ability is proved. Energy, Herald Office, King-street.

BARMAN (28) wants SITUATION, first-class Melbourne refs. Address Hydrometer, Herald Office.

BLACKSMITHS.—Young man wants Situation improver, good floorman. Herbert Hill, 472 Kent-st.

BY respectable young Man, Sit., groom, garden, milk, and generally useful, good ref. T. G., Herald.

BY respectable Man, Carter, Groom, garden, milk, mow, city refs. D., care of Box 241.

BY young married woman, 18, SIT., work. housekeeper. A. B., c.o. Mrs. Harrison, 7 Muddock-st., Bal.

BY young man, groom and coachman, 6 years first-class refs., garden, milk. J. T. K., Park-st. P. O.

BY young man, groom, garden, milk; first-class mower, machine or scythe, ref. T. B., Herald.

CARPENTER wants Work, good all round, tn. or cty., low wages. W. W., 85 Harris-st., Sydney.

CARTER, groom, milk, and generally useful, small wages, good references. Address J. C., Herald Office.

COOK (alone), thor. experienced in high-class cooking, first-class refs. N., 76 Hunter-st.

COMPANION or Governess to young children, competent to teach English, Latin, music, assist with needlework, household duties; accustomed to country. Miss Nicholson, Estherville, Orpington-street, Ashfield.

DOMESTICATED Lady Help, or Improver to dressmaking; s. salary, c. home. M., 357 Liverpool-st.

DRESSMAKER from Paris seeks w'kly Eng'mts, good fitter. General Secretary Y.W.C.A., 21 York-st.

EXPER. Nurse will give Services for Passage to England, good sailor. G. F. S., 150 William-st., Syd.

EXPERIENCED GROOM and Coachman, or place of trust, Church of England, town or country, highest personal recommendations. M. P., Herald Office.

GARDENER, single, all branches, highest references. C. B., Herald.

GENERAL, age 23, 2 years' good ref., good plain cook, willing. S., 76 Hunter-st.

GENT.'S Servant, young man good appear., offers services accom. gent. Americ., exp. Illinois, Herald.

GOOD Dressmaker Disengaged, by day. Address A. Murray, Virginia House, Penkivil-st., Bondi.

HOUSE and Parlour Maid, good refs., waiting. M. D., 28 Cumberland-st., Dawes Point.

LADY Companion or Help (age 19), subs. or c'try, domesticated, undertake all duties. E. A. D., Herald.

LADY will give morning services for comfortable HOME in superior family. Miss Walden, Herald.

LEDGER CLERK, double or single entry, 15 years' experience, wants ENGAGEMENT, or with auditors, &c. M., Herald Office.

MARRIED COUPLE, man cook, wife housemaid, hotel, station, priv., ref. W. S., Haymarket P.O.

MASONIC, 30, place of trust, collect, not afraid work, £50 upwards security. Cautious, 13 Park-st.

NEW arrival wants Situation as gardener, groom, milk, general useful. Michael Crylee, 49 Batter-st.

PRACTICAL Electrician seeks EMPLOYMENT; well up electric lighting, electric bells, batteries, dynamos, balancing, testing; good references. Address Electrician, P.O., Glebe.

RESP. young lady seeks place of trust, good scholar, refs. By letter E. H., News Ag., Hunter's H.

RESP. Youth (17) wants situation to look after horse and buggy. Useful, Herald Office.

RESPECTABLE young man will give Ten Pounds to anyone who will sell their JOB; must be fair wages. W. X. Y., Herald.

STYLISH Dressmaker Disengaged, first-class cutter fitter, shop or p. fam., refs., town or c. O. M., G.P.O.

STYLISH London and Parisian Dressmaker, 5s per day, or weekly, f.-c. refs. Noel, Herald Office.

SITUATION wanted as Companion in family about to travel by young lady. Address P.O. Box 24, Narandera.

TO Sashmakers, Builders, and Others.—Wanted, Work, by good glazier. T. P., Post-office, Balmain.

TWO SERVANTS for 10s a week, mother, daughter. L. L., Post-office, Glebe.

WANTED, by strong young woman, SIT., Stewardess or Assistant. K. B., P.O., Petersham.

WANTED by respectable young Girl, SIT., as housemaid, n'hood Surry Hills. M. B., P.O., Botany.

WANTED, a Situation by a handy man, Caretaker, n'w'man, refs. R. T., 42 Underwood-st., Pad.

WANTED, by a respectable person, Situation House and Parlour Maid, gent.'s fam. F. C., Herald.

WANTED, by young Woman, Place as Housekeeper or Housemaid, good refs. Mrs. Hill, G.P.O.

WANTED, by a respectable elderly Person, SIT. as General Servant. S. P., 134 Queen-st., Woollahra.

WANTED, Situation by respectable young Woman, exp. cook, good refs. S. S., 144 William-st.

WANTED, by experienced Tallow Maker, who understands digesters. C.T.A., 95 William-st., W'loo.

WANTED, Sit. for yg. Girl (R. C.) in nice fam., never out before. Willing, P.O., Oxford-st.

WANTED, in April, PASSAGE to America by widow, aged 30; services during voyage, and for any specified time after arrival. Address E. T., Park-street Post-office.

WANTED, by a young Lady that wishes a change from home, a SITUATION in a gentleman's family, domesticated. Apply Roslyn, Frazer's-road, Lewisham.

WANTED, by young Girl, 14, SITUATION as Nurse or assist in housework in respectable family. Apply 51 Douglas-street, Redfern.

WANTED, SITUATION, by married couple, man to be generally useful, wife excellent cook, thoroughly understands soups, clear and purée, creams, jellies, ices; wages from £90 to £100. Apply personally, or by letter. Mrs. F. C., 536 Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst. Open until Saturday.

YOUNG Lady would go as Nurse to children in return for PASSAGE to England. Rita, Herald.

YOUNG Woman, Scotch, wishes Situation, W. Hkpr., 4½ yrs. p. sit. M. R., 10 Abattoir-rd., Balmain.

YOUNG Lady seeks Situation Barmaid, no prev. exp., country pref., refs. E. H., Newtown P.O.

YOUNG LADY, Disengd., comp. or ladies' maid to grown yg. lds., first-class d'mkr. M. G., P.O., Balmn.

Servants Wanted.

A COMPETENT COOK required; references. Mr. Norman Cohen, Larbert, Macleay-st.

A GEN. SERVANT wanted. Apply to Mrs. Jones, Roskear, opposite Stanmore station.

A HOUSEMAID wanted. Apply, with reference, after 9, Naval Brigade Hotel, Lower George-st.

A RESPECTABLE Girl, as General or useful, at once; refs. Lascelles, 434 Oxford-st., Paddington.

A RESP. young Woman as thorough General Servant. Wahgunyah, Herbert-st., Dulwich Hill.

A YOUNG Girl as General wanted, no washing. 255 Oxford-st., Paddington, opposite post-office.

A YOUNG compt. C. and L. wanted, small wash, family 4. Meet lady 12 a.m., 229 Castlereagh-st.

AT the Servants' Home, 83 Market-st.—Wanted, Cook, 30s; Kitchenman, 20s; Milk, useful, 12s; Youth, for butcher, 10s; Youth, indoors, suburbs; 2 Farm Hands. Telephone, 1163. A. PARKER, Manager.

A.—WANTED, y. Nurse and Needlewoman, 2 children walking, able to make children's dresses and alter ladies' dresses; General, Petersham, sleep out preferred. Mrs. Gregg's Registry Office, Enmore-rd., Enmore.

A STRONG young Woman as General SERVANT for station beyond Bourke, must be good cook and laundress, one used to bush preferred, child not objected to, good references required. Apply by letter, with particulars, to Bush, Herald Office.

BARMAID, active respectable girl, at once. Sandringham Hotel, 565 King-st., Newtown.

BARMAID, must be experienced. A.J.C. Hotel, Randwick, after 9 a.m.

BARMAIDS (5), also a Barman with a few pounds, to take charge public bar. 233 George-st. N.

COOK and LAUNDRESS, three in family. Gladstone Hall, Terrace-rd., Dulwich Hill tram terminus.

FIRST-CLASS Cook wanted; must be thor. prac. man; refs. required. York Hotel, King and York sts.

GIRL, well brought up, 14, wanted, assist Nursery. By letter, till Saturday, Strathmore, Boyce-st., Gl. Pt.

GENERAL wanted, two in family, little washing, comfortable situation, 14s. Apply 76 Hunter-st.

GOOD General SERVANT wanted, small family. 341 Harris-st., Ultimo.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, thoroughly trustworthy young woman; good wages to suitable person; must have good references. Apply after 10 a.m., Harbour View Hotel, Dawes Point.

HONEST, willing, strong LAD wanted. Apply with refs., the Australian Gas Co., Ltd., 74 Pitt-st.

LADY wishes to hear of Orphan GIRL, about 14, wages, comf. home. Prior, P.O., Stanmore.

LISMORE-TWEED RAILWAY.

SECTION No. 2.

WANTED, THREE FIRST-CLASS MUCK GANGERS.

Apply on the Works, Lismore.

KERLE and KERLE, Railway Contractors.

NIGHTMAN wanted for 6d restaurant, must understand cooking and waiting; wages £1 per week. Victoria Dining Rooms, 210 Elizabeth-street, Belmore Park.

RESPECT. Person as General SERVANT, small family, refs. Confectioner's, cr. Market and Eliz. sts.

SECOND COOK, also Kitchenman, wanted, 6d restaurant. 21 George-st. West.

SMART BOY wanted, housework, wait table, also KITCHENMAN. The Mansion, Bayswater-rd.

WANTED, a strong active young Woman (English) Cook's Assistant. 12 o'c., Thurs., 57 Hunter-st.

WANTED, trustworthy Man COOK. No. 9 Margaret-st. Mrs. Johnstone.

WANTED, kind LADY, to care strong, healthy Girl, return for serv., 12 yrs. W. L., P.O., Oxfd.-st.

WANTED, good General Servant, also young Girl assist in housework. 27 Underwood-st., Padd.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, references. 25 Elizabeth-st., Paddington.

WANTED, a strong useful GIRL. Apply Omer, Queen-st., Woollahra, near Oxford-st.

WANTED, good GENERAL; also experienced Nurse. Apply, between 1 and 3, 98 Victoria-st. North.

WANTED, smart Girls for wrapping, T.G. Kenniwell and Co., Hamilton-st., nxt. Jno. Scott and Co.

WANTED, good plain COOK, female, no washing. Victoria House, 183 Riley-st., S. H.

WANTED, a good, strong General SERVANT, at once. Apply Mann's Hotel, Kent-st.

WANTED, Boy Messenger; Youths as grooms, cow milkers; F. Hands, plough. Glue's, 44 Hunter-st.

WANTED, Married Couple, man to farm, milk, and plough, wife house servant. Glue's, 44 Hunter-st.

WANTED, Married COUPLE, man good gardener, wife cook, Bowral. Glue's, 44 Hunter-st.

WANTED, respec. GIRL, mind baby and light h'work, sleep home. 49 Waverley-rd., Woollahra.

WANTED, General SERVANT, small family. Apply up to noon, Vittoria, Ocean-st., Woollahra.

WANTED, young General Servant, no shirts, no children, references. 304 Bourke-st., near Oxford-st.

WANTED, smart sober WAITER. 222 Pitt-st.

WANTED, tidy GIRL, about 15, to mind baby, another help. 37 Church-st.

WANTED, a smart YOUTH to assist in kitchen. Adams's Café, 482 and 484 George-st. Apply early.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, no shirts. 97 Oxford-st.

WANTED, sup. young Woman as N. Housemaid, Prot., refs. Mrs. Rutledge, Trafalgar, Oxf.-st., Wav.

WANTED, Nurs. H'maid, good n'woman, refs. Apply Thursday morn., St. John's Pars., D'hurst.

WANTED, respectable young woman, as General, or W. Housekeeper. Golden Fleece Hotel, Haymarket.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as General; refs. Mrs. Harrison, Linthorp-st., Erskineville, Newtown.

WANTED, thorough General Servant, another kept. Mrs. Goodwin, cr. Bondi-rd., op. W.C.-chamb.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. W. A. Dawl, Carstille-avenue, Sandringham.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, for housework and help in bar. Commercial Hotel, Botany-rd., Alx'dria.

WANTED, thorough Gen. Servant, good cook, another kept, refs. indisp. 119 Norton-st., L'hardt.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT (Prot.). Mrs. Simmonds, Fosterville, Lorne-st., Summer Hill.

WANTED, Female COOK. Refreshment Rooms, 111 Pitt-st.

WANTED, a first-class COOK, woman preferred. Flahlert's Hotel, Wynyard-square, 10 a.m.

WANTED, General SERVANT, no washing. 771 George-st., opposite Christ Church.

WANTED, a first-class Groom, none but those with first-class refs. need apply. 48 Darlinghurst-rd.

WANTED, young General, about 30, station, 2 in family, £30. 87 Imperial Arcade.

WANTED, Bacon Curer, 25s, 2 kept; 3 Ploughmen, 25s; 4 general Farm Hands, 20s; 8 Butchers and Milkmen, 20s; Station Hands, kit, &c., £52; 10 Sta. Couples, £70, £60, every capacity. Hittmann, 87 Imp. Arc.

WANTED, for station, Housekeeper, 16s; Cook and Laund., 3 in fam., station, £30; 3 House and P. Maids, stations; Female Cook, bake bread, 15s, station, &c.; easy place. Hittmann's L. A., 87 Imp. Arcade.

WANTED, a good Girl of quiet habits as General SERVANT, to assist in bar, a good home for a good girl, wages 10s week. Manchester Arms, Albion-street.

WANTED, WARDSMAN and MATRON for Warren District Hospital, salary £60 per annum. Application to be in on or before 18th instant. F. B. GRAHAME, Secretary.

WANTED, Working HOUSEKEEPER, for two gentlemen, mother and daughter not objected to; personal references required. Mrs. MARKS, Jersey, Macdonald-street, Potts Point.

WANTED, Barmaid, play and sing, up line; Lady Help, station, £26; H'maid and Waitress, 16s, country hotel; Gen., no wash., 15s, country; 4 Mothers, Daughters, £60, £75, sta. Hittman, 87 Imp. Arc.

WANTED, for the country, MARRIED COUPLE; man as Groom, must thoroughly understand horses and harness; wife as Laundress; personal references indispensable. Apply by letter to ALICE OSBORNE, Hamilton, Moss Vale.

YOUNG GIRL, about 15, do light housework, 3 in family. 34 Campbell-st., Haymarket.

Hotels.

BLACKHEATH.—IVANHOE HOTEL. Vacancies, terms £2 10s per week.

BLUE MOUNTAINS. LEURA PALACE HOTEL, near Katoomba. Terms, £2 2s per week; 8s per day. Give notice to guard for Leura.

BLUE MOUNTAINS. The Tariff at the ORIENTAL HOTEL, Springwood, has been REDUCED from £2 10s per week to £2 5s. Children Half Tariff.

BLUE MOUNTAINS. ALAMEDA HOTEL. This new Hotel at Lawson, with its extensive additions, is now OPEN. First-class Accommodation for Tourists, Wedding Parties, &c. Terms moderate. E. W. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

H. B. FORBES. The most complete METROPOLITAN HOTEL and Popular Hotel in HOBART.

MOUNT VICTORIA, BLUE MOUNTAINS. COOPER'S GRAND HOTEL, under Vice-regal Patronage, (late Manor House) is the Hotel of Mount Victoria. Coaches start daily for Jenolan Caves.

SHELLHARBOUR, Royal Hotel.—Undoubtedly best house on the south coast for visitors. W. C. Veil.

THE Grand Hotel, Rockdale, best accommodation, every conv., billiards, &c. C. H. Lincke, proprietor.

THE GRAND HOTEL.—Only first-class Family Hotel in Melbourne. A. F. Beker, manager.

Apartments, Board and Residence.

A.—APARTMENTS, Board and Residence. Sydney Apartments Register Co., 93 Pitt-st.

A.—At Mascotte, 147 Phillip-st., city.—Front rm., m. couple; also Vacancy for gent., board; terms mod.

A COMFORTABLE furnished ROOM, suit m. c., use kitchen. 405 Kent-st., off Market-st.

A COMFORTABLE furnished Bedroom, one or two respectable men, bath. 47 Francis-st., Hyde Park.

A COMF. furn. balcony Room, suit m. c., use kit., &c., bath and key. 111 Palmer-st., off William-st.

A FRONT Room to Let, suit m. c., also one suit gentleman, furn. 82 Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo.

A FURNISHED Room to Let to respectable man, bath, washing, key, 5s week. 47 Bathurst-st.

A FURN. Room, large, comf., suit gentlemen, 5s week. 248 Forbes-st., Darlinghurst, opposite Rink.

A LARGE balcony ROOM, furnished, use bath, gas, kitchen. 79 Redfern-st., Redfern.

A LARGE, lofty, cheerful Room to Let, unfurn., beautiful harb. views, every conv. 176 William-st.

APARTMENTS.—Front Rooms Vacant. Mrs. Palmer, Richmond-ter., Dom'n (Macquarie-st. gates).

APARTMENTS.—Vacancies for families and others, at 193 Phillip-st., city.

AT KELSO, 32 Carrington-st., Wynyard-square. Vacancies.

AT Mrs. Miller's, 11 Bligh-st.—Vacancies for two gentlemen, single rooms; terms moderate.

AT 24 Wynyard-sq.—Vacancies for families and gentlemen, double and single rooms.

ALLORA, 22 and 24 BAYSWATER-ROAD. VACANCIES. SUITE ON FIRST FLOOR.

APARTMENTS.—BOARD, 2 minutes station, married couple or gentlemen. Mr. BLACKMORE, Carrisbrook, Wollongong-road, Arncliffe.

BALCONY Room, Board, gent'n, close tram and 'bus, no children, mod. 28 Point Piper-rd., Padd'n.

BOARD and LODGING for 2 little girls, 13 months and 2 yrs. 9 months. Terms, A. Z., Herald O.

BOARD and Residence, bath, gas, piano, terms 20s per week. 31 Elizabeth-st., near Hunter-st., city.

COMFORTABLE Board and Residence. 27 Elizabeth-st., near Hunter-st. Terms moderate.

COMF. furnished front and balcony ROOM, suit m. couple, no children. 26 Brisbane-st., near Foy's.

DARLINGHURST.—Large Balcony ROOM, suit two friends; also single Room. 27 Roslyn-st.

DARLINGHURST-RD. (34), Ivanhoe.—2 front Single ROOMS vacant.

DARLINGHURST.—A lady, having taken a comfortably-appointed residence in convenient position, offers BOARD and RESIDENCE to two gentlemen or married couple; every home comfort, drawing-room, piano, &c. Cards, Mr. THOMAS, 5 Hunter-street.

ELSINORE, 20 Bays.-rd., two single and balcony ROOMS to LET, to suit two gents. or ladies.

EXCEPTIONALLY comf. large doub Room vac. Strathearne, 33 Upper William-st. S., Darlinghurst.

FINE airy Apartments to Let, furnished or unfurnished; board optional. 231 Goulburn-st., S. H.

FURN. BEDROOM, private family, no children, close tram, omnibus. 100 Point Piper-rd., Padding'n.

GENTLEMAN desiring com. Home, priv. fam., no children, will find same 60 Pitt-st., Milson's Pt.

LARGE balcony Room to Let, furn. or unf., suit m. c. or 2 friends, bath, use kit. 154 Wells-st., Ev'gh.

LADY, with child 5 years old, wants BOARD and Lodging with Widow, no other lodgers, pious, humble house preferred, permanent. State terms, A. Y., Herald Office.

MRS. DR. LLOYD, ACCOUCHEUSE (Widow of the late Dr. G. R. Lloyd, M.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., &c.), has comfortable Accommodation for Gentlewomen from the country. Medical and Surgical cases received. Qualified professional assistance. 280 Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, Sydney.

NICE ROOM, suit 2 friends, also single, bath, piano; 5 minutes city. 95 Cheapside, Lower Domain.

ORMONDE Lodge, Underwood-st., Pad.—Comf. Home for gents., priv. fam., detached house, garden.

ROOMS vacant, fur. or unfur., balcony or ground floor, kitchen, &c. 38-40 Castlereagh-st., Redfern.

SPRINGWOOD.—Loorana, sup. Accom. visitors, buggy for hire, Cottage to Let. Mrs. Jenkins.

SUP. HOME, gents., late dinner, piano, organ, 21s. Scythia, 9 L'Avenue, Newtown, 1 minute tram.

TO LET, two unfurnished ROOMS, bath, use kitchen, back entrance. 15 Arthur-st., N. S.

TO LET, furnished, single Bed Sitting ROOMS. R. Richards, Stanley-chambers, 237 Pitt-st.

TO LET, furnished BEDROOM, use dining-room, kitchen, moderate. 17 Allen-st., Ultimo.

BOARD, Residence wanted by resp. tradesman, Kogarah, Carlton, or H'ville. Alfred, Sum. H. P.O.

COMF. HOME wanted by young gents., Neutral or Mosman's Bay. Mosman, Herald Office.

FURNISHED BEDROOM wanted, suit m. c., city, terms moderate. M. J. H., G.P.O.

UNIVERSITY gentleman Student requires BOARD and RESIDENCE, single room; also young lady in business wishes Board and Residence, no objection share room with another lady; private family preferred, situation must be good, healthy, however, no object, cleanliness first object; refs. exchanged. Permanent, Herald.

WANTED, by married couple, 2 unfurnished Rooms in return wife's services. A. B., P.O., R'fern.

WANTED, unfur. ROOM in Woollahra. State rent and size room, J., P.O., North Annandale.

WANTED, Board, Residence, N. S. pref., nr. ferry, terms (washing inc.) mod. Constance, Herald.

WANTED, a front ROOM, with independent entrance. State terms, Brokmardi, Oxford-st. P.O.

WANTED, single Room, furn., gent., near city, permanent, suitable, terms mod. Asphodel, Herald.

YOUNG Man wants Bed and Breakfast. State terms, F. M., Herald Office.

Houses, Land, &c. Wanted.

GREAT Demand Small Houses Glebe and Pyrmont.—Hoskisson and Flanagan having purchased Agency 414 Harris-st. notify the public that any business entrusted them received every attention. Clients driven insp.

HOUSE, 8 or 9 rooms and offices, stabling, paddock, easy dist. G.P.O. Immediate, P.O., Five Dock.

WANTED to Rent, suburbs or country town, Premises for drapery, &c. Storekeeper, Herald.

WANTED to Buy House, within easy distance of city, easy terms, and cheap. Genuine, Herald Office.

WANTED, 2 fur. Houses, at Glebe, also, House, at Stanmore. Reply early, E. A. Pyman, 158 Pitt-st.

WANTED to Purchase, 4-roomed Cottage, Paddington or Waverley. Thell and Rhodes, 160 Pitt-st.

WANTED, good Shed or lofty Cellar to salt beef, near Market-st. pref. Uhde and Co., 67 Market-st.

WANTED to Buy, small ORCHARD, on Northern line. All particulars, distance station, Lona, Herald.

WANTED, Suburban RESIDENCE, with garden, for family of 5 persons, with all modern appliances, Hunter's Hill or vicinity preferred; rent not to exceed £150. Apply G.P.O., Box 512.

WANTED to Rent COTTAGE, 4 rooms, servant's room, kitchen, bath, &c., vicinity Forest Lodge or Stanmore. Reply with particulars to Alpha, Box 61, G.P.O.

WANTED to Purchase 7 or or 8 roomed COTTAGE, with half-acre or more land along main railway. State terms and full particulars to Box 888, G.P.O.

WANTED, at Manly, a Furnished COTTAGE or Accommodation for husband, wife, and two children, 7 and 5. Reply R. E. H., Harris-street Post-office, Pyrmont.

To Let.

A CONV. family Residence, 6 rooms, bath, gas, cop., range, 16s. Key 255 Oxford-st., Pad., opp. P.O.

A GOOD HOUSE, 5 rooms, hall, copper, 11s, stables to end 5s. 87 Union-st., Newtown.

A HOUSE to LET, 5 rooms, gas, balcony, &c., 13s. No. 10 Ferry-rd., Glebe Point.

A NEW HOUSE to LET, 6 rooms, bath, and laundry, latest improv., 21s. 45 Mort-st., Moore Park.

AN EXTRA nice House and splendid two-stall stable, c.house, only 28s. 25 Marlborough-st., S. H.

A PRETTY Cottage, 4 rooms, hall, gas, bath, near 2d tram at M'Kenzie-st., Waverley, near Stanton's Hl.

A SHOP and Dwelling to LET, good business stand. 43 Parramatta-st., Glebe.

AT E. Gee's, 19 Oxford-st.—Shops, Houses, &c., all parts, good positions, &c. to let. Call, inspect.

AT 26 Cleveland-st., opp. Crown-st. term., first-class House, done up, 9 r., 30s. S. Gee, 19 Oxford-st.

A SUPERIOR Cottage VILLA to LET, Eastern suburb, splendid situation, 5 rooms, with usual appendages, stables, &c. H. P., 15 Church-hill.

AT CROYDON.—To LET, snug COTTAGE, corner of Queen and Robinson streets, 4 rooms, kitchen, land 100 x 150 feet, rent only 14s. PIERCY ETHELL and MARSHALL, 114a Pitt-street.

AT RANDWICK.—To LET, Detached HOUSE, 7 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, laundry, land 80 x 110 ft., grand views, elevated position, rent 22s; in thorough repair. PIERCY ETHELL and MARSHALL, 114a Pitt-st.

BAKEHOUSE and STORE, at the rear of No. 182 Pitt-st., good oven, central situation. Keys at No. 182.

BALMAIN.—To LET, 4 doors from Kent Hotel, Palmer-st., House, 6 rs., 16s. Exchange Hotel, Balm.

BLUE Mountains.—Furn. Cottages, 9 and 5 rms., piano, garden, near sta. Mrs. Pedrick, Blackheath.

BLUE Mountains, Lawson.—7-roomed fur. Cottage, 3 min. station, piano. W. Hert, grocer, Lawson.

BOURKE-ST., 17, Redfern, near Cleveland-st., HOUSE, 4 rooms, newly done up, 14s.

BURWOOD.—Commodious House, 12 r'ms, £75; House, £40, gas, w'r, &c. Mr. Palmer, Cheltenham-rd.

BURWOOD.—RESIDENCE, 4 rooms on ground floor, 6 good bedrooms, and outoffices, stabling, coach-house, tennis lawn, about 1 acre of land; billiard-room, fitted complete, with first-class table, which will be left with tenant. This property is to let immediately, as the proprietor has arranged to go to Chicago; rent, £160 year. We will drive to inspect; or cards. STANTON and SON, House Agents, Summer Hill.

Tel. 117.

COMFORTABLY fur. Cottage, good view, rent moderate. E. Beer, Mt. Gibraltar, Mittagong.

COMF. House, kitchen, w.h., tiled ver., asphalted yard, 20s. St. Kilda-ter., Metropolitan-rd., Enmore.

COMMOD. Family RESIDENCE, 9 rooms, every mod. conven'ce, rent 30s. 514 Crown-st., Surry Hills.

COTTAGE, four rooms, large yard, stables, rent 9s. Apply No. 7 Thomas-st., Canterdown.

CARRIERS, Cab or Van Proprietors.—To LET, Blackfriars Estate, opposite Public School, House, 6 rooms, every conv., large yard, good sheds, splendid stabling accommodate 16 or 20 horses. M'KAY, Premises.

COTTAGE, detached, 8 rooms, every conv., telephone, large water frontage, Lavender Bay, 10 min. city, 1d ferry; House, 6 rooms, water frontage, guinea. J. HALSTEAD, Bay View-street, Lavender Bay, N. Shore.

COMMODIOUS and well-lighted OFFICES to LET, on second and third floors, fronting Pitt-street, near General Post Office; moderate rent. The sanitary arrangements are perfect, having been recently constructed under the supervision of the Water and Sewerage Board. Apply J. BULLEN, Herald Office, Hunter-street.

DARLINGHURST, 51 Darling-st., 5 rooms, bath, kit., &c.; 18s. F. Morley, Victoria and Surry sts.

DAR'HURST-RD., Potts Pt.—Gent.'s furnished Residence, ev. conv., mod. rent. Felix, P.O., Win.-st.

DOUBLE BAY, Ocean-st., near water.—House, 6 rooms, bath, gas, splen. view, 22s 6d. G. Hellings.

DARLINGHURST.—To LET, LANSDOWNE, 30 Bayswater-road, first-class family Residence, 10 rooms, kitchens, &c., all in thorough repair. Apply next door, Clifton.

DARLINGHURST, St. Mark's-terrace, Womerah-avenue.—To LET, superior new HOUSE, 6 rooms, folding-doors, kitchen, bath, laundry, and all modern conveniences. Apply Abergeldie, 21 Womerah-avenue.

DREUMAH, Holt and Henrietta streets, Double Bay, semi-detached VILLA, 8 rooms, kitchen, bath, laundry, stables, coachhouse, extensive grounds, at reduced rent. Mr. BAASS, Queensland-chambers, Bridge-street.

ELIZABETH BAY.—To be LET for 4 or 6 weeks, a nicely-furnished 7-roomed HOUSE, with or without two servants. Box 194, G.P.O.

FINE large Shop to LET, large Show Room upstairs, rent £2 15s. Ashwood, 773 and 775 George-st.

FOREST LODGE.—Cheap Cottages, good order, 8s 6d to 14s, Houses, 11s, 12s. W. T. Tate, 135 Glebe-rd.

FURNISHED COTTAGE at Hunter's Hill to LET, 6 rooms, low rent. E. Mandelson, 108 Pitt-st.

FURNISHED Houses on Mountains and in suburbs. Full particulars, Pierce and Co., 126 Pitt-st.

FURNISHED House, Milson's Pt., fine views, balconies, 5 mins. ferry, £2 5s weekly. London, Herald.

FUR. 5-roomed, clean, well-fur. HOUSE, bath, lin., cut., pos. at once, 30s. 1 Union-st., Paddington.

FOREST LODGE. TO LET.

handsome HOUSE, 6 rooms, bath, all conveniences, 25s weekly, minute tram or 'bus. Apply 420 George-st., Syd'y.

FURNISHED, Gentleman's RESIDENCE, 12 months, 7 large rooms, kitchen, comfortably furnished, conveniently situated, tram and ferry. No. 10 Walker-st., Lavender Bay, North Shore, low rent. Apply above address.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE at WAVERLEY, 6 large rooms (f.-doors), hall, kitchen, bath, gas; stables, coachhouse, &c., piano, plate, and linen, only 5 guineas week. ALLDIS and CO., Charing Cross, Waverley.

FURNISHED.—Gentleman leaving for Europe wishes to LET his well-furnished COTTAGE, 7 rooms, kitchen, stables, garden, &c., pleasantly situated in healthy position, replete with every home comfort, including horse and buggy; exceptionally low rent to trustworthy tenant. Apply G. J., Herald Office.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE, PALMERSTON, at WAVERLEY.

To LET or for SALE, on account of owner's departure for Queensland, that very SUPERIOR GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE with its PICTURESQUE GROUNDS and ROMANTIC Scenery, about 20 ACRES in extent, all tastefully laid out with asphalt walks and carriage drives, TENNIS LAWNS, flower, fruit, and vegetable gardens, &c., and situate in the most unique spot in Waverley, commanding extensive and uninterrupted VIEWS of ocean and inland scenery, and convenient to trams (Waverley and Bondi). PALMERSTON contains 12 exceptionally LARGE lofty rooms, halls, and outoffices, BILLIARD-ROOM (elaborately fitted up), 4-stall stables, coachhouses, and men's rooms, cow paddock and sheds, &c., &c. The whole of the costly furniture, &c., is nearly new and in good order. RENT to a desirable tenant, ONLY £350 per annum.

Full particulars and cards to view on application to ALLDIS and CO., Auctioneers and Estate Agents, CHARING CROSS, Waverley.

GLEBE POINT, Toxteth-road.—To LET, or for SALE on very easy terms, a superior COTTAGE, detached, 7 large rooms, large hall, kitchen, washhouse, and every modern convenience, rent £100. The difference between rent paid and interest charged at 6 per cent. placed to credit of purchase money. Inspection invited.

Further particulars from J. P. WALKER, Toxteth-road, Glebe Point.

GLEBE DISTRICT.—Beautiful Houses, 18s, 20s, 21s, 23s, 25s, 26s 6d, 28s, 30s. W.T. Tate, 135 Glebe-rd.

GLEBE POINT.—To LET, 6-roomed HOUSE, newly painted, papered, every conven. 18 Avon-st.

GLEBE POINT, No. 2 Beulah-terrace, Wigram-street.—To LET, 1 minute from tram and 'bus, rent 22s 6d, 5 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, bath, &c. Key at No. 6. C. A. MAXWELL, Montagu-chambers, Elizabeth-st.

HOUSE, 10 rooms, bay windows (2), tennis court, L'Avenue Park, Kettle's Estate, Newtown. 35s.

HOUSE, 6 rooms, to LET. 34 Bullanaming-st., near Cleveland-st., Redfern; rent 14s.

HOUSE, 104 Buckingham-st., Redfern, 8 rooms, tubs, copper, large yard, rent 27s 6d. Key at 102.

HOUSES, D'hurst and Park-rd., Padd., 9 r., 45s; 7 r., 35s; 5 r., 23s 6d; 4 r., 12s. J. Kidman.

HANDSOME Furnished HOUSE to LET, Lady Robinson's Beach, 6 rooms, all conveniences, close to baths, tram, 40s weekly. Apply SAYWELL and CO., 420 George-street.

HURSTVILLE.—New Cottage RESIDENCE, best position, 5 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, bath, pantry, &c., gas, city water, every conven., coachhouse, and stable, rent 30s. C. M. Halstead, P.O.-chambers, Pitt-st.

J. C. H. BAASS, Queensland-chambers, 14 Bridge-street, has to LET—

Dowling-st., 45—8 rooms, passage, bath, yard, low rent. Goulburn-street, 234, off Crown-street—4 rooms and yard.

LAWSON.—Furnished Cottage, 5 rooms, linen prov., low rent for a term. W. Chipperfield, Ashfield.

MANLY.—SHOP, Corso, double window, 7 rooms, £2 per week. Benjamin James, 49 Castlereagh-st.

MACLEAY-STREET, No. 32.—Detached 11-roomed HOUSE, in good order. Apply Caretaker, or HARRIS and ACKMAN, Pitt-street.

MITTAGONG.

TO GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF A COMFORTABLE HOME.

TO LET, for three years, a splendid Country RESIDENCE, on the heights of Mittagong, and within five minutes' drive from railway station (standing in its own grounds, in area 74 acres), containing 10 rooms, kitchen, pantries, storerooms, bathroom, lavatory, &c., &c.; luxuriously furnished with every convenience (including billiard table, &c.); together with commodious 4-stall stable, coachhouses, sheds, hayshed, &c., &c.; first-class orchard, flower and kitchen gardens; in the immediate vicinity of the country residences of his Honor Judge Murray, Rev. J. Park, G. A. Murray, Griffiths, J. Beaumont, C. C. Read, Esqs., and others. The present owner having to leave the colony for the above term, is desirous of obtaining a suitable tenant, to whom reasonable terms will be given. Possession any time.

For cards to view apply J. L. CAMPBELL, 63 Pitt-street, Sydney; or Bowral.

NO. 11 ALBERT-STREET, Darlinghurst.—HOUSE, 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, gas, and every convenience; rent, £1 1s per week. Apply JAMES & PERRY, 90a Pitt-street, Sydney.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, nicely-situated HOUSE, 5 rooms, bath, kitchen, laundry, harbour views back and front; place to keep boat. F. BUTLER, Bellevue-terrace, Blue's Point.

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OFFICES, 24 Hunter st., lately occupied by Anglo-Australian Company. B. James, 49 Castlereagh-st.

OXFORD-ST., No. 153, SHOP, large yard, best position. Apply on premises, 11 to 4.

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PADDINGTON, 22 M'Donald-st., 6 rooms, bath, kit., &c.; 22s. Apply next door.

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POINT PIPER.

WOOLLAHRA HOUSE, the residence of W. C. Cooper, lately in the occupation of Lady Martin, TO BE LET, FURNISHED.

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REDFERN, Redfern-st., facing Park.—No. 61, 8 rooms, ev. conv., newly done up, 30s. Apply painter.

REDFERN, Woodburn-st., off Cleveland-st.—2 Nelson-terrace, 4 rooms, kitchen, copper, 13s. 1 ter.

SHOP and Dwelling, 346 Liverpool-st., D'hurst, nr. Public school. Apply K. Bain, 151 Woomerah-ave.

SHOP and Dwelling to LET, 172 Devonshire-st., rent 20s. Apply 168.

SHOP, 235 Oxford-st., opp. Sacred Heart Church, 22s 6d week; key at 241. B. James, 49 Castlereagh-st.

SHOP, King-street, one door from George-street, towards Pitt-street, reduced rent, best position in city; suit any genuine business. Royal Exchange Hotel, King and George streets.

SHOP, 305 GEORGE-STREET, nearly opposite Hunter-street, to be LET, with immediate possession. M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

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SUMMER HILL.—To LET, a beautiful Villa Residence, containing 5 bedrooms, large dining room, drawing and sitting rooms, large area of land, only 3 mins. from sta., nice lo., rent £110. Collin's ag., Summer Hill sta.

TO LET, 105 and 107 Foveaux-st., each 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, copper, &c., rent 21s. Apply 105.

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TO LET, WORKSHOP, Cleveland-avenue, near Cleveland-st. Dunn and Webb, 280 Pitt-st.

TO LET, SHOP and Premises, 407 George-st., Sydney. Ellis, Makinson, and Plunkett, 49 Eliz.-st.

TO LET, Oxford-st., large SHOP and Dwelling, No. 135, best business position. Apply on premises.

TO LET, Thames-st., Balmain, near tram and ferry, new Villa, 6 rooms, kit., bath, laundry, red. rent.

TO LET, PART of PREMISES, 142 King-street, on ground floor, suitable for offices. Apply T. R. DAVIS, Herald Office.

TO LET, Waratah-st., Katoomba, a fur. HOUSE, 8 rooms, bath, kit., scullery, &c., in central position, for term of 4 weeks from March 16, £4 4s week, from April 16 £2 10s week, imme. application neces'y. A. H., Katoomba.

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TO LET, 5 new HOUSES, Wilton-street, Strawberry Hills, off Devonshire-street, 2 minutes from Redfern railway station. Apply on terrace.

TRAM TERMINUS, ENMORE.—SHOP and Dwelling, to LET, rent 21s; also large Corner SHOP and Dwelling, grand position, rent 50s. Full particulars, A. G. MITCHELL and CO., 118 The Strand, Sydney.

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